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# धि शब्द सागर

## ( The Law Lexicon in Hindi )

By

JAGDISH PRASAD CHATURVEDI
M. A., LL. B., P. C. S. (JUDICIAL)

*Foreworded by*

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

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अकाल स्वर्गगामी महेन्द्र की पुण्य स्मृति में

जन्म—कार्तिक कृष्ण ११ रविवार सं० २०००

मृत्यु—श्रावण कृष्ण ५ सोमवार सं० २००५

—मुरलीधर

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# दो शब्द

श्री जगदीशप्रसाद चतुर्वेदी और श्री मुरलीधर ने मिलकर 'विधि शब्द सागर' नाम के कोष का निर्माण हाथ में लिया है। उनके बताने से ज्ञात हुआ कि लगभग दो दो सौ पृष्ठों के चार खंडों में यह कोष पूरा होगा। इस कोष में अदालतों के काम में आने वाले अँगरेजी शब्दों और शब्द समूहों का संग्रह है। अँगरेजी शब्दों के साथ उनके पर्यायवाची हिन्दी शब्द भी दिये गये हैं। लेखकों का अनुमान है कि इसमें लगभग २० सहस्र अँगरेजी शब्द और शब्द समूह होंगे।

प्रथम खंड के १२० छपे हुए पन्ने मुझे आज दिखाये गये हैं। उनके देखने से मुझे स्पष्ट है कि लेखकों ने बहुत परिश्रम किया है। जब से हमारे प्रान्त में हमारी व्यवस्थापिका सभा ने हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा माना तब से कई स्थानों में अदालती कोष बनाने का प्रयत्न हुआ है। किन्तु इस विषय में जितना काम मैंने आज तक देखा है उस सबसे अधिक सुन्दर काम मुझे इस 'विधि शब्द सागर' में दिखाई दिया। हिन्दी भाषा द्वारा अदालती अथवा विधान सम्बन्धी काम करने वालों को इस कोष से बहुत सहायता मिलेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह ग्रन्थ जितना शीघ्र हो सके छपकर प्रकाशित हो जाय। अदालतों, वकीलों तथा व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं के सदस्यों और अधिकारियों को इस कोष से हिन्दी भाषा द्वारा काम करने में निश्चय ही सुविधा होगी। लेखकों को मैं हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ।

स्पीकर भवन, बंदरिया बाग,
लखनऊ।
१४. ७. ४८

**पुरुषोत्तमदास टण्डन**

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'विधि शब्द सागर' उन सभी एतद् विषयक कोषों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। जो अब तक मेरे देखने में आये हैं। इसमें कई विवादास्पद शब्दों की विद्वतापूर्ण व्याख्या तथा मीमांसा की गई है। लेखकों ने भारी गवेषणा और परिश्रम के साथ इसे अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को हाथ में लेकर राष्ट्र की वास्तविक सेवा की है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रेमी का लेखकों को पूरा सहयोग मिलना चाहिए।

हरिजन निवास,
दिल्ली
२०.७.४८

**वियोगी हरि**

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श्री जगदीशप्रसाद चतुर्वेदी और श्री मुरलीधर ने अदालती शब्दों का एक बृहत्कोष हिन्दी में तैयार किया है। प्रस्तुत ग्रन्थ का, जो चार खंडों में पूरा होगा, पहला भाग जो दो सौ पृष्ठों के लगभग है अभी प्रकाशित हुआ है। कोष का नाम है 'विधि शब्दसागर' जिसका अँग्रेजी पर्याय है 'The Law Lexicon in Hindi' कोष की रचना अँग्रेजी अक्षरों के क्रम से हुई है। प्रथम भाग में A से D तक का अंश पूरा होता है। मूल अँग्रेजी शब्द देने के बाद उसका हिन्दी पर्याय दिया गया है और उसके बाद उस शब्द के कानूनी या अदालती अर्थ का विशेष परिचय भी दिया गया है।

इसमें संदेह नहीं कि कोष के लेखकों ने इसके निर्माण में बहुत परिश्रम से कार्य किया है और पूर्व प्रकाशित अधिकांश सामग्री को देखकर उसमें से पर्याय संकलित करने की पद्धति को अपनाया है। इस समय हिंन्दी बहुत शीघ्रता से राष्ट्र-भाषा का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने के लिये आमंत्रित की जा रही है। युक्त प्रान्त, बिहार आदि में वह राज भाषा घोषित भी हो चुकी है। अँग्रेजी शब्दों के पर्याय-वाची हिन्दी शब्दों का निर्माण जीवन के इसी क्षण की आवश्यकता है। यह कार्य किसी प्रकार टाला नहीं जा सकता, अन्यथा अँग्रेजी शब्द भाषा के शरीर में प्रवेश करके उनके रूप को बिगाड़ते रहेंगे। इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता का समाधान करने के लिये यह कोष बहुत ही उपयुक्त साधन जान पड़ता है। अँग्रेजी हिन्दी दोनों शब्द सामने होने से एक ही निश्चित अर्थ में शब्दों के प्रयोग की सुविधा हो सकेगी। किस अँग्रेजी शब्द के लिये कौन सा हिन्दी शब्द सब से उपयुक्त है यह प्रश्न यद्यपि महत्त्व का है, परन्तु इस प्रकार के कोषों के निर्माण और सार्वजनिक प्रयोग के बाद ही ठीक प्रकार तय किया जा सकेगा। अभी तो इस प्रकार के और भी कई प्रयत्नों के होने की आवश्यकता है, और वह भी न केवल हिन्दी में; वरन् अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में भी। परन्तु इस भूमिका में भी प्रस्तुत कोष की उपयोगिता किसी प्रकार कम नहीं होती। आशा है इस कोष का प्रकाशन शीघ्र समाप्त होकर इसे व्यापक प्रचार प्राप्त होगा।

**वासुदेवशरण**

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# FOREWORD

I have looked through parts of VIDHI SHABDSAGAR. It is a glossary of words ordinarily used in legal and administrative matters, containing English and their Hindi equivalents. The Hindi equivalents are drawn mostly from Sanskrit. There is need of a glossary of this kind, which will be required when Hindi comes to be used as the State language in all legal and administrative matters. The book is expected to serve a useful purpose. There are, however, many words of Persian or Arabic origin which are in common use in many parts of the country to-day. While difficulty may be experienced in coining new words to express new concepts and ideas, there should be no difficulty in utilising current words irrespective of their origin. The book will be of assistance to those who will have to prepare an authoritative glossary. I am glad to note that it has been prepared by a gentleman who is actually engaged in judicial and administrative work and who has utilised his own experience in preparing it.

Rajendra Prasad
*President.*
Constituent Assembly,
India.

Camp : Pilani P. O.,
Jaipur State.
8th August 1948.

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# भूमिका

संयुक्तप्रान्त, मध्यप्रान्त तथा बिहार ने हिन्दी को राज्य-भाषा घोषित कर दिया है। अब प्रशासन तथा न्यायालयों का कार्य हिंदी में करने और कराये जाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। इससे पूर्व हिन्दी को इसरूप मेंराज्य-भाषा होने का गौरव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। वह तो दासता में पली है, विशेषतः उसका गद्य। अतः उसमें न्यायालयों तथा प्रशासन में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्दों का अभाव है। इस अभाव की पूर्ति कैसे की जाय ? यह एक जटिल समस्या है। विद्वानों के इस विषय में मुख्यतः तीन मत हैं :—

(१) हिन्दी अपनी जननी संस्कृत भाषा से अपने शब्दाभाव की पूर्ति करती आई है। इसी स्रोत से इस अभाव की भी पूर्ति हो सकती है।

(२) उर्दू कोई स्वतंत्र भाषा नहीं है। वह हिन्दी की एक शैली है। हिन्दी की इस शैली का न्यायालयों में प्रयोग होता आया है। इस शैली के अरबी और फ़ारसी के शब्द न्यायालयों में भली प्रकार प्रचलित हैं। उनको नागरी लिपि में लिखकर अपना लेना चाहिए।

(३) प्रशासन और न्यायालयों की भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो सर्वसाधारण की समझ में आ जाय। वह है–उर्दू, हिन्दी और अँगरेज़ी से मिलकर बनी भाषा, हिन्दुस्तानी।

इस कोष के निर्माण में हमने किसी एक पद्धति का अनुसरण नहीं किया है बरन् मध्य का मार्ग ग्रहण किया है। शब्दों को तीन श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया है :—

(१) पारिभाषिक (Technical)
(२) अर्द्ध पारिभाषिक (Semi-technical)
(३) साधारण।

पारिभाषिक शब्दों के चुनने में हमने प्रथम पद्धति का अनुसरण किया है। वे नीति, स्मृति तथा धर्मशास्त्रों से लिए गए हैं। जैसे, 'आगम (Title), 'संविद' (Contract), 'भुक्ति' (Possession), 'प्रतिग्रह' (Gift), 'प्रतिभूति' (Bail), 'राजसाक्षिक' (Registered)' 'ससाक्षिक' (Attested), 'कार्य' (Action), 'व्यवहार' (Case), 'संख्यायक' (Accountant), 'प्रतिक्रोश' (Auction), 'बलि' अथवा 'राजस्व' (Land Revenue), 'शुल्क' (Duty) आदि। प्रश्न हो सकता है कि अरबी और फ़ारसी के प्रचलित शब्दों को त्याग करके अप्रचलित संस्कृत शब्दों को क्यों लिया गया है ? ऐसा करना तो मृतकों को जीवित करने के सदृश है। बात ठीक है। चिरकालीन दासत्व ने हमारी भाषा, भूषा, संस्कृति और सभ्यता पर विदेशी सभ्यताओं का ऐसा गहन आवरण डाल दिया है कि उनका पुनरोत्थान मृतकों को जीवित करने के सदृश ही है। परन्तु भाषा, भूषा, संस्कृति और सभ्यता राष्ट्र के स्तम्भ हैं। राष्ट्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए इनका पुनरोत्थान करना परमावश्यक है।

अरबी और फ़ारसी से गर्भित उर्दू न्यायालयों में प्रचलित है। परन्तु प्रत्येक प्रचलित वस्तु को अपनाने की पद्धति का अनुसरण किया जायगा तो हम इस चिरकालीन दासत्व के आवरण को

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कदापि न हटा सकेंगे। अनेक विदेशी शब्द हमारी मातृभाषा के शब्दों का वध करके उनके आहत वक्षस्थल पर किल्लोल कर रहे हैं। इस निर्माण-काल में भी हम उनका उद्धार न कर सके तो फिर कब कर सकेंगे? केवल शब्दों का प्रचलित होना ही उनके ग्रहण करने की कसौटी नहीं है। जिस शिक्षित वर्ग में अरबी और फ़ारसी की शब्दावली प्रचलित है, उसमें अँग्रेजी और भी अधिक प्रचलित है। फिर, उसे क्यों हटाया जारहा है? जिन कारणों से अँग्रेजी त्याज्य है, उन्हीं कारणों से अरबी और फ़ारसी की समस्त प्रचलित शब्दावली भी ग्राह्य नहीं।

प्रत्येक विषय के पारिभाषिक शब्द उस विषय के स्तम्भ होते हैं। यदि पारिभाषिक शब्द विदेशी होंगे तो प्रतिपादित विषय पर परकीयता की गहरी छाप लग जायगी। विदेशी पारिभाषिक शब्दों की व्याख्या का स्रोत विदेशी साहित्य होगा। बात बात में हमें विदेशी साहित्य का मुँह ताकना होगा। फलतः विदेशी साहित्य का दासत्व हम सदैव के लिए अपने ऊपर लाद लेंगे। विजातीय पारिभाषिक शब्दावली के आधार पर बनी हुई न्याय-प्रणाली की मूल भावना भी परकीय होगी।

किसी देश की न्याय-प्रणाली का उस देश की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, धर्म और आचार से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध होता है। नीति, स्मृति तथा अन्य धर्मशास्त्र भारतीय वैध ज्ञान (Legal Knowledge) के अनन्त भाण्डार हैं। ये सब संस्कृत भाषा में हैं। यदि हम पारिभाषिक शब्दों को इनमें से नहीं चुनते तो अपने पूर्वजों के इस अपार ज्ञान के भाण्डार से सदैव के लिए सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद हो जाता है क्योंकि अँगरेज़ी, अरबी अथवा फ़ारसी के आधार पर जिस भाषा की रचना होगी उसमें वैध ज्ञान के इस अपार भाण्डार को व्यक्त करने की क्षमता न होगी। कालान्तर में पूर्वजों की यह अमूल्य निधि नष्ट हो जायगी।

किसी राष्ट्र की भाषा वही हो सकती है जो उसकी संस्कृति की परिचायक हो। अरबी और फ़ारसी की शब्दावली भारतीय संस्कृति की प्रतीक नहीं हो सकती। संस्कृत ही उसकी एक मात्र प्रतीक है। उसका इस देश की अधिकांश जनता से अटूट सम्बन्ध है। जन्म से मरण तक उसके समस्त संस्कार इसी देव वाणी में होते हैं। उसका प्रत्येक शब्द उसके धर्म की ध्वजा है, उसकी सत्ता का सूचक है, उसकी संस्कृति का स्मारक है, उसके इतिहास का प्रतीक है। वह उसकी पैतृक संपत्ति है। इस सम्पत्ति की रक्षा उसने अनेक अवसरों पर अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर की है। फिर, इस प्रजातंत्र युग में उसका उसकी न्याय-प्रणाली से सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद करने का दुस्साहस कैसे किया जा सकता है?

हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा होने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है। अतः उसकी नवनिर्मित शब्दावली ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसको अधिकांश प्रान्तीय भाषा भाषी ग्रहण कर सकें। लगभग सभी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में प्रशासन तथा न्यायालयों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्दों का अभाव है। इस अभाव की पूर्ति सभी प्रान्तीय भाषाएँ अपनी जननी संस्कृत से करेंगी। अतः नवनिर्मित शब्दावली के समान होने की संभावना है। समस्त प्रान्तीय प्रयत्नों के पश्चात् केंद्रीय शासन एक ऐसी शब्दावली की रचना करवा सकता है, जो समस्त प्रान्तों के लिए मान्य हो। अरबी और फ़ारसी शब्दावली को ग्रहण करने से यह संभावना नहीं रहती।

अर्द्ध पारिभाषिक एवं साधारण शब्दों के चुनने में हमने अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों का बहिष्कार करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है वरन् उन शब्दों को सहर्ष ग्रहण किया है जो हमारी भाषा की अभिव्यंजना शक्ति के पूरक हैं और अपने भाण्डार में नहीं हैं। जैसे, कुरकी, शर्त, वकील, बैरिस्टर, ऐडवोकेट, सम्मन, डिगरी, नगद, तामील आदि। परन्तु ऐसा हम सभी प्रचलित शब्दों के विषय में नहीं कर सके हैं। बहुत से प्रचलित शब्दों को भी हमें विवश होकर त्यागना पड़ा है। इसके मुख्यतः

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दो कारण हैं। प्रथम, एक ही शब्द का अनेक समानार्थी शब्दों के लिए प्रयोग में आना। प्रयोग करते समय उनमें जो सूक्ष्म अन्तर हैं उसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। 'दावा' जैसे प्रचलित शब्द को लीजिए। यह 'claim', 'suit' और 'assertion' का पर्याय है। यदि हम 'दावा' को ग्रहण करलें तो ऐसे वाक्यों का अनुवाद करना कठिन हो जायगा, जिनमें ये समानार्थी शब्द एक साथ आ जाते हैं। जैसे, "At any time after the institution of the suit the plaintiff may abandon a part of his claim" में 'suit' और 'claim' दोनों के स्थान पर 'दावा' शब्द रख देने से वाक्य निरर्थक हो जायगा। द्वितीय, व्युत्पन्न और संयुक्त शब्दों के निर्माण में कठिनाई। जैसे, 'claimed', 'claimable' और 'claimant' के जो पर्याय 'दावा' के आधार पर अरबी और फ़ारसी की सहायता से बनाए जायँगे वे नितान्त अप्रचलित होंगे। अतः 'दावा' शब्द को त्याग कर 'claim' के लिए 'अधियाचना' शब्द रखा है, जिससे व्युत्पन्न शब्द सुगमता से और सुन्दर बन जाते हैं। जैसे—

| | |
|---|---|
| Claimed | अधियाचित। |
| Claimable | अधियाचनीय। |
| Claimant | अधियाचक। |

इसी कथन की पुष्टि श्री घनश्यामसिंहजी गुप्त ने अपनी 'पर्याय शब्दावली' के प्राक्कथन में बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से की है—"विज्ञान के किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में या शासन की शाखा में यदि हम एक विदेशी प्रचलित शब्द रखते हैं तो हमें उसके साथ उससे निकले हुए बीसियों व्युत्पन्न और संयुक्त शब्द ग्रहण करने पड़ेंगे जो कि नितान्त अप्रचलित हैं। सारा प्रश्न सीधा यह है—या तो हम एक प्रचलित शब्द के साथ उसका सारा अप्रचलित परिवार अपने ऊपर लादें, अथवा उसे छोड़कर इस सारे भार से मुक्त हो जावें।......केवल Law के लिए क़ानून शब्द प्रचलित है, किन्तु जब हमें उससे सम्बन्धित अनेक शब्द बनाने पड़ते हैं तब या तो हमें अनेकों फ़ारसी और अरबी के सर्वथा अप्रचलित शब्दों को लेना पड़ेगा जिनका हमारी भाषा से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, अथवा क़ानून जैसे प्रचलित और प्रिय शब्द को भी छोड़ना पड़ेगा। यह चक्र बढ़ता ही जावेगा। अब कानून के उदाहरण को लीजिए :—

| अँग्रेज़ी | संस्कृत के आधार पर हिन्दी | अरबी के आधार पर हिन्दी |
|---|---|---|
| Law | विधि | क़ानून |
| Legal | वैध | क़ानून मुरव्वजा |
| Legalist | विधिपरायण | निजाम बिल अम्ल का कायल |
| Lawless | विधिहीन or विधिविरुद्ध | कानून शिकन or मुतालिक-उल-एनान |
| Legislative | विधायी | मुकन्नन or क़ानून साजान |
| Legislator | विधायक | मुकन्नन |
| Law-maker | विधिकर्त्ता | वाजये कवानीन। |

"Law शब्द के परिवार में पचास से कम शब्द न होंगे। इनमें से केवल छः ही उदाहरण के लिए दिए गए हैं। विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए हमें या तो संस्कृत धातुओं से शब्द बनाने पड़ेंगे अथवा अरबी फ़ारसी से—बीच का कोई रास्ता नहीं।"

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ध्वनि से शब्द और शब्द से भाषा बनती हैं। प्रत्येक देश की ध्वनि अथवा संगीत-प्रणाली भिन्न होती है, क्योंकि जलवायु का उस पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ता है। अतः किसी भाषा के वे ही शब्द दूसरी भाषा में खप सकते हैं जो उस भाषा की ध्वनि-प्रणाली के अनुकूल हों अथवा जिनका रूप उस भाषा की ध्वनि-प्रणाली के अनुकूल परिवर्तित हो गया हो। 'उच्च न्यायालय' के स्थान पर 'उच्च अदालत' कहना कर्णकटु और कुरूप प्रतीत होता है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि भाषा में केवल अर्थविधान का ही ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता, वरन् शब्द परम्परा का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। अर्थ-परम्परा और शब्द परम्परा में कोई भेद नहीं है। वास्तव में ये एक ही वस्तु के दो पक्ष हैं। सुन्दर, ललित तथा प्रभावशाली भाषा के लिए यह परमावश्यक है कि इन दोनों परम्पराओं में सामंजस्य हो। जब इन दोनों में सामंजस्य होगा तो 'दुर्जन गुट्ट बनाएँगे और सज्जन संघटित होंगे[1]'। 'परांगमुख साक्षी',[2] 'आनुषंगिक प्रतिश्रुति[3]', सदृश शब्द समूहों की रचना होगी, जिनका मूल भाव तो अवश्य परकीय है परन्तु वे हमारी भाषा के ढाँचे में ढल गए हैं। उनकी परकीयता नष्ट हो गई है। वे अपनी-सी चीज़ जान पड़ते हैं। जब इस सामंजस्य का व्यतिक्रम होता है तो कर्णकटु और कुरूप भाषा की रचना होती है। संस्कृत भाषा से अधिक शब्द इसलिए लिये गए हैं कि भाषा का विशिष्ट रूप बना रहे। भाषा के विशिष्ट रूप से यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि अन्य भाषाओं के शब्द ग्रहण ही न किये जायँ। भाषा की अभिव्यंजना शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उसमें नए नए शब्दों का समावेश होता रहे। परन्तु वे शब्द इस अनुपात और ऐसे ढंग से प्रयोग किए जायँ कि भाषा की विशिष्टता बनी रहे। वे भाषा में इस ढंग से मिलें जैसे सागर में सरिता। विदेशी शब्दों का इस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जाय कि वे अपनी विशिष्टता छोड़कर हमारी भाषा के रूप में मिल जायँ। इसीलिए कुर्की, डिक्री और लीलाम की अपेक्षा क्रमशः कुरकी, डिगरी और नीलाम अधिक उपयुक्त समझे गए हैं।

कुछ लोगों का मत है कि भाषा इतनी सरल होनी चाहिए कि सर्वसाधारण की समझ में आ जाय। यह कथन बोलचाल की भाष के लिए ही उपयुक्त है। वैज्ञानिक अथवा वैध भाषा (legal language), विशेषतः उनके पारिभाषिक तथा अर्द्ध पारिभाषिक शब्द, सर्वसाधारण की पहुँच की वस्तु नहीं हैं। न हमारी अपढ़ जनता के शब्द-भंडार में उसके लिए उपयुक्त शब्द मिल सकते हैं। यही बात जब एक विद्वान से कही गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि सर्वसाधारण में भी शब्द गढ़ने की बड़ी निपुणता होती है और उनके शब्द-भण्डार में इसके लिए पर्याप्त सामग्री है। उन्होंने बिजली का काम करने वाले कुलियों के गढ़े हुए 'गरम तार' (Positive wire) और 'ठंडा तार' (negative wire) का उदाहरण दिया। इस संबंध में हमें यही कहना है कि ये शब्द उनकी बोलचाल की भाषा का ही काम चला सकते हैं। वैज्ञानिक के लिए उपयोगी नहीं हो सकते। स्प्रिट लैम्प पर गरम करने से तार गरम अवश्य हो जायगा परन्तु उसमें विद्युत का संचार न होगा। उसी प्रकार बरफ़ पर रखने से तार ठंडा अवश्य हो जायगा परन्तु उसमें negative wire के गुण न आवेंगे। वैज्ञानिक को 'धन तार' और 'ऋण तार' अथवा ऐसे ही शब्द गढ़ने पड़ेंगे और जो 'धन तार' और 'ऋण तार' के गुणों के जानने के इच्छुक होंगे उनको अध्ययन द्वारा उनका ज्ञान प्राप्त करना होगा। भाषा में अभिव्यंजना शक्ति लाने के लिए उसमें दिन दिन नए नए शब्दों को लाना होगा और जनता

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[1]See the word 'Combine' of this Lexicon.
[2]Adverse or hostile witness.
[3]Collateral promise.

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को उनका ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाना होगा। इससे कोई भी सहमत न होगा कि भाषा को उनके समझने योग्य बनाने के लिए गिराया जाय।

हाँ, पारिभाषिक एवं अर्द्ध पारिभाषिक शब्दों को छोड़कर साधारण शब्दों को, जो जनता की बोलचाल की भाषा में आते हैं, ज्यों का त्यों अपना लेना चाहिए। अतः 'जोत' ( Holding ), 'असामी' ( Tenant ), 'खेत' (Plot or field), 'लगान' ( Rent ), 'गुहार' (Shout), 'ढोर' ( Cattle ) तथा 'आँकना' अथवा 'कूतना' ( Appraise ) आदि शब्दों को इस कोष में अपना लिया गया है। इन प्रचलित शब्दों के स्थान पर संस्कृत के तत्सम शब्दों को रखने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। 'वकील' शब्द को भी ज्यों का त्यों ग्रहण कर लिया गया है। उसे हटाकर 'व्यवहार व्याख्याता' अथवा 'पक्ष समर्थक' जैसे शब्दों को नहीं चुना गया है। 'कुरकी' की अपेक्षा 'कर्मासेध'[1] को इसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर नहीं लिया गया है। इसीलिए Transfer के लिए 'स्थानान्तर' का प्रयोग करना ठीक नहीं। Transfer के दूसरे भाव को लेकर 'हस्तान्तर' का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त हो सकता है, क्योंकि वह एक पारिभाषिक भाव है और उस भाव तक सर्वसाधारण की पहुँच बहुत कम होती है। परन्तु Transfer का 'स्थानान्तर' वाला भाव जनता की संपत्ति है। वे कहते हैं कि अमुक अधिकारी की बदली हो गई। अतः Transfer शब्द के लिए स्थानान्तर जैसे शब्द की रचना न करके 'बदली' जैसे छोटे शब्द को अपना लेना ठीक है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'स्थानान्तर' शब्द निरर्थक प्रतीत होता है। अँगरेजी का Head शब्द जैसे प्रधानता का सूचक है वैसे ही हिन्दी में 'हस्त' 'स्वामित्व' ( ownership ) और 'भोग' ( Possession or enjoyment ) का सूचक है। 'स्वामित्व' और 'भोग' एक से दूसरे के पास जा सकते हैं। और 'हस्तान्तर' कहना ठीक है। परन्तु 'स्थान' तो स्थान' का ही सूचक है। अन्य किसी भाव का नहीं। 'बदली' तो व्यक्ति की होती है, स्थानों की नहीं। एक स्थान दूसरे स्थान पर नहीं जाता।

जनता के व्यवहार में आने वाले किसी नवीन शब्द की रचना भी की जाय तो वह उसके शब्द-भंडार की सहायता से की जाय। शब्द सुगमता से समझ में आने वाला होना चाहिए। साथ ही उसका उच्चारण भी सरल हो। इस कोष की रचना में यह सिद्धान्त ध्यान में रखा गया है। अतः Demurrage के लिए 'देरडाँड़' की रचना की है।

श्री रामचन्द्रजी वर्मा ने अपनी 'अच्छी हिन्दी' नामक पुस्तक में बताया है—"अँगरेजी में विशिष्ट प्रकार के शब्द गढ़ने का एक ढंग है। अँगरेजी का News (समाचार) शब्द North, East, West और South (चारों दिशाओं के नाम) के आरम्भिक अक्षरों के योग से बना है। दूसरे महायुद्ध के समय आक्रमणकारी हवाई जहाजों के आने का बहुत पहले से पता बताने वाला जो अद्भुत यंत्र बना था, उसका नाम Radar भी Radio, Detection, and Ranging के आरम्भिक अक्षरों का योग करके ही रखा गया था। इधर हाल में भारत में Constituent Assembly के लिए इसी प्रकार से Consembly शब्द गढ़ लिया गया है।" हमारे यहाँ भी यह प्रणाली प्रचलित थी। स्वयं ब्रह्माजी ने 'पुत्र' शब्द की रचना में इस प्रणाली का अनुसरण किया—

"पुंनाम्नो नरकाद्यस्मात्त्रायते पितरं सुतः।
तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा॥

—मनुस्मृति, अ० ९, १३८।

[1] 'कर्मासेध' has been used for 'attachment' by Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane in his History of Dharmasastra.

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हमने भी इस प्रणाली के आधार पर कुछ शब्दों की रचना की है। जैसे, Divorce के लिए 'विवाह-विच्छेद' के स्थान पर 'विविच्छेद' रखा है। Acceleration शब्द का साधारण अर्थ गति में वृद्धि होना है, परन्तु विधि में इसका प्रयोग किसी स्वत्व या दाय की प्राप्ति में शीघ्रता होने के लिए होता है। अतः इसका 'अर्थ प्राप्ति में शीघ्रता' हुआ। उपर्युक्त ढंग के अनुसार 'प्राप्ति में शीघ्रता' को 'प्रशीघ्रता' कर दिया है। ऐसे शब्दों की रचना में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है कि प्रथम अक्षर कोई उपसर्ग हो जिससे शब्द सौन्दर्य बना रहे।

प्रत्येक भाषा में अधिकांश शब्द अर्थसूचक होते हैं, परन्तु कुछ शब्द अर्थसूचक न होकर रूप-अथवा स्थानसूचक होते हैं। जैसे अंगरेजी का Diploma शब्द रूपसूचक और Heading स्थान सूचक है। इसी प्रकार 'शीर्षक', 'मुखबन्ध' (भूमिका), 'गवाह हासिया' स्थान सूचक शब्द हैं। इनका नामकरण उनके लिए नियत स्थान के आधार पर हुआ है। 'Diploma' शब्द के लिए हिन्दी पर्याय चुनते समय हमने 'पदपत्र', 'अधिकार पत्र' अथवा 'योग्यता पत्र' जैसे अर्थसूचक शब्दों को नहीं अपनाया है। ऐसा करने में एक ही शब्द के लिए अनेक शब्द रखने पड़ते। अतः हमने अँगरेजी का अनुसरण करके Diploma का समानार्थी रूपसूचक शब्द 'पुटितपत्र' गढ़ लिया है। दोनों शब्दों का अर्थ 'मुड़ा हुआ कागज' है। Attestant, Attester, Attestator अथवा Attesting witness के लिए स्थान सूचक शब्द 'गवाह हासिया' की अपेक्षा अर्थसूचक शब्द 'साक्ष्यांकी' अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया है क्योंकि प्रथम (गवाह हासिया) से व्युत्पन्न शब्दों की प्राप्ति सुगम नहीं है। द्वितीय से Attest, Attested और Attestation के लिए क्रमशः 'साक्ष्यांकित करना', 'साक्ष्यांकित' अथवा 'ससाक्षिक', और 'साक्ष्यांकन' सुगमता से प्राप्त हो जाते हैं।

सृष्टि का यह नियम है कि प्रत्येक वस्तु दूसरी से भिन्न होती है। शब्द भी सृष्टि के इस नियम से मुक्त नहीं हैं। दो शब्दों का हर प्रकार से समान होना सम्भव नहीं। पर्यायवाची शब्दों में भी अन्तर होता है परन्तु वह अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म होता है। उर्दू और हिन्दी में इस सूक्ष्म अन्तर की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। Annul, Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Revoke, Cancel, Rescind, और Reverse के लिए 'रद्द करना' अथवा 'खंडित करना'; 'Judgment', Decision, Award, Adjudication के लिए 'निर्णय' अथवा 'फैसला'; Deception, Fraud और Cheating के लिए 'धोखा' अथवा 'वंचना'; Trade, Business और Commerce के लिए 'व्यापार'; Price और Value के लिए मूल्य अथवा कीमत का प्रयोग करने से काम न चलेगा। विशेषतः वैध भाषा में। प्रत्येक के लिए अलग-अलग शब्द निश्चित करने होंगे। इस कोष की रचना में हमने ऐसा ही प्रयत्न किया है। साथ ही साथ समानार्थी शब्दों के सूक्ष्म अन्तर को भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है। उदाहरणार्थ Annul की समानार्थी शब्दावली लीजिये :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anuul | लोपकरना। | Revoke | प्रत्याहरण करना। |
| Abolish | आलोप करना। | Cancel | खंडित करना। |
| Repeal | प्रत्यालोप करना। | Rescind | निरसन करना। |
| Abrogate | विलोप करना। | Reverse | परावृत करना। |

यह शब्दावली वैध आवश्यकता के अनुसार इन शब्दों के पारस्परिक सूक्ष्म अन्तर को स्पष्ट व्यक्त करती है। एक शब्द एक ही अर्थ रखता है और अपना विशेष अर्थ रखता है।

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अँगरेज़ी में बहुत से ऐसे शब्द-युग्म हैं जो ऊपर से देखने में एक दूसरे के पर्याय प्रतीत होते हैं परन्तु वास्तव में उनमें भारी अन्तर है। इस अन्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उपसर्गों की सहायता से हमने पृथक् पृथक् शब्दों की रचना की है। जैसे,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acquittal | विमुक्ति | Discharge | प्रमुक्ति। |
| Judgment | निर्णय | Ruling | अधिनिर्णय। |
| Education | शिक्षा | Qualification | प्रशिक्षा। अर्हता |
| Trade | वाणिज्य | Commerce | संवाणिज्य। |
| Government | शासन | Administration | प्रशासन। |

ये शब्द अँगरेज़ी शब्दों की भाँति केवल अर्थ की दृष्टि से ही पर्यायवाची होने का भ्रम नहीं उत्पन्न करते वरन् हमारे ये शब्द 'रूप' में भी 'पर्यायत्व' युक्त प्रतीत होते हैं। उपसर्ग से उनमें अन्तर का उद्बोध होता है। उपसर्गों की सहायता से हमने कुछ ऐसे शब्दों को भी गढ़ा है जिनका हमारे शब्दभंडार में सर्वथा अभाव था। जैसे,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convass | संप्रेरित करना। | Obligation | अधिबंधन। |
| Concession | विसुविधा। | Approval | अभिमति। |
| By product | उपोत्पादन। | Grant | अनुदान। |

डाक्टर रघुवीर ने Register के लिए 'पंजिका' शब्द निश्चित किया है और उसी के आधार पर 'पंजीयन' (Registration`, पंजीयित (Registered) की रचना की है। पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने अपनी "सरकारी कामों में व्यवहार्य परिभाषा" की भूमिका में इस विषय में लिखा है, "निबंधन and निबंधक will be the appropriate words in the sense of "Registration" and "Registrar". They have the sanction of Kautilya's Arthasastra and some old inscriptions.'। इसी प्रसंग में हम विद्वानों के विचारार्थ विष्णुसंहिता में आए हुए 'राजसाक्षिक' (Registered) शब्द का उल्लेख कर देना आवश्यक समझते हैं। 'राजसाक्षिक लेख' की जो परिभाषा दी गई है वह आजकल के Registered document की परिभाषा से मिलती जुलती है :—

'राजाधिकरणे तन्नियुक्तकायस्थकृतं तदध्यक्षकरचिह्नितं राजसाक्षिकम्[1]"। विष्णुसंहिता अ० ७, ३॥

आज से छः मास पूर्व यह कोष तैयार हो गया था, परन्तु उसका यह रूप न था। उसमें अँगरेजी शब्दों के केवल हिन्दी पर्याय दिए गए थे। शब्दों के अँगरेजी अर्थ नहीं दिए गए थे। एक दिन अकस्मात् श्री रामनरेशजी त्रिपाठी के यहाँ मुझे एक आस्ट्रेलियन का पत्र देखने को मिला जिसमें लिखा था, "आपकी भेजी हुई पुस्तकों के लिए गरम धन्यवाद" मैंने सोचा कि इस कोष की सहायता से अँगरेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने वाले नौसिखियों से ऐसी भूल हो जाने की संभावना है। संयुक्त प्रान्त के राजपत्र ( Gazette ) में एक ऐसी भूल देखी भी गई। उसमें एक अध्यापिका को

[1]महामहोपाध्याय काणे ने इसका अँगरेजी अनुवाद इस प्रकार किया है—"A document written in state office by a scribe appointed by the king and bearing the signature of the head or superintendent of the office." (See History of Dharmasastra Vol. III Page 309). इससे Registration के लिए 'राजसाक्षीकरण' बन सकता है जो बंगाल में प्रचलित 'रेजिस्ट्रीकरण' से मिलता जुलता है।

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'हस्तान्तरित' किया गया था। अतः शब्दों का अँगरेज़ी अर्थ देना आवश्यक समझा गया, जिससे यह जानने में सुगमता हो कि किस अँगरेज़ी भाव के लिए कौन सा हिन्दी पर्याय उपयुक्त होगा। कोष की शब्दावली को और भी अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए शब्दों के अर्थ को प्रयोग द्वारा स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है। इस कोष में विधि संबंधी सभी शब्द-समूहों का समावेश करने का यथासंभव प्रयत्न किया गया है।

प्रारम्भ में इस कोष के शब्द कठिन प्रतीत हो सकते हैं। परन्तु वास्तव में बात ऐसी नहीं है। 'कठिन' और 'सरल' सापेक्ष शब्द हैं। किसी भाषा के ज्ञाता के लिए कठिन से कठिन शब्द भी सरल प्रतीत होता है और जिसे भाषा का ज्ञान नहीं है उसे सरल से सरल शब्द भी कठिन प्रतीत होगा। इस कोष में जिन शब्दों को हमने चुना है वे अधिकांश में नवीन हैं क्योंकि अब तक न्यायालयों में अँगरेज़ी और उर्दू का प्रयोग होता आया हैं। हिन्दी को कोई स्थान नहीं मिला। जब तक शब्दों को प्रयोग में न लाया जायगा वे कठिन ही प्रतीत होंगे। साहित्यिक भाषा के विषय में तो सरल और दुरूह होने की बात कही जा सकती है परन्तु वैज्ञानिक तथा वैध भाषा (Legal language) के विषय में सरल और दुरूह होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इन दोनों में तो पारिभाषिक तथा अर्द्धपारिभाषिक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। प्रायः एक शब्द को हटा कर दूसरे का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। जो पारिभाषिक शब्द निश्चित किए जाँगे उन्हीं का प्रयोग करना होगा। बार बार प्रयोग करने से वे सरल प्रतीत होने लगेंगे। इस विषय में श्री घनश्यामसिंहजी के विचार उल्लेखनीय है :—

"प्रत्येक नया शब्द (अथवा उसका नूतन प्रयोग) कठिन कहा जा सकता है। इस स्थिति से कभी छुटकारा मिल नहीं सकता, जब तक कि ज्ञान की अनेक शाखाओं के समस्त प्रगतिशील विचारों को हम अपने सामान्य प्रयोग के शब्दों तक ही (जो बहुत थोड़े हैं) सीमित न रख सकें। यह कल्पना करना निपट अज्ञानता होगी कि हमारे साधारण बोलचाल का हिन्दी अथवा मराठी शब्द-कोष, विधान-सभा (अथवा विधि-सूचना) जैसे विशेष ज्ञान के विषय के लिए पर्याप्त होगा, जब कि वह प्रारम्भिक बीजगणित अथवा त्रिकोणमिति के समान विषयों के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है।"

"जो व्यक्ति किसी सार्वजनिक सभा में हिन्दी अथवा मराठी में धारा प्रवाह भाषण दे सकता है, उसे यदि आप रसायन शास्त्र अथवा पदार्थ-विज्ञान की साधारण पुस्तक का भी कोई साधारण पृष्ठ दें, तो उसे वह समझ नहीं सकेगा। यही बात किसी प्रशासन की विशिष्ट शाखा विषयक पुस्तक की भी है। यह अड़चन हिन्दी अथवा मराठी की ही नहीं—यह तो संसार की समस्त भाषाओं को भी लागू होती है, और अँगरेज़ी को भी। जो विद्यार्थी अँगरेज़ी साहित्य लेकर एम० ए० की परीक्षा में प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण हुआ हो वह भी चलन कलन (Integral Calculus) किंवा शांकव छेद (Conic Section) का एक पृष्ठ भी न समझ सकेगा और प्रसंविदा अधिनियम (Contract Act) के किसी पृष्ठ में अनेकों नवीन शब्द पावेगा। जब अँगरेज़ी में यह दशा होती है तो हिन्दी तथा मराठी में क्यों आश्चर्य होना चाहिए।"

अनेक विद्वानों ने हमें इस ग्रन्थ की रचना करने में उत्साहित किया है परन्तु कुछ व्यक्तियों की दृष्टि में हमारी यह रचना अनावश्यक है। उनका कहना है कि जब प्रान्तीय सरकार की सहायता से नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा में एक बृहद् राजकीय कोष का निर्माण हो रहा है तो ऐसे अन्य प्रयत्नों की क्या आवश्यकता? उनसे हमारा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि वैध भाषा (Legal language) का रूप स्थिर करना सरल कार्य नहीं है। यह एक बड़े महत्व का विषय है। इसके लिये हिन्दी तथा

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अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में ऐसे बहुत से प्रयत्नों की आवश्यकता है। ये सब प्रयत्न एक दूसरे के प्रतिद्वन्द्वी न होकर भविष्य में होने वाले एक वृहद् प्रयत्न के पूरक होंगे।

अँगरेजी शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय हमने पर्याप्त विचार के पश्चात् निश्चित किए हैं। फिर भी भूल हो जाना स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि यह कठिन विषय है। मुझे प्रूफ देखने का अभ्यास न होने के कारण तथा ग्रन्थ के जल्दी में छपने के कारण कुछ छापे की भूल रह जाने की संभावना है। पाठकगण हमें उनके लिए क्षमा करेंगे और इन भूलों को बताने की कृपा करेंगे। मेरे पूज्य गुरु प्रोफेसर 'सत्येन्द्रजी' ने अशुद्धियों के निकालने में बहुत सहायता की है। इसके लिए मैं उनका हृदय से कृतज्ञ हूँ।

इस कोष में जिन ग्रन्थों की सूची दी गई है उनसे इस कोष के लिए शब्द संकलन करने में पर्याप्त सहायता मिली है। इसके लिए मैं उनके लेखकों और प्रकाशकों का हृदय से आभारी हूँ। डाक्टर रघुवीर तथा श्रीघनश्यामसिंहजी गुप्त का तो मैं विशेषरूप से उपकृत हूँ; क्योंकि नए शब्द गढ़ने में मैंने उनकी प्रणाली का अनुकरण किया है। श्री रामनरेशजी त्रिपाठी ने अपने पुस्तकालय से अनेक अलभ्य ग्रन्थ देकर इस ग्रन्थ की रचना में भारी सहायता की है। इसके लिए मैं उनका अत्यन्त कृतज्ञ हूँ।

अंत में उन विद्वानों को धन्यवाद देना मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूँ जिन्होंने इस पुस्तक की पांडुलिपि तथा कुछ छपे भाग को देखकर अनेक विद्वत्तापूर्ण परामर्श तथा सुझाव देने की कृपा की है और अपनी अमूल्य सम्मतियों से मुझे उत्साहित किया है। उनमें से विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं परमपूज्य राजर्षि श्री पुरुषोत्तमदासजी टंडन, डाक्टर वासुदेवशरणजी अग्रवाल, श्रीवियोगी हरिजी, तथा श्री श्रीनारायण जी चतुर्वेदी। राष्ट्रपति बाबू राजेन्द्रप्रसादजी का तो मैं और भी अधिक अनुगृहीत हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने अस्वस्थ अवस्था में इस कोष का प्राक्कथन लिखने की भारी कृपा की है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सुल्तानपुर,<br>
१५ अगस्त सन् १९४८।

**जगदीशप्रसाद चतुर्वेदी**

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# विधि शब्दसागर

## (The Law Lexicon In Hindi)

### A

Abandon—परित्याग करना

[ विधि (law) में यह शब्द विशेष अर्थ में प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह प्रयोग अत्यन्त कृत्रिम है[1]। इसमें दो भाव मुख्यत: निहित हैं :—

(१) अपने अधिकार या स्वत्व को पूर्ण रूप से छोड़ देना और पुन: प्राप्त करने की इच्छा न करना[2]।

(२) किसी वस्तु या प्राणी से समस्त सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लेना[3]।

* Election to abandon the Suit—वाद परित्याग करने का निश्चय। where a minor on attaining majority elects to abandon the suit he shall apply for an order to dismiss the suit. (O. 32, R. 1. C. P. C.) कोई किशोर वयस्क होने पर यदि वाद के परित्याग करने का निश्चय करता है तो उसे वाद को अपास्त करने की आज्ञा के लिए निवेदन करना होगा।

Abandonment. (*N*).—परित्याग[4]।

1. (a) Abandonment of claim—अधियाचना का परित्याग।

At any time after the institution of a suit the plaintiff may abandon a part of his claim (O. 23, R. 1, C. P. C) वाद की स्थापना के पश्चात् वादी किसी समय अपनी अधियाचना के किसी अंश का परित्याग कर सकता है।

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[1] "There is not a word in the English language used in a more highly artificial and technical sense than the word 'abandon'." ( L. R. 3. P. C. 78, 79).

[2] To relinquish or give up with the intent of never again resuming or claiming one's rights or interests in. ( Webster ). Abandonment is the relinquishment of a right, the giving up of something to which one is entitled (Wheele C. J. 24 Tex. 417).

[3] To withdraw ourselves from an object or to lay aside all care for it (Crabb )

[4] Abandonment must be voluntary and with full knowledge of the circumstances. There must be no coercion or fraud. ( L. T. P. ) त्याग में भी स्वेच्छा का भाव है। 'परि' उपसर्ग पूर्णता प्रकट करता है। अत: 'त्याग' में 'परि' जोड़ देने से complete relinquishment का भाव आ जाता है। इसीलिए 'त्याग' की अपेक्षा 'परित्याग' अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया है।

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(b) **Abandonment of easement**—उपकरण[1] का परित्याग ।

(c) **Abandonment of a holding**—जोत का परित्याग ।

A tenant who ceases to cultivate and leaves the neighbourhood...shall be presumed to have **abandoned** his holding. (S. 87 (4), U. P. Tenancy Act). यदि कोई असामी खेती बन्द करके तथा पड़ौस छोड़कर चला जाता है तो यह समझा जायगा कि उसने अपनी जोत का परित्याग कर दिया है।

२. (a) **Abandonment of a child by parents.**—माता पिता द्वारा बालक का परित्याग ।

(b) **Abandonment of wife by husband**—पति द्वारा पत्नी का परित्याग ।

**'परित्याग' (abandonment) तथा 'समर्पण' ( Surrender ) में अन्तर :—'परित्याग' उसी स्वत्व एवं वस्तु का हो सकता है जो परित्यागकर्त्ता के लिए सर्वथा अनुपयोगी तथा मूल्य रहित हो परन्तु 'समर्पण' किसी उपयोगी एवं मूल्यवान् स्वत्व तथा वस्तु का भी हो सकता है[2]।

**'परित्याग' (abandonment), 'क्रय' (sale) तथा 'प्रतिग्रह' [3] (gift) में भेद :—'परित्याग' मे प्रतिफल (consideration) तथा हस्तान्तर (transfer) का अभाव होता है । परित्यागकर्त्ता का आशय अपने स्वामित्व का परित्याग करना होता है, अन्य को स्वामी बनाना नहीं । प्रतिफल के ध्येय से किया हुआ परित्याग क्रय अथवा विनिमय होता है । प्रतिफल रहित हस्तान्तर प्रतिग्रह होता है[4] ।

**Abate**—1. [to put an end to] समाप्त करना । 2. [to remove or do away with] हटा देना । 3. [to

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1 Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

2 "There is difference between **abandon** and **surrender**, between abandoning a right or a thing and the surrender of such right or thing to another ; between giving it up because it is regarded as utterly useless or valueless, and surrendering, assigning, or transferring it to another as a valuable right or thing." ( 42 N. J. Eq. 215 ).

3 सर्वेष्वर्थ विवादेषु बलवत्युत्तरा क्रिया । आधौ **प्रतिग्रहे** क्रीते पूर्व्वा तु बलवत्तरा ॥
याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, अ० २, श्लोक २३ ।

"In all civil disputes regarding property, evidence adduced in support of a later transaction preponderates. ( But ) in the case of a pledge, a gift, and a sale, evidence in support of the prior claim preponderates." (Gharpure). And also in,

**प्रतिग्रहः** प्रकाशः स्यात् स्थावरस्य विशेषतः ।—याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, अ० २, श्लोक १७६ ।

4 "Abandonment must be made by the owner without being pressed by any duty, necessity or utility to himself, but simply because he desires no longer to possess the thing ; it must be made without any desire that any other person shall acquire the same. For if it were made for a consideration, it would be a sale or barter; and if without consideration or with an intention that some other person should become the possessor it would be a gift. (24 Cali., 339).

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lessen] न्यून करना, कम करना, अल्प करना।

Abatement (N)—समाप्ति, हटाना, न्यूनीकरण, कमी।

1. Abatement of suit—वाद की समाप्ति[1]।

The death of a plaintiff or defendant will not cause the suit to abate. (O. 22, R. I, C. P. C.) वादी अथवा प्रतिवादी की मृत्यु के कारण वाद समाप्त न होगा।

2. Abatement of a nuisance[2]—कंटक का हटाना; कंटकोद्धार।

A public nuisance can be abated by any private individual to whom it does a special injury (W. L. L.) यदि लोक कंटक से किसी व्यक्ति की विशेष क्षति हुई है तो वह उसे हटा सकता है।

3. (a) Abatement of debts or legacies. ऋण अथवा उत्तरदान का न्यूनीकरण।

[1] In Civil law, an abatement of a suit is complete termination of it. (10 Ark. 631) अत: 'समाप्त' शब्द उपयुक्त है।

[2] In the Glossary published by the Nagiri Pracharini Sabha in "भारत" of 14. 5. 1948 'उत्पात का प्रतिकार' has been given as equivalent of 'abatement of a nuisance'.

Nuisance is "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage" (Blackstone); "any act which without direct physical interference, materially impairs the use and enjoyment by another of his property, or prejudicially affects his health, comfort, or convenience" (Wharton). According to Williams' Sanskrit English Dictionary 'उत्पात' is "a sudden event, unexpected appearance; an unusual or startling event boding calamity; a portent, prodigy, phenomenon; any public calamity (as an earthquake, meteor etc.), and according to Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary it is "a portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake etc.). "In संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर 'उत्पात' is synonymous with "कष्ट पहुँचाने वाली आकस्मिक घटना, उपद्रव, आफत, अशान्ति, हलचल, ऊधम, शरारत". It would thus appear that 'उत्पात' is an event producing serious and far-reaching consequence while a "nuisance" is something comparatively trivial. Hence 'कंटक', which means "any annoyance or source of vexation, obstacle, impediment" (Williams), has been adopted for it.

'Abate' etymologically means 'to beat' whence it came to mean to put an end to' or 'to do away with' Abatement of a nuisance is, therefore, the removal or destruction of a nuisance and **not its mere prevention** (Iyer's Law Lexicon). 'हटाना' is, therefore, more akin to it than 'प्रतिकार' The word 'प्रतिकार' is understood to mean 'requital, retaliation, reward, retribution, revenge, prevention, remedy' (William's Sanskrit English Dictionary). According to Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary, it means 'Counter action, obviating, prevention, remedy etc." 'प्रतिकार' therefore signifies only prevention of a nuisance rather than its complete destruction or removal. Williams has given 'कंटकोद्धारण', a more beautiful and appropriate expression, for removal of an annoyance or nuisance.

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(b) Abatement of rent—लगान में कमी।

Abator—[one who abates a nuisance]—कंटकोद्धारक।

Abduct [1]—भगा ले जाना, अपहरण करना।

Abductor—भगाने वाला, अपहर्त्ता।

Abducted—भगाई हुई या भगाया हुआ, अपहृत।

Abduction—अपहरण।

Abet—प्रेरित करना।

Abetted—प्रेरित।

Abettor—प्रेरक।

[1] The word 'अपनयन' suggested in the Glossary of Nagiri Pracharini Sabha, for 'abduction' is derived from 'नय' which means 'to lead' and is akin to the Latin **abducere** ( to lead away). Like 'abduction' it siginifies continuity of action. But tremendous difficulty is to be overcome before the word is adopted.

The problem is two fold : First, whether the word signifies what abduction does. "Abduction is forcible or fraudulent taking away of a woman" (Wharton). Blackstone defines it as, ' Abduction in general signifies the act of illegally taking or leading away, carrying off by force a child, ward, voter or wife. This may be by fraud, persuasion or open violence." In Indian Penal code it is defined in these words : "Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces any person to go from any place is said to abduct that person." The उपसर्ग 'अप' with 'नय' means 'away' (Vide Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary) and the word means either 'to remove' or "to take away". In the following two instances 'अपनयन' signifies removal :—

(१) राज्यंस्वहस्तधृत दण्डमिवात पत्रम्। नातिश्रमापनयनाय नच श्रमाय।

—कालिदास।

(२) अविनयमपनय विष्णो

—शंकराचार्य।

In रामायण the आदि कवि वाल्मीकि has used it in the sense of taking away :

(१) अपनेष्यति मांभर्ता त्वतः शीघ्रमरिन्दम्॥ २८॥

सुन्दर काण्ड, अ० २१

(२) गोचरं गतयोर्भ्रात्रोरपनीता त्वमाधम। सुन्दरकाण्ड, अ० २१, श्लोक ३०।

In the first, it will be absurd, if 'अपनेष्यति' is interpreted to mean 'to abduct', to say that Ram Chandraji would abduct his own wife Sitaji by delivering her from the clutches of Ravan. 'अपनीता', in the second, does not mean more than 'taken away' for it immediately follows the first and has been used by the same person (Sitaji) in the same context.

In the following 'अपनयन' has been used in the meaning of payment or recovery :—

(३) निन्हवे धनाद्यपनयने धनग्रहणाभियोगे न गृहीतं मयेत्युत्तरे साद्यादिभिः प्रतिपादितोऽधमर्णो धनमुत्तमर्णो दद्यात। दीपकलिका, अ० २, श्लोक ११।

"In a plaint regarding the payment (recovery) of money, one who has filed an answer of denial, when the claim has been established against him by means of witnesses and the like, the debtor should pay the amount to the creditor." And so also in,

(४) यो लिखितानेकं स्वर्णरजतताम्रादिकमपनयति।

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**Abetment**—प्रेरणा[1]।

**'प्रेरक' तथा 'सहयोगी' (accessory) में अन्तर :—अपराध-काल की उपस्थिति तथा अनुपस्थिति प्रेरक और सहयोगी में भेद उत्पन्न करती है। अपराध के होने में दोनों ही सहायक होते हैं परन्तु प्रेरक का अपराध के समय उपस्थित होना आवश्यक है। सहयोगी के लिए उपस्थित होना आवश्यक नहीं है[2]।

**Abeyance**—प्रतीक्षा[3]।

When there is no person in whom a dignity or inheritance is vested, it is said to be in abeyance. दाय अथवा प्रतिष्ठा उस समय तक प्रतीक्षा में कही जाती हैं जब तक कि ऐसे व्यक्ति का अभाव रहता है जिसमें वे अधिष्ठित हो सकें।

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It would, therefore, appear that 'अपनयन' does not suggest that the removal or taking away is forcible or fraudulent. The usage does not appear to have given it that signification.

The second is that the words 'हरण' and 'अपहरण', which imply forcible, deceitful or fraudulent removal or taking away, have been in use for abduction.

हत्वा छित्वा च भित्वा च क्रोशन्तीं रुदतीं गृहात्।
प्रसह्य कन्याहरणं राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते ॥ मनुस्मृति, अ० ३, श्लोक ३३ ॥

On the basis of this quotation Prof. Wilson has defined 'राक्षस' form of marriage as 'the violent abduction of a maiden after defeating or slaying her relations.' (Glossary, Page 876). Instances can be multiplied to any number.

The difficulty as to finding a suitable equivalent for 'kidnapping' can be overcome by using 'अपहरण' for abduction and 'अभिहरण' for kidnapping.

The word 'अपनयन' would be most suitable for 'abduction' provided usage supports it.

[1] Some authors have used 'प्रोत्साहन' and 'प्रवर्तन' for abetment. 'प्रोत्साहन' is always used in good sense while 'abetment' is of crime and used in bad sense. 'प्रवर्तित करना' and 'प्रेरित करना' are used in good as well as in bad sense. 'प्रेरणा' means 'setting on a person to do something' while 'प्रवर्तन' means 'prompting, urging or stimulating' as well as 'commencing, beginning'. Its derivative 'प्रवर्तक' is both 'an instigator' and 'an author', as for example, 'धर्मप्रवर्तक' In some instances 'प्रवर्तन' and 'प्रवर्तक' are likely to cause ambiguity, as for example in the following two sentences :—

(1) The judge inquired which of the accused was abettor of the offence. जज ने पूछा कि अभियुक्तों में से कौन वध-प्रवर्तक है।

(2) The abettor of an offence is liable for the punishment prescribed for the offence. अपराध का प्रवर्तक अपराध के लिए नियत दण्ड का भागी होता है।

In both the above sentences 'प्रवर्तक' may signify 'author of the crime' as well as 'abettor of the crime.' 'प्रेरणा' does not leave any room for ambiguity and its derivative 'प्रेरक' does not create the awkwardness pointed out above.

[2] The distinction between abettors and accessories is the presence or absence at the commission of crime : (Cowell ; Feta lib. 1, cap. 34) Presence and participation are necessary to constitute a person an abettor (4 Bla. Comm. 33).

[3] 'स्थगन', 'उपरोध' and 'लंबन' have been mentioned as synonyms of 'abeyance' in 'शासन शब्द संग्रह', न्यायालय शब्द संग्रह, and in the glossary published

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**Abide**—1. [to submit to; to yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another] मान लेना; मान्य होना । 2. [to take the consequences of] पालन करना । 3. [to follow] अनुसार होना; अनुसरण करना । 4. [to endure] सहना ; सहन करना ।

1. (a) I shall abide by your decision—आप जो निबटेरा करेंगे उसे मैं मान लूँगा । अथवा, मैं आपकी निष्पत्ति[1] को मान लूँगा ।

(b) The plaintiff stated that he would abide by the defendant's statement on special oath. वादी ने कहा कि प्रतिवादी का विशेष शपथकथन उसको मान्य होगा ।

2. The defendant must abide by the agreement. प्रतिवादी को अपनी प्रतिज्ञा अवश्य पालन करनी चाहिए ।

3. (a) Costs will abide the event. व्यय परिणामानुसार होगा ।

(b) This suit will abide by the result of that suit. यह वाद उस वाद के परिणाम का अनुसरण करेगा ।

4. To abide by loss. घाटा सहना।

**Abiding**—(Pr P.) [settled and fixed] दृढ़ ।

Abiding conviction or abiding faith. दृढ़ धारणा ।

**Ability**—[the state or condition of being able] योग्यता ।

**'योग्यता' (ability) और 'क्षमता' (capacity) में भेद :—'योग्यता' में उन गुण विशेषों का समावेश होता है जो अनुभव तथा ज्ञानोपार्जन द्वारा प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। किसी कार्य विशेष के करने की प्राकृतिक शक्ति

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by the Nagiri Pracharini Sabha in 'भारत' of 14. 5. 1948, respectively. These three words take only one aspect of the word 'abeyance'. The word 'abeyance' is from the French "abayer" which means "to look at anything with open mouth". 'Abeyance', therefore, means "expectation, remembrance and contemplation of law" (Wharton); expectancy (Webster). "Abeyance means 'in expectation', "to expect", for when a man dieth, we say that the freehold is in abeyance, because a suecessor is in expectation to take it." (Co. Litt 342). The word conveys two ideas, namely, (1) of suspension (which may be conveyed by the words 'लंबन' (which means suspense, delay or stay), and 'स्थगन' (which means the act of covering or holding, vide Williams' Sanskrit English Dictionary); and (2) of expectation or expectancy, the suspension not being absolute and indefinite but in the expectation of something. The primary and fundamental idea is of expectation rather than of suspension. 'प्रतीक्षा' conveys both these ideas while 'उपरोध' (which means obstruction, impediment, obstacle) does not convey either.

1. The original meaning of the word 'decide' is 'to cut off' whence it came to mean 'to bring to termination, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party'. (Webster's Dictionary). The word 'निष्पादन' means 'concluding' and 'निष्पत्ति' means 'termination, conclusion or completion.' (Apte : Sanskrit-English Dictionary). Hence in his Glossary Prof. Wilson has given 'decision' as equivalent of 'निष्पत्ति'

For fuller discussion, see 'decision'.

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का नाम 'क्षमता' है,[1] परन्तु कभी कभी 'capacity' का प्रयोग 'pecuniary ability' के अर्थ में भी होता है ।

Ab initio—आरम्भतः; आरम्भ से ।

Abode—[In law, the place of a man's residence or business, temporary or permanent] वास ।

**'वास' 'निवास' (residence), समावास, (domicile) तथा 'प्रवास' में भेद :—इन सब शब्दों में 'वास' (abode) सबसे अधिक व्यापक है । विधि (law) में 'वास'[2] उस स्थानको कहते हैं जहाँ किसी व्यक्ति का व्यवसाय स्थापित हो और वह वहाँ स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी रूप से रहता हो । 'वास' के लिए स्थायी रूप से रहना अनिवार्य नहीं है । वास-स्थान पर किसी व्यवसाय की स्थापना पर्याप्त है, चाहे व्यवसायी स्थायी रूप से अन्यत्र रहता हो और अपने व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में जब कभी वहाँ आकर रहता हो ।

'निवास' (residence) से तात्पर्य उस स्थान से है जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति स्थायी रूप से रहता हो, अर्थात् उस स्थान पर उसके भोजन का प्रबन्ध हो और वह सकुटुम्ब रात्रि में निवास करता हो । 'नि' उपसर्ग इसी स्थायित्व का सूचक है[3] ।

समावास[4] (domicile) किसी व्यक्ति का प्रमुख एवं स्थायी निवास स्थान होता है । किसी व्यवसाय आदि के कारण वह उसे छोड़कर चला जाता है तो पुनः वहाँ आने की इच्छा करता है ।

विदेश के अल्पकालिक निवास को 'प्रवास'[5] कहते हैं ।

Abolish—[ to terminate or to put an end to] आलोप करना ।

Abolition. (*N*)—आलोप ।

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1 "Capacity frequently connotes native rather than acquired, potential as well as actual, aptitude and mental resources......Ability connotes such qualities, usually executive, as arise from training." (Webster)

2 "In law a man may be deemed to have an 'abode' where he has a place of business, even although he reside elsewhere or where he has a temporary residence, although his permanent residence is elsewhere or even abroad." [W. L. L ]

3 "Residence......means the place where a man lives, i. e., where he sleeps or is at home. The word 'resides' denotes 'the place where an individual eats, drinks, and sleeps, or where his family or his servants eat, drink, and sleep." [W. L. L ]

4 ' In a strict and legal sense, that is properly the domicile of a person where he has his true fixed permanent home and principal establishlment, and to which, whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning". [W. L. L.]

5 हिन्दी-साहित्य-सम्मेलन द्वारा प्रकाशित समाचार पत्र शब्द कोष में 'domicile' का पर्याय 'प्रवास' दिया है । 'प्रवास' का अर्थ 'foreign residence', (Apte : Sanskrit English Dictionary) अथवा 'विदेश में रहना' (संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर) है । Domicile किसी व्यक्ति के स्थायी तथा प्रमुख 'निवास' को कहते हैं । उसमें अस्थायी होने का भाव नहीं है । नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा द्वारा प्रकाशित The Hindi Scientific Glossary में 'समावास' domicile का पर्याय दिया है ।

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**'लोप करना' (Annul), 'आलोप करना' (Abolish), 'प्रत्यालोप करना' (Repeal), 'विलोप करना' (Abrogate), 'प्रत्याहरण करना' (Revoke), 'खंडित करना' (Cancel), 'निरसन करना' (Rescind), 'परावृत करना, उलटना' (Reverse), 'हटाना' (Abate), में अन्तर[1]:—

'लोप करना' (annul) सबसे अधिक व्यापक है। इसमें निरर्थक एवं समाप्त करने का भाव निहित है, जैसे किसी प्रतिज्ञा अथवा संविद का लोप करना।

'आलोप करना' (abolish) का प्रयोग प्रायः स्थायी आचार, (custom) या संस्था (Institution) की समाप्ति के लिए होता है, जैसे दासत्व अथवा ज़मींदारी का आलोप।

'प्रत्यालोप करना' (repeal) (प्रति = for; in favour of + आलोप = termination, end) किसी नवीन विधान द्वारा किसी पूर्व विधान को प्रभाव शून्य करने को कहते हैं। जैसे, आगरा टैनेन्सी एक्ट का यू० पी० टैनेन्सी एक्ट ने प्रत्यालोप किया है।

'विलोप करना' (abrogate) से तात्पर्य किसी उच्च अधिकारी, शासक एवं उच्च सत्ता द्वारा किसी विधि, अध्यादेश (Ordinance), तथा संधि आदि का लोप करना है।

'प्रत्याहरण करना' (revoke) किसी 'अनुदान' (Grant) द्वारा प्रदत्त विशेष अधिकार एवं सुविधा के लौटा लेने को कहते हैं।

'खंडित करना' (cancel) किसी विशे[ष] आज्ञा, लेख, सूचना तथा संविद के रद्द कर[ने] को कहते हैं। इसका प्रयोग किसी विधान [के] लोप करने के अर्थ में नहीं होता।

'निरसन करना' (rescind) का प्रयोग किसी संकल्प (Resolution), प्रस्ताव (Proposal), मत, तथा व्यवस्था (Decree), आदि के निष्प्रभाव करने के लिए होता है। 'खंडन' की भाँति इसका प्रयोग विधान के लोप करने के लिए नहीं होता।

'परावृत करना' (उलटना—reverse) का प्रयोग उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अधीन न्यायालय के निर्णय को उलट देने के अर्थ में होता है।

'हटाना' (abate) का प्रयोग किसी कंटक या बाधा के नष्ट करने या हटा देने के अर्थ में होता है।

**Aboriginal**—मूल निवासी, आदि निवासी।

**Abortion**—गर्भस्राव

'**गर्भस्राव' और 'गर्भपात' (miscarriage) में अन्तर:—साधारणतः 'गर्भपात' 'गर्भस्राव' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है और उसका पर्यायवाची समझा जाता है[2]। इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारा ३१२ में 'गर्भपात' 'गर्भस्राव' का पर्याय है। 'गर्भपात' अधिक व्यापक शब्द है। कोई भी अकाल प्रसव गर्भपात कहा जा सकता है। वैद्यक के अनुसार प्रथम चार

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[1] "Annul is the most general term, denoting simply to make void. Abolish applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; Repeal to the recall by a legislative body of a previons enactment; Abrogate to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; Revoke to the recall of a previons grant which conferred power, privilege etc. Cancel refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs rather than to statutes; Rescind to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; Reverse to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower; Abate, to the destruction or removal of a nuisance etc." (Webster's Dictionary)

[2] The word "miscarriage" is often used as synonymous with and equivalent to "abortion" (A. L. D).

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मासके[1] तथा डाक्टरी के अनुसार प्रथम तीन मास[2] के गर्भपात को गर्भस्राव कहते हैं। 'विधि' में गर्भस्राव' उस गर्भपात को कहते हैं जो पूर्व आयोजित हो और जानबूझ कर जीवित बच्चा न उत्पन्न होने के अभिप्राय से कराया गया हो[3]।

**Abortive**—[fruitless] निष्फल।

*Abortive attempt* — निष्फल प्रयत्न।

*Abortive child*—[child by an untimely birth is either born dead or is incapable of living] गर्भस्रस्त शिशु ; अकाल प्रसूत बच्चा।

**Above**—1. [Higher ; Superior] उच्च। 2. [Before] पूर्व

*Court above*—उच्च न्यायालय।

*Above cited*—पूर्वोल्लिखित।

*Above named*—उपर्युक्त।

*Above mentioned*—उपर्युक्त।

*Above said*—पूर्वकथित, पूर्वोक्त।

*Above par*—चढ़ती से, अधिक मूल्य पर।

**Abrasion**—[The breaking of the skin] खुरचट।

**Abridge**—[to curtail] कम करना; घटाना। [to make shorter in words so as to retain the sense and substance] संक्षिप्त करना।

*Abridgment* (N.)–1. [curtailment] कमी। 2. [A reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form] संक्षेप।

*Abridgment of damages*—प्रतिक्षति में कमी।

**'संक्षेप' (Abridgment), 'सारांश' (Abstract), 'रूपरेखा' (Synopsis) 'सार' (Summary),'मुखबन्धिका' (Syllabus),'वाद सार' (Brief) में अन्तर :—

'संक्षेप' (abridgment) किसी ग्रन्थ के उस छोटे रूप को कहते हैं, जिसमें सूक्ष्म तथा अनावश्यक बातों को छोड़कर विषय को संक्षिप्त कर दिया जाता है[4]। मूल के प्रमुख अवतरणों के संकलन को 'संक्षेप' नहीं कहा जा सकता[5]। संक्षेप में विषय को इस प्रकार से रखा जाता है कि मूल की एकता तथा क्रम नष्ट नहीं होने पाता और उसमें मूल की सी मौलिकता बनी रहती है[6]।

'सारांश' (abstract) में मूल विषय की मुख्य मुख्य बातों की ओर संकेतमात्र होता है। विषय वस्तु का विश्लेषण करके उसके तत्वों को

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[1]संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर में 'गर्भस्राव' शब्द देखिए।

[2]In medicine abortion is by some used of the expulsion of the fetus during the first three months of pregnancy, a later expulsion occurring before the time of viability being then called miscarriage. (Webster's Dictionary)

[3]In law, the term abortion usually implies criminality in producing miscarriage ; the latter term denoting any premature birth irrespective of its cause. ( Webster's Dictionary ). Criminal abortion is premeditated or intentional abortion procured, at any period of pregnancy by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child. (I. L. L.)

[4]An abridgment is a work shortened by condensation of statement or by omitting the less essential parts. (Cent. Dic.)

[5]It is clear that a mere selection or different arrangement of parts of the original work so as to bring the work into a smaller compass, will not be held to be such an abridgment. (U. S. 9 Fed. Case No. 4, 901, Story J )

[6]A reduced form of a work produced by condensation and omission of more or less of detail, but retaining the general sense and unity of the original. (Webster's Dictionary.)

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स्पष्ट कर दिया जाता है[1]। मूल से पृथक् इसका कोई महत्त्व नहीं होता है[2]। इसमें विवेचन का अभाव होता है।

'रूपरेखा' (Synopsis) किसी ग्रन्थ अथवा अन्य विषय के मुख्य तत्वों के ऐसे संक्षिप्त, क्रमबद्ध एवं व्यवस्थित रूप को कहते हैं जिस पर दृष्टिपात करते ही मूल वस्तु का आभास मिल जाता है, पूर्ण ज्ञान नहीं[3]। 'सारांश' की भाँति इसका भी कोई स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व नहीं होता।

'सार' (Summary) में किसी विषय की मुख्य मुख्य बातों को संक्षेप में कहा जाता है। 'सारांश' और 'रूपरेखा' के समान यह क्रमबद्ध एवं व्यवस्थित नहीं होता[4]।

निर्णयों के प्रकाशनों में प्रत्येक निर्णय के ऊपर जो सार दिया जाता है उसे 'मुखबन्धिका' (syllabus)[5] कहते हैं। इसमें विधि सम्बन्धी उस मत का उल्लेख होता है जो नीचे दिए हुए निर्णय में स्थिर किया जाता है[6]।

'वाद-सार' (brief) में किसी वाद सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य बातों का, तथा वाद को पुष्ट करने वाले तर्कों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख होता है[7]।

**Abrogate**—[to repeal] विलोप करना।

*Abrogation* (N.)—विलोप।

[विलोप दो प्रकार से किया जाता है। पूर्व विधान को प्रभावशून्य करनेवाली किसी धारा का नवीन विधान में समावेश करके अथवा नवीन विधान में ऐसी धाराओं को स्थान देकर जो पूर्व विधान के विरुद्ध हों। प्रथम प्रणाली को 'व्यक्त विलोप' (express abrogation) तथा द्वितीय को 'अव्यक्त विलोप' (implied abrogation) कहते हैं।]

**'विलोप' (abrogation) तथा 'अंशलोप' (derogation) में अन्तर :—

किसी उच्च अधिकारी, शासक, एवं उच्च सत्ता द्वारा किसी विधान (Act) अथवा अध्यादेश (Ordinance) के पूर्ण रूप से लोप करने को 'विलोप' कहते हैं। विधान के किसी अंश को प्रभावशून्य करने को 'अंशलोप' कहते हैं[8]।

**Abscond**—पलायन करना; भाग जाना।

*Absconder*—पलायक; भगोड़ा।

*Absconding*—पलायी।

*Absconding debtor*—पलायी अधमर्ण।

*Absconding offender*—पलायी अपराधी।

[1]An abstract is a bare statement or outline of facts, heads or leading features in a book, lecture, subject etc. (Cent. Dict.)

[2]An abstract is also a summary of essential points but is seldom thought of as attaining independent worth. (Webster's Dictionary.)

[3]A synopsis is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance.

[4]A summary is a brief statement of the main points in a work or treatise, less methodical than an abstract or a substance. (Cent Dictionary.)

[5]'मुखबन्ध' शब्द भूमिका का पर्याय है। भूमिका में किसी विषय की ज्ञातव्य एवं आवश्यक बातों का परिचय दिया जाता है (संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर)। इस स्थान पर इस शब्द को इसलिए चुना गया है कि 'मुखबन्धिका' निर्णय के मुख पर अर्थात् प्रारम्भ में होती है। संक्षिप्त रूप होने के कारण 'मुखबन्ध' का छोटा रूप (Diminutive form) लिया है।

[6]Syllabus has specific application to the brief abstracts prefixed to cases in law reports. (Webster's Dictionary).

[7]Brief is a concise statement of a case or an argument(Webster's Dic.)

[8]'Abrogation' implies the complete repeal of a law while 'derogation' implies the taking away only some part of a law. [Wharton's Law Lexicon]. For distinction between 'abrogation', 'abolish' and 'repeal' etc. see "Abolish."

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**Absent**—V. (to keep away] अनुपस्थित होना ।

(Adj.) [Not present] अनुपस्थित

*Absence* (N) 1. [Non-appearance, opposed to presence] अनुपस्थिति । 2. [Want] अभाव, as in the phrase "in the absence of a contract to the contrary" प्रतिकूल संविद के अभाव में ।

*Absentee*—अनुपस्थित व्यक्ति ।

**Absolute**—1. [unrestricted or unqualified] निरपेक्ष । 2. [complete] पूर्ण । 3. [Despotic] निरंकुश, एकतंत्र । 4. [final] अंतिम ।

1. (a) *Absolute assignment*—निरपेक्ष अभिहस्तांकन[1] ।

(b) *Absolute conveyance*—निरपेक्ष स्वत्वान्तर ।

(c) *Absolute interest*—निरपेक्ष हित ।

(d) *Absolute title*—निरपेक्ष आगम[2] ।

2. (a) *Absolute estate*—पूर्ण भूति[3] ।

(b) *Absolute owner*—पूर्ण स्वामी ।

(c) *Absolute ownership*—पूर्ण स्वामित्व ।

(d) *Absolute right*—पूर्ण अधिकार ।

3. *Absolute monarch*—निरंकुश शासक ।

4. (a) *Absolute order*—अंतिम आज्ञा ।

(b) *Decree absolute*—अंतिम व्यवस्था ; अंतिम डिगरी ।

*Absolutely* Adv.—1. [completely] पूर्णतः । 2. [for emphasis] नितान्त, परम ।

1. *Absolutely void*—पूर्णतः निरर्थक ।

2. *Absolutely necessary*—नितान्त आवश्यक ; परमावश्यक ।

**Absolve**—[to set free from or release as from some obligation, debt or responsibility or from the consequences of a guilt] मुक्त करना ।

**Abstain**—[to refrain] अलग रहना ।

When at the desire of the promisor, the promisee...has done or abstained from doing etc. जब प्रस्तावक की इच्छानुसार स्वीकृतिदाता ने कुछ किया है अथवा करने से अलग रहा है । [Contract Act, S. 2 (d)]

**Abstract**—[A summary] सारांश ।

1. *Abstract of indictment*—[A short statement prepared by the clerk of the court or the prosecutor for the use of the judge, being an abstract of every charge or complaint presented at any court of

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[1] पर्यीय शब्दावली Published by C. P. Government.

[2] आगमोऽभ्यधिको भोगाद्विना पूर्वक्रमागतात् ।
आगमोऽपि बलं नैव भुक्तिस्तोकापि यत्रनो ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति, अ० २, २७

"Title" is superior to possession excepting where it (i.e. possession) has descended from a line of ancestors. In a title also there would be no force if there is no possession even for a short time."

[3] As distinguished from 'अवशेष भूति' (an estate in remainder).

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criminal jurisdiction] अभियोग का सारांश ।

2. *Abstract of Pleas*—[concise statement of the pleas raised by a defendant in an action] उक्तियों का सारांश ।

3. *Abstract of title*—[A concise statement of the instruments and events under and by means of which a person derives his title to property] आगम का सारांश ।

**Absurd**—[that which is contrary to reason and that which cannot be attributed to a man in his right sense] अर्थहीन[1] ।

*Absurdity*—अर्थहीनत्व ।

**Abundant**—प्रचुर; बहुत ।

Abundant evidence is available. प्रचुर प्रमाण उपलब्ध है ।

**Abuse**—V. [to misuse] दुरुपयोग करना । 2. [to maltreat] दुर्व्यवहार करना । 3. [to wrong with words] गाली देना । 4. [to dishonour] कलंकित करना, दूषित करना ।

1. He abused his position. उसने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग किया ।

2. The gailor abused the prisoner. जेलर ने बन्दी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया ।

4. By deserting the army he abused his name. सेना से भाग कर उसने अपना नाम कलङ्कित किया ।

*Abuse* (N) 1. [Misuse ; Maltreatment ] दुरुपयोग, दुर्व्यवहार । 2. [abusive language] अपशब्द; गाली। e.g. The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of abuse, came to blows. एक दूसरे को गाली देने के पश्चात् दोनों पक्ष मार पीट करने लगे । 3. [Corrupt pratices or customs] बुराइयाँ, दोष, कुप्रथा । as in—Abuses in the civil service are increasing day by day. सिविल सर्विस में बुराइयाँ प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं ।

*Abuse of distress*—[such use of distrained goods as makes the distrainer liable as for wrongful appropriation] धृत द्रव्य का दुरुपयोग ।

*Abuse of discretion*—[A discretion applied to an end or purpose not justified by and clearly against reason and evidence] स्वेच्छा का दुरुपयोग ।

*Abuse of female child*--[Rape] बालिका के साथ बलात्कार ।

*Abuse of process of court*—[Improper use of regular legal process by which an unfair advantage is obtained by a party to a suit] न्याय प्रणाली का दुरुपयोग ।

**Abuttals**—[The buttings and boundings of lands, east, west north or south, with respect to the places by which they are limited and bounded] चौहद्दी[2]।

**Accede**—1. [to become added

[1]Distinguished from 'निरर्थक' (Void)

[2]Distinguished from Boundary (सीमा)

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by way of accession ] सम्मिलित होना । 2. [to assent to] अनुमति देना ; स्वीकार करना ।

1. Most of the states have acceded to the Indian Union. अधिकांश रजवाड़े भारतीय संघ में सम्मिलित हो गए हैं ।

2. He acceded to my request उसने मेरी प्रार्थना स्वीकार करली ।

Accelerate–[to shorten the time for the vesting in possession of an expectant interest] प्रशीघ्र[1] करना ।

A surrender to a female reversioner does not enlarge the estate of such reversioner but merely accelerates it (Mulla's Hindu Law, Page 210). किसी उत्तरभोगिनी को समर्पण करने से उसकी भूति में वृद्धि नहीं होती वरन् वह उसे प्रशीघ्र कर देती है ।

*Acceleration* (N) प्रशीघ्रता ।

Accept–1. [to admit] स्वीकार करना । 2. [to take or receive by consenting mind ; to take upon oneself as a responsibility] ग्रहण करना ।

2. To accept an office—पद ग्रहण करना ।

*Acceptance* (N) स्वीकृति ।

*Acceptor*—स्वीकारक, स्वीकारकर्ता ।

*Acceptable* (Adj.) स्वीकार्य, मानने योग्य, ग्रहणीय ।

Access—[Approach] पहुँच ।

*Accessible* (Adj.) पहुँच के योग्य ।

Accessary—(N,) सहयोगी[2] ।

[सहयोगी ऐसे अपराधी को कहते हैं जिसने स्वयं कोई अपराध न किया हो वरन् अपराध के करने में दूसरे व्यक्तियों को सहायता दी हो[3] ।]

Accession–1.[A mode of acquiring property as an addition to existing property by natural growth or artificial improvement] योग । 2. [the act of acceding or consenting] अनुमति । 3. [the coming into the possession of a right or station] पाना ; प्राप्ति ।

1. When mortgage property in possession of the mortgagee has received accession, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall be entitled to such accession. उस बन्धक-भूमि में जो बन्धकग्राही की भुक्ति में है यदि कोई योग हुआ है तो उसे बन्धक से मुक्त कराते समय बन्धककर्ता उस योग को भी प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी होगा । (S. 63, T.P. Act.)

2. Accession to a proposal—प्रस्ताव की अनुमति ।

3. Accession to the throne—गद्दी पाना ।

[1] In law 'acceleration' signifies vesting of an estate before it is normally due. It can be expressed by the phrase प्राप्ति में शीघ्रता. With a view to shorten it, the first letter 'प्र' of 'प्राप्ति' has been added to 'शीघ्रता' । 'प्रशीघ्रता', therefore, embraces the import of both the words. 'प्र' is also a prefix which when added to 'शीघ्रता' means शीघ्रता in a particular way.

[2] Distinguished from abettor (प्रेरक) See abettor.

[3] One guilty of an offence, not principally but by participation. (Tomlin's Law Dictionary).

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**Accessory** (Adj.) [Appurtenant] आनुसंगिक ।

*Accessory obligation*—[obligation incident to another or principal obligation, as the obligation of a surety] आनुसंगिक अविबन्धन ।

*Accessory right*–आनुसंगिक अधिकार ।

**Accident**—1. [An undesigned, sudden or unexpected event] आकस्मिक घटना । कांड (जैसे–अग्नि-कांड) 2. [A misfortune ; disaster] दुर्घटना ।

*Accidental*—आकस्मिक ।

**Accommodate**—[1. To adapt or to adjust] अनुसार होना ; अनुसार करना; निभना । 2. [to reconcile ; to bring into agreement or harmony] समाधान करना । 3.[To furnish with something desired or needed or convenient ; to favour ; to oblige] सुविधा देना ।

1. (a) To accommodate ourselves to circumstances. अपने को परिस्थितियों के अनुसार करना ।

(b) They accommodated their counsels to his inclination. (Addison) उन्होंने अपने परामर्श को उसके झुकाव (प्रवृत्ति) के अनुसार कर दिया ।

(c) He can accommodate himself, to any circumstances or with any person. वह प्रत्येक परिस्थिति में, अथवा किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ, निभ सकता है ।

2. To accommodate differences—झगड़े का समाधान करना ।

3. To accommodate a friend with a loan or lodgings—मित्र को ऋण अथवा रहने की सुविधा देना ।

*Accommodation* (*N.*) [Room] स्थान ।

**Accomplice**—[An associate in crime or guilt] सहअपराधी ।

**'सहअपराधी' (accomplice),'प्रेरक' (abettor) तथा 'सहयोगी' (accessary) में अन्तर :—तीनों ही अपराध में सहायक होते हैं । 'सहअपराधी' उस व्यक्ति को कहते हैं जिसने अपने अन्य साथियों के साथ 'प्रमुख अपराधी' (principal), 'प्रेरक' (abettor) अथवा 'सहयोगी' (accessary) के रूप में अपराध करने में सहायता देने के[1] अतिरिक्त न्यायार्थ उनके विरुद्ध साक्ष्य भी दिया हो[2] । अपराधकाल में उपस्थिति अथवा अनुपस्थिति 'प्रेरक' और 'सहयोगी' में भेद उत्पन्न करती है । 'प्रेरक' का अपराध के समय उपस्थित होना आवश्यक है। 'सहयोगी' के लिए नहीं ।

**Accomplished fact**—सिद्ध बात ।

**Accord**—[An agreement between two persons, where any one is injured by a trespass or offence, or on a contract, to satisfy him with some recompense[3]] एका[4] ।

[1] "An Accomplice is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offence, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory." (Webster's Dictionary)

[2] "An accomplice is one of many equally concerned in a felony and is generally applied to those who are admitted to give evidence against their fellow criminals, for the furtherance of justice which might otherwise be eluded." (Leach's Hawk, P. C. 1, 2e. 37,3,7 and notes).

[3] Tomlin's Law Dictionary.

[4] Distinguished from संविद (Contract), and प्रतिज्ञा (Agreement).

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*Of one's own accord*—स्वयं; स्वतः; अपने आप ।

*With one accord*—मिलकर ।

**Accordance**—[conformity ; concurrence] एकमतता ; ऐकमत्य ।

*According (Adj.)*—अनुसार ।

*According to one's desire*—स्वेच्छानुसार ।

*According to one's power*—यथाशक्ति ।

*According to seniority*—ज्येष्ठतानुसार ।

*According to order*—क्रमानुसार; आज्ञानुसार ।

*According to law*—विधि-अनुसार ।

*Accordingly (Adv.)*—तदनुसार ।

**Accordant**—[Frequently used in the reports to denote the accordance or agreement between one adjudged case and another in establishing or confirming the same doctrine. And sometimes the accordance of opinion of judges in the same case]एकमत, सहमत as in-'Holt C. J. accordant'—प्रमुख न्यायाधीश होल्ट सहमत ।

**Account**—लेखा, ब्योरा, हिसाब, गणना ।

*On this account*—इस कारणवश; इस हेतु ।

*On what account*—किस कारणवश; किस हेतु ।

*On account of*—निमित्त; अर्थ; हेतु ।

*To take into account*—विचार करना ।

*To take no account of*--अवहेलना करना ।

*To give an account*--वर्णन करना ।

*Action for account*—गणनार्थ कार्य ।

*Account for*—1. [to render an account] लेखा देना; हिसाब देना ।

2. [to be responsible for] भागी होना, उत्तरदायी होना ।

**Accountant**—संख्यायक[1]; गणक; मुनीम ।

*Accountant General*[2]--महासंख्यायक।

**Account book**—लेखा; बहीखाता; गणना पुस्तक ।

**Accredited**—[ To accredit a diplomatic agent is to furnish him with such authority and credentials as are calculated to ensure his being received with the credit and rank due to his public character] अधिकार-सम्पन्न । 2. [Trusted] विश्वस्त ।

**Accretion**—[The increase or extension of boundaries or acquisition of land by the gradual or imperceptible action of natural forces as washing up of sand or soil from sea or a river or by a gradual recession of the water from the usual water mark] उपवृद्धि । 2. [ Gain to an heir or legatee by failure of a coheir to the succession or a co-legatee of the same thing, to take his share] उपवृद्धि ।

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[1]An ancient term used in the times of Chandra Gupta Maurya (Vide R.K. Mukerji's Chandra Gupta Maurya And His Times). It is used in Kautilya Arthshatra.

[2] 'अक्षपटलाध्यक्ष' has been used in Kautilya Arthshastra.

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**Accrue**—[to arise ; to come into existence as an enforceable claim] उपलब्ध होना।

*To accrue to*—उपलब्ध होना; प्राप्त होना।

The cause of action accrued to the plaintiff on 15-8-1947. वादी को १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ को कार्य का कारण उपलब्ध हुआ।

*Accrual of right to sue*—वादाधिकार की उपलब्धि।

*Accrual of cause of action*—कार्य के कारण की उपलब्धि।

**Accumulate**—[to collect] संचय करना।

*Accumulated (P. P.)*—संचित।

*Accumulation* (N.)—संचय।

*Accumulative*—[cumulative; designating or pertaining to a cumulative judgement, sentence or the like] क्रमगामी।

*Accumulative sentence*—[Sentence running continuously] क्रमगामी दंड।

**Accurate**—[Exact or correct] यथार्थ; ठीक; सही।

*Accuracy*—यथार्थता।

**Accuse**—[to impute to a person the commission of crime] अभियोग लगाना।

*Accusation*—अभियोग; दोषारोपण।

*Accused*—अभियुक्त।

*Accuser*—अभियोक्ता, अभियोगकारी।

**Accustomed**—अभ्यस्त।

**Achieve**—प्राप्त करना, उपलब्ध करना।

*Achievement*—प्रशंसनीय कार्य, साहसपूर्ण कार्य।

**Acknowledge**—[to convey the receipt of] पावती भेजना। [to admit] अंगीकार करना।

*Acknowledgment*—[Receipt] पावती। 2. [Admission] अंगीकार।

**Acquaint**—परिचय कराना।

*Acquaintance*—परिचय ; परिचित व्यक्ति।

**Acquiescence**—[resting satisfied with or submission to existing state of things] परितुष्टि[1]।

( *V.* ) *Acquiesce*—परितुष्ट होना, परितुष्ट रहना।

*Acquiesced*—परितुष्ट।

**Acquire**—[to make property one's own] अर्जन करना।

*Acquired*—अर्जित।

*Self-acquired*—स्वयमार्जित[2]।

*Acquisition*—अर्जन, अवाप्ति[3]।

*Acquisition af gain*—लाभार्जन।

*Acquisition of land*—भूम्यवाप्ति (भूमि + अवाप्ति)।

**Acquit**—विमुक्त करना, निर्दोषी ठहराना[4]।

*Acquittal*—विमुक्ति।

*Acquitted*—विमुक्त।

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[1]Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.
Apte—Sanskrit & English Dictionary.
Distinguished from उपेक्षा (laches)

[2]कौटिल्य : अर्थशास्त्र (पाँचवाँ अध्याय)

[3]Princep—English Sanskrit Vocabulary.

[4]मराठी समाचार-पत्रों में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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*Acquittance*— [A discharge of debt] निस्तारण[1] ।

Act—1. [statute ; law made by a legislative body] विधान । 2. [Something done ; the exercise of power or an effect produced thereby] कृत्य ।

*Criminal act*—अपराधात्मक कृत्य ।

*Act of God*—दैवी कृत्य, दैवी घटना ।

*Act of grace*—अनुग्रह ।

*Act of hostility*—शत्रुतापूर्ण कृत्य ।

*Act of State*—राजकृत्य ।

*Act or omission*—क्रिया अथवा अक्रिया ।

*Acting*—स्थानापन्न ।

Action—[(a) A deed ; (b) a proceeding in a court] कार्य[2] ।

*Cause of action*—कार्यकारण[3] ।

*Civil action*—व्यावहारिक कार्य ।

*Criminal action*—अभियोग ।

*Actionable*—कार्यणीय, व्यवहार्य ।

*Actionable claim* — कार्यणीय अधियाचना ।

*Actionable Wrong* — कार्यणीय अपकार ।

*Active*—सक्रिय; क्रियाशील ।

Actual—यथार्थ ।

Addict—लत डालना ।

*Addicted*—आसक्त ।

*Addiction*—आसक्ति ।

Addition—जोड़ ।

*Additional*—अपर, अतिरिक्त ।

*Additional Judge*—अपर न्यायाधीश ।

Address—1. [to direct speech to] संबोधन करना । 2. [to make a speech] भाषण देना । 3. [to superscribe a letter] पता लिखना । 4. [to direct in writing] लिखना ।

1. Addressing the Court—न्यायाधीश को संबोधित करते हुए ।

2. He addressed a meeting—उसने सभा में भाषण दिया ।

4. He addressed a letter to the Premier—उसने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा ।

*Address* (N.)—1. [Speech] भाषण । [Superscription of a letter] पता ।

Adduce—[to bring forward] प्रस्तुत करना ।

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[1] Wilson's Glossary ; Page 605.

Apte—Sanskrit and English Dictionary.

[2] विनीतवेषाभरणः पश्येत्कार्याणि कार्यिणाम । [मनुस्मृति, अध्याय ८ (२)] यहाँ 'कार्य' का अर्थ "actions" अथवा "Proceedings in a court" है । [Apte : Sanskrit and English Dictionary ]. An 'action' is not व्यवहार (case) or वाद (suit). For distinction see 'case'.

[3] In "न्यायालय शब्द संग्रह" and "शासन-शब्द-संग्रह" 'वादहेतु' has been given as equivalent of 'cause of action', thereby making no distinction between a 'suit' and an 'action'. The word 'actions' includes both civil and criminal proceedings and the term 'civil action' has been said to embrace every species of suit not of a criminal kind. 'Action imports the 'right or power to enforce an obligation' as well, and the word 'suit' means 'the proceeding in which the right is enforced ; 'कार्य' is synonymous with 'action' in all its senses. 'कार्यकारण' has therefore been preferred for 'cause of action'.

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**Adeem**—[to revoke] समालोप करना।

*Ademption*—[Revocation of a legacy] समालोप।

**Adequate**—[Sufficient; suitable—पर्याप्त।

*Adequate consideration*—पर्याप्त प्रतिफल।

*Adequacy* (N.)—पर्याप्ति।

*Adequacy of consideration*—प्रतिफल की पर्याप्ति।

**Adhere**—**1.** [to stick fast] चिपकना।
2. [to remain fixed or attached] दृढ़ रहना, संलग्न रहना

*Adhesive*—[sticky] चिपकनेवाली; चिपचिपी; चेपदार।

*Adhesion*—चिपकाव; संलग्नता।

**Adjacent**—[close; contiguous] संलग्न।

**Adjoining**—आसन्न।

**Adjourn**—(V.) [to suspend a sitting, meeting or transaction till another day] स्थगित करना।

*Adjourned*—स्थगित।

*Adjournment* (N.)—स्थगन।

*Adjournment application*—स्थगनार्थ आवेदन।

*Adjournment motion*—स्थगन प्रस्ताव।

** 'स्थगन' (Adjournment), 'विसर्जन' (Prorogation), 'विश्राम' (Recess), तथा 'भंग' (Dissolution) में भेद :—

किसी कार्य को कुछ काल तक स्थगित कर देने के कार्य को अथवा उस काल को जिसमें वह कार्य स्थगित रहता है, 'स्थगन' कहते हैं[1]। 'स्थगन' के पश्चात् स्थगित कार्य उसी स्थान से पुनः प्रारम्भ होता है जहाँ वह पहले छोड़ा गया था। कार्य को आरम्भ से करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती[2]। कोई सभा अथवा समिति अपनी अन्तर्भूत शक्ति (Inherent power) के आधार पर 'स्थगन' कर सकती है[3]। कोई सभा या समिति स्वतः 'विसर्जन' नहीं कर सकती वरन् उनको बुलानेवाली अथवा स्थापित करनेवाली सत्ता करती है[3]। जैसे, ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट का 'विसर्जन' सम्राट कर सकते हैं। पार्लियामेंट स्वतः नहीं कर सकती। 'विसर्जन' के समय जो विधेयक (Bill) अथवा अन्य कार्य विचाराधीन होता है उसका वहीं अंत हो जाता है। विसर्जन के पश्चात् जब सभा या समिति की बैठक होती है तो उन पर पुनः प्रारम्भ से विचार किया जाता है[4]। 'विश्राम' (Recess) उस अल्पकालिक अवकाश को कहते हैं जो सरकार द्वारा

[1]Adjournment is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself; it may be also the time or interval of such suspension (Century Dictionary).

[2]When a deliberative body Adjourns, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which may be resumed where they ended at the next meeting, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure (Webster's Dictionary).

[3]A prorogation is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body at the instance of the authority which called it together, as the Sovereign; during a prorogation it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned; the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a prorogation (Century Dictionary).

[4]When a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is Prorogued, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only de novo at its subsequent session (Webster's Dictionary).

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नियत छुट्टियों के कारण अथवा सभासदों के आमोदप्रमोद तथा जलपान के लिए दिया जाता है[1]। 'भंग' के अन्तर्गत सभा, समिति अथवा संस्था की पूर्ण रूप से समाप्ति हो जाती है[2]। उनकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए नवीन चुनाव की आवश्यकता होती है[3]।

Adjudicate—[to hear or try and determine] विचार करना।

*Adjudication*(N.)—[A judicial sentence] निर्णय। [A decree in bankruptcy] दिवाले की व्यवस्था।

Adjust—1. [to regulate or reduce to a system ; to put in order] व्यवस्थित करना। 2. [to settle satisfactorily so that parties may be agreed about the result] निबटाना, समाधान करना। 3. [to regulate accounts] मिलाना, बैठाना।

1. To adjust a scheme. योजना ठीक करना।

2. The differences between contending parties have been adjusted. विवादग्रस्त पक्षों का झगड़ा निबटा दिया गया है।

3. To regulate accounts. हिसाब बैठाना।

*Adjustment* ( N. )—[ settlement ] निबटेरा, समाधान।

*Adjustment of decree*—[ A transaction which extinguishes the decree as such in whole or in part and results in its total or partial satisfaction] व्यवस्था का निबटेरा ; व्यवस्था का समाधान।

*Adjustment of accounts*—हिसाब का मिलान ; गणना का समायोग।

*Adjustment of suit*—वाद का निबटेरा ; वाद का समाधान।

Administer—1. [to manage or govern ] प्रबन्ध करना; शासन करना। 2. [to tender ( oath ) ] देना ; दिलाना।

2. To administer oath—शपथ दिलाना।

*Administration* ( N. )—प्रबन्ध; प्रशासन[4]।

*Administration of justice*—न्याय-प्रशासन।

*Civil administration*—जानपदीय प्रशासन।

*General administration*—सामान्य प्रशासन।

*Letters of administration*—प्रबंधाधिकार पत्र।

*Administrative*—प्रशासन सम्बन्धी।

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[1]**A recess** is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognised or legal holidays : as, Easter recess. Recess is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason ; as it was agreed that there be a recess of ten minutes. This may be a short interval for the purpose of repose and refreshment. (Century Dictionary).

[2]When a deliberative body is Dissolved, it entirely ceases to exist, and it cannot have any further meeting or session as such (Webster's Dictionary). Dissolution is the Act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and its members are finally discharged from their duties. (Century Dictionary).

[3]The dissolution of the British Parliament necessitates a new election. (Century Dictionary).

[4]Distinguished from 'शासन' (Government)

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*Administrator*—प्रवासक; प्रबन्धक ।

**Admiral**—नौसेना नायक ।

*Admiralty*—नौसेना विभाग ।

*Admiralty action*—सामुद्रिक कार्य ।

*Admiralty court*—सामुद्रिक न्यायालय ।

*Admiralty jurisdiction*—सामुद्रिक विचारक्षेत्र ।

**Admit**—[to acknowledge] स्वीकार करना । 2. [to receive or to take] ग्रहण करना ।

1. He admitted his responsibility—उसने अपना उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार किया ।

2. To admit evidence—प्रमाण ग्रहण करना ।

*Admissible*—[worth being received or accepted] ग्राह्य, ग्रहणीय ।

*Admissibility*—ग्राह्यकरण ; ग्रहणीयता ।

*Admission*–1.[Acknowledgement] संप्रतिपत्ति[1] । 2. [Taking] ग्रहण ।

1. *Admission of claim*—अभियाचना की संप्रतिपत्ति ।

2. *Admission to bail*—दर्शन प्रतिभूति ग्रहण ।

*Admitted in evidence*—प्रमाण में ग्रहण किया गया ।

*Admitted debt*—अङ्गीकृत ऋण ।

**Adopt**—(*V.*) 1. गोद लेना; दत्तक ग्रहण करना । 2. स्वीकार होना ।

2. The motion was adopted—प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हुआ ।

*Adopted son*—दत्तकपुत्र, गोद लिया हुआ पुत्र ।

*Adopter* — दत्तकपुत्रकारी; गोद लेनेवाला ।

*Adoption*—दत्तकग्रहण, गोद लेना ।

*Adoptive*—दत्तक पुत्रकारी, गोद लेनेवाला ।

**Adult**—प्रौढ़ ।

*Adult education*—प्रौढ़ शिक्षा ।

**Adulterated**—मिश्रित; दूषित ।

*Adulteration(N)*–मिश्रण, मिलावट ।

**Adultery**—जार-कर्म, जारजत्व ।

*Adulterer*—जार, परस्त्रीगामी ।

*Adulterine*—जारज ।

*Adulteress*—जारिणी ।

*Adulterous connection*—जार संबंध ।

**Advalorem**—मूल्यानुसार ।

**Advance** (*N*)—[something paid in advance] अग्रिम ।

(*V*) [to lend money] उधार देना ।

*Advanced*—उन्नत; [Lent] उधार दिया हुआ ।

**Advantage**— [Benefit; profit; gain] लाभ । 2. [favourable condition or circumstances] सुविधा ।

1. To obtain an unfair advantage over the other. (Contract Act, S. 16) दूसरे के विरुद्ध अनुचित लाभ उठाना ।

[1]Wilson's Glossary ; Apte's Sanskrit and English Dictionary.

श्रुत्वाऽभियोगं प्रत्यर्थी यदि तं प्रतिपद्यते । सा तु संप्रतिपत्तिः स्याच्छास्त्रविद्भिरुदाहृता ॥

बृहस्पति ।

"After hearing the plaint, if the defendant admits it, that is called an admission by the scholars of the 'Sastras'.

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2. To have an advantage—सुविधा प्राप्त होना ।

He had many advantages over me. उसे मेरी अपेक्षा अनेक सुविधाएँ प्राप्त थीं ।

Adversary—प्रतिपक्षी, विरोधी ।

Adverse--[opposed ; contrary ; conflicting] विपरीत; परांगमुख ।

*Adverse enjoyment*-- [The possession or exercise of an easement or right or privilege under a claim of right against the owner] विपरीत उपभोग ।

*Adverse possession*—[A possession in opposition to the true title and real owner] विपरीत भुक्ति[1] ।

*Adverse witness.* [A witness whose mind discloses a bias hostile to the party examining him] परांगमुख[2] साक्षी ।

Advertise—विज्ञापन करना ।

*Advertisement* (*N.*)—विज्ञापन ।

Advice—1. [Information given by letter by one merchant or banker to another in regard to some business transaction which concerns him] समाचार । 2. [Counsel given or opinion expressed as to the wisdom of future conduct] परामर्श; मन्त्रणा ।

2. *Legal advice*—वैध मन्त्रणा; वैध परामर्श ।

*Medical advice*—डाक्टरी परामर्श ।

*Adviser*—परामर्शदाता ।

*Advisory*—परामर्शक

*Advisory Committee*—परामर्शक समिति ।

Advocate—एडवोकेट ।

Affair—[Business of any kind, commercial, professional or public] काम; कार्य; व्यापार ।

1. An affair of few days—थोड़े दिन का काम ।

2. Affairs (public business) of state—राज्य कार्य ।

3. (a) The affairs (ordinary pursuits of life) of mankind. मनुष्य जाति के साधारण व्यापार ।

(b) Men of affairs-व्यापारी लोग ।

Affect (*V.*)— [to influence] प्रभाव डालना ।

Affection—स्नेह ।

On account of natural affection—स्वाभाविक स्नेहवश ।

Affidavit-- [A declaration on oath, reduced to writing, affirmed or sworn to by an affiant before some person who has authority to administer oath] शपथपत्र[3] ।

Affinity — [ Relationship by

[1]Adverse possession implies 'possession under a claim of title inconsistent with the true owner' (Ency. of the Laws of England) and also that it commenced in wrong and is maintained against right (Iyer's Law Lexicon). The word विपरीत' means 'contrary to rule', 'acting in an opposite manner,' 'Cross' 'adverse' (Apte : Sanskrit and English Dictionary) signifying wrongful beginning as well as 'affecting the interest of the rightful person adversely'.

[2]Princep's English Sanskrit Vocabulary. [3]William's Sanskrit Eng. Dic.

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marriage as distinguished from consanguinity or relationship by blood] संबंध[1] ।

**Affirm**—[to ratify or confirm former law or judgement] ठीक ठहराना; पुष्टि करना ।

The higher court confirmed the judgment of the lower court—उच्च न्यायालय ने अधीन न्यायालय का निर्णय ठीक ठहराया । अथवा, उच्च न्यायालय ने अधीन न्यायालय के निर्णय की पुष्टि की ।

**Affirmative**—[positive] निश्चयात्मक ।

The issue is answered in affirmative. समस्या का उत्तर निश्चयात्मक है ।

**Affix**—[to fix] लगाना; चिपकाना ।

**Aforesaid**—पूर्वोक्त, पूर्वकथित ।

**Affray**—[A skirmish or fighting between two or more men in public place to the terror of the public] डामर[3]; झगड़ा ।

**Afternoon**—अपराह्न ।

**Afterwards**—पश्चात् ।

**Again**—पुनः ।

**Against**—विरुद्ध ।

**Age**—आयु; अवस्था ।

**Agency**—1. [the faculty of an agent or of acting] प्रतिनिधित्व । 2. [An establishment where business is done for another] आढ़त ।

**Agent**—प्रतिनिधि; आढ़तिया; अभिकर्ता ।

**Aggravate** — [to make more grave or heavy or heinous; to intensify] प्रवर्धित करना ।

The defence made by the Counsel of the accused did rather aggravate than extenuate his crime. अभियुक्त के वकील के उत्तर ने उसके अपराध को न्यून करने की अपेक्षा उसे प्रवर्धित कर दिया ।

*Aggravated* (P. P.)—प्रवर्धित ।

*Aggravating* (Pr. P.)—प्रवर्धक ।

*Aggravating circumstances*—प्रवर्धक परिस्थितियाँ ।

**Aggregate** (*Adj.*)—[collective] एकत्रित ; राशिकृत ।

(*N.*) जोड़; राशिकरण ।

**Aggress**—[to make an attack] आक्रमण करना ।

*Aggression* (*N.*)—प्रथमाक्रमण ।

*Aggressor*—प्रथम आक्रमणकारी ।

*Aggressive*—[offensive] उग्र ।

*Aggressive policy*—उग्र नीति ।

**Aggrieved**—सताया हुआ; पीड़ित ।

**Agitate** –[to arouse public interest] आन्दोलन करना ।

*Agitation* (*N.*)—आन्दोलन ।

**Agnate**—सगोत्र; गोती ।

**Agrarian**—भूमि सम्बन्धी ; क्षेत्रिक ।

**Agree**—1. [to concur] एकमत होना । 2. [to assent] सहमत होना । 3. [to come to terms] समझौता करना । 4. [to correspond or resemble] समान होना; एकसा होना ।

(*a*) All the Judges of the Bench agreed on this point. न्यायपरिषद् के समस्त न्यायाधीश इस विषय में एकमत थे ।

(*b*) Their witnesses did not

[1] "It is more correctly applicable to the relationfhip by marriage".—Wilson's Glossary, Page 733.
[3] William's Anglo Sans. Dict.

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agree together. उनके साक्षी परस्पर एकमत न थे ।

2. He has agreed to appear as a defence witness. वह उत्तर साक्षी होने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ।

3. Agree with your adversary soon. अपने प्रतिपक्षी के साथ शीघ्र समझौता करो ।

4. The two signatures agree exactly. दोनों हस्ताक्षर बिल्कुल एक से हैं ।

*Agreement* (*N.*)—1. [A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted] प्रतिज्ञा[1] ।

2. [A mutual understanding] समझौता ।

**Agricultural**—[of or pertaining to agriculture] कृषि सम्बन्धी, खेती की ।

*Agricultural cattle*—खेती के ढोर ।

*Agricultural holding*—जोत ।

*Agricultural implements*—कृषि के यंत्र ।

*Agricultural income*—खेती की आय ।

*Agricultural land*—कृषि भूमि; खेत ।

*Agricultural product or produce*—खेती की उपज ।

*Agricultural purposes*—कृषि के हेतु; खेती के लिए ।

*Land for agricultural purposes*—कृषि भूमि ।

*Agricultural rent*—लगान ।

*Agricultural year*—कृषि वर्ष ।

*Agriculture*—कृषि; खेती ।

*Agriculturist*—कृषक; किसान; खेतिहर ।

**Aid**—[to help or assist] सहायता देना । (N.) सहायता ।

**Aim**—उद्देश्य ।

**Aleatory**—[Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss] दैवाश्रित ।

*Aleatory contract*—[A mutual agreement, of which the effects, with respect both to the advantages and losses, whether to all the parties or to one or more of them, depend on an uncertain event] दैवाश्रित संविद ।

**Alias**—उपनाम ।

**Alibi**—[Elsewhere] अन्यत्र ।

The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself alibi. बन्दी ने अपने बचाव में कुछ नहीं कहा । उसने अपने को अन्यत्र सिद्ध करने का प्रयत्न किया ।

*Plea of alibi*—अन्यत्र होने की उक्ति ।

**Alien**—विदेशी ।

*Alien enemy*—विदेशी शत्रु ।

**Alienate**—[to transfer property from one person to another] परहस्त करना ।

*Alienable* (Adj.)—परहस्तकरणीय ।

*Alienated* (P. P.)—परहस्तकृत ।

*Alienation* (N.)—परहस्तकरण ।

*Alienee*—परहस्तप्रापक ।

*Alienor*—परहस्तकर्त्ता ।

**Alike** (Adj)—[Similar] समान ।

(Adv.) [In the same manner] समान रूप से ।

[1] Distinguished from 'प्रतिश्रुति' (Promise) and 'संविद्' (Contract).

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A gift by will to two or more will be enjoyed alike. दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए अंतिमेच्छा द्वारा किए गए प्रतिग्रह का समान रूप से उपभोग किया जायगा।

**Aliment**—[maintenance] पोषण।

Parents and children are bound to aliment each other. माता पिता तथा बच्चों के लिए एक दूसरे का पोषण करना अनिवार्य है।

**Alimony**—[Nourishment or maintenance. In a legal sense, it is taken for that allowance which a married woman sues for and is entitled to, upon separation from her husband] भृति[1]।

**Aliter**—[otherwise; a term often used in law reports] अन्यथा।

**Alive**—जीवित।

**All**—[the whole quantity of a thing] सब; समस्त; सर्व।

*All costs of process*—क्रिया सम्बन्धी समस्त व्यय।

*All rights reserved*—सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित।

**Allay**—[to put down] शान्त करना; दूर करना; मिटाना।

Instead of allaying the animosity of the two populations, he inflamed it all the more (Macaulay) उसने दोनों जन-समुदायों के द्वेष को मिटाने की अपेक्षा उसको और भी अधिक प्रज्वलित कर दिया।

**Allege**—[to pronounce with positiveness] आरोप करना।

*Allegation* (N.)—[Assertion] आरोप[2]।

Mere vague allegation by the accused that he is going to take revenge by false complaints cannot amount to criminal intimidation. अभियुक्त द्वारा केवल इस आशय का अस्पष्ट आरोप कि वह झूठे अभियोगों द्वारा बदला लेगा, अपराधात्मक धमकी नहीं हो सकता। (2 Bom. L. R. 55.)

*Alleged* (P. P.)—आरोपित।

**Allegiance**–[The natural lawful and faithful obedience which every subject owes to his prince] अनुभक्ति[3]।

**Allot**—[to assign] निर्दिष्ट करना।

To allot shares—भाग निर्दिष्ट करना।

*Allotment*-(N) [Distribution] बटवारा। 2. [Portion assigned by lot] भाग।

*Allotment of shares*—भागों का बटवारा।

*Allotment system*—विभाजन प्रणाली।

**Allow**—[to grant, permit or approve] स्वीकार करना।

To allow an appeal—पुनर्वाद स्वीकार करना।

*Allowed* (P. P.)—स्वीकृत।

**Allowance**—भत्ता।

[1]Distinguished from भरण-पोषण (maintenance).

[2]Distinguished from 'कथन' (Statement) and 'साक्ष्य' (deposition).

[3]Distinguished from 'राजभक्ति' (Loyalty) and 'निष्ठा' (Fealty).

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**Alluvial**—कछारी ।
**Alluvium**—[alluvial land] कछार ।
**Almost**—लगभग ।
**Alms**—भीख; भिक्षा[1] ।
*Alms-House*—अनाथालय ।
*Alms man*—भिखारी, भिक्षुक ।
**Alone**—केवल ; अकेला ।
**Already**—तत्पूर्व ; पहले ।
[पहले होने और जोर देने का (emphasis) जो भाव 'already' में है, उसे हम क्रिया में 'चुकना' जोड़कर प्रकट करते हैं। जैसे,—
1. I have told him already. मैं उससे कह चुका हूँ।
2. I have already done it. मैं इसे कर चुका हूँ।]
**Alter**—[to make a change in ; to vary in some degree] विकृत करना ।
*Alteration*—विकृति[2] ।
*Material alteration* — [An alteration which changes the legal effect of an instrument] महत्वपूर्ण विकृति ।
*Immaterial alteration*—अमहत्व-पूर्ण विकृति ।
*Altered*—विकृत ।
**Alternative**—(Adj.) वैकल्पिक ।
*Alternative remedy* — वैकल्पिक प्रतिकार ।
(*N.*) विकल्प ।
**Amalgamation** — [ Becoming united by merger] संयोजन ।
**Ambassador**—राजदूत ।
*Ambassy*—दूतावास ।
**Ambiguity**-1. [double meaning] द्व्यर्थता । [Doubtfulness] भ्रम ।
*Latent ambiguity* — अप्रत्यक्ष द्व्यर्थता ।
*Patent ambiguity*-प्रत्यक्ष द्व्यर्थता ।
*Ambiguous*—द्व्यर्थी ; भ्रमात्मक ।
**Ambulatory**-1. [moveable] गमन-शील । 2. [Subject to change] अस्थिर ।
1. Ambulatory court—गमन-शील न्यायालय ।
2. A will is said to be ambulatory until the last moment of life. जीवन के अन्तिम क्षण तक अन्तिमेच्छा अस्थिर रहती है ।
**A m e n a b l e**—[ Answerable ; liable to the legal authority of] उत्तरदायी ।
*Amenable to law*—विधि के प्रति उत्तरदायी ।
**Amend** – *V*. [to change for the better by removing faults or errors] संशोधन करना ।
*To amend a decree*-व्यवस्था में संशोधन करना ।
*To amend a law*-विधि में संशोधन करना ।
*Amended* (P.P.)—संशोधित ।

[1]Distinguished from 'दान' (charity)
[2]Distinguished from wider terms 'परिवर्तन' (change) and 'संशोधन' (amendment). "If a cheque is raised in respect of its amount, it is altered ; if a new cheque is put in its place, it is changed. To "amend" implies that the modification made in the subject improves it which is not necessarily the case with an alteration. An amendment always involves an alteration, but an alteration does not always amend." (Black).

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*Amendment* (*N.*)—संशोधन[1] ।

*Amendment Act*–संशोधक विधान ।

*Amends*—क्षति-पूर्ति

**Amicable**—[friendly] सप्रीत ।

*Amicable action*–[An action brought and carried on by the mutual consent and arrangement of the parties, in order to obtain judgment of the Court on a doubtful question of law, the facts being usually settled by agreement] सप्रीत कार्य ।

*Amicable settlement* — सप्रीत समझौता ।

*Amicable suit* — [ friendly submission of the points in dispute to a judicial tribunal on a doubtful question of law, the facts being usually settled by agreement] सप्रीत वाद ।

**Amity**–[Harmony or friendship] मेल; मैत्री ।

*A treaty of amity and commerce*—मैत्री तथा संवाणिज्य की सन्धि ।

**Ammunition**—युद्ध सामग्री ।

**Amnesty**—[An act of oblivion and forgetfulness; a general pardon] सामान्य निर्मुक्ति[2] ।

**Amount**—**1.** [the substance or result of a thing] मात्रा । **2.** [the total or aggregate sum] धन । **3.** [Principal and interest combined] मिश्रधन ।

1. (a) *Amount of loss*—हानि की मात्रा ।

(b) *Amount of rent annually payable by a tenant*—असामी द्वारा दिए जानेवाले वार्षिक लगान की मात्रा ।

*Amount claimed*–अधियाचित धन ।

*Amount in controversy*–विवादग्रस्त धन ।

*Amount Realized*—प्राप्त धन ।

*Amount secured*— [Amount secured by a mortgage etc.] सुरक्षित धन ।

**Amusement**— [ Entertainment] मनोरंजन ।

**Analogous**— [Having analogy] समान ।

*Analogy* (Adj.)—समानता ।

**Analyse**—विश्लेषण करना ।

*Analysis* (*N.*)—विश्लेषण ।

*Analyst*—विश्लेषक

*Analytical*—विश्लेषणात्मक ।

**Anarchy**—अराजकता ।

**Ancestor**—पूर्वज ।

*Ancestral* —पैतृक ।

*Ancestral Property*—पैतृक सम्पत्ति; क्रमागत द्रव्य[3] ।

*Ancestry*—[The line or body of ancestors] वंश ।

**Ancient**—प्राचीन ।

*Ancient document*—प्राचीन लेख ।

*Ancient Grant*—प्राचीन अनुदान ।

*Ancient Light*—[A defined aperture in a building through

[1]Distinguished from 'शोधन' (Rectification : making right), 'विशोधन' (correction : Making right so as to conform to some standard or rule) and 'परिशोधन' (Reform: Putting into a new and better form).

[2]Distinguished from 'क्षमा' (Pardon).

[3]Wilson's Glossary, Page 465.

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which there has been actually enjoyed peaceably and as of right, an access and use of light, "for the full statutory period without interruption."] प्राचीन प्रकाशायन[1]।

*Ancient monument*—प्राचीन स्मारक।

*Ancient writings*—प्राचीन लेख।

Ancillary — [Auxiliary ; subordinate] सहायक ; अधीन।

*Ancillary administration*—अधीन प्रशासन।

Angle—कोण।

Anger—क्रोध।

Animal – पशु[2]।

Annex—[1. to attach at the end ; subjoin ; to join as an addition to existing possession] अनुबद्ध करना। 2. [to affix a seal or signatures ] अंकित करना; लगाना।

*Annexation* (N )—अनुबंधन।

*Annexed*—अनुबद्ध।

*Annexures*—अनुबंध।

Annihilate—[ to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists] समुच्छेद करना।

*Annihilated* (P. P.)–समुच्छेदित।

*Annihilation* (N.)—समुच्छेदन।

Annotate—टीका करना।

*Annotation*—टीका।

Announce—(V.) घोषित करना।

*Announcement*—घोषणा।

Annoyance –[ Any hurt done to a place, public or private, by placing anything thereon that may breed infection or by encroachment or such like means] बाधा[3]।

Annual—वार्षिक।

*Annual net profits*—वार्षिक शुद्ध लाभ।

*Annual pay*—वार्षिक वेतन।

*Annual rents and profits*—वार्षिक लगान तथा लाभ।

*Annually*—प्रति वर्ष।

Annuity–वार्षिक वेतन।

Annul—[to nullify ; to make void] लोप करना[4]।

*Annulment* (N.)—लोप।

Anomalous—[Irregular ; not conforming to rule, method or type] असामान्य; असाधारण।

*Anomalous mortgage*—असामान्य बन्धक।

*Anomaly* (N.)–[Irregularity] असमानता।

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[1]Compare with 'वातायन' (air hole ; passage for air).

[2]Distinguished from ढोर (cattle.)

[3]Distinguished from 'कंटक' (Nuisance). "It might perhaps be difficult to appreciate the difference between 'Nuisance' and 'Annoyance' but as both were used 'annoyance' evidently, meant something less than 'nuisance'. (Watson V. Leamington College, 25 S. J 30). "Annoyance is a popular word for nuisance, nuisance being the legal technical word, while annoyance means something which, though frequently called a nuisance, is not a nuisance legally and technically." (Ted Heatly V. Benham, 40 Ch. D. 80).

[4]See Abolish.

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**Anonymous**—बेनाम ; नामरहित ।

**Answer**—(N.) 1. [A pleading setting forth matters of fact by way of defence; a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleading] प्रतिभाषा[1] । 2. [A reply by a party to the interrogatories or by a witness to the questions put to him] उत्तर ।

V. [to reply] उत्तर देना ।

*Liability to answer for the debt*—ऋणशोधन का दायित्व ।

It is the liability of a surety to answer for the debt on default of the principal debtor. प्रधान अधमर्ण के चूकने पर ऋणशोधन का दायित्व प्रतिभू पर होता है ।

*Answerable* (Adj.)—1. [capable of being answered] उत्तरयोग्य । 2. [Liable] उत्तरदायी ।

**Antagonist**—विपक्षी ।

**Antecedent**—पूर्ववर्ती ।

*Antecedent debt*—पूर्ववर्ती ऋण ।

**Antedate** (N.)—गतृतिथि ।

V. गतृतिथि डालना ।

**Ante nuptial**—विवाह पूर्व ।

**Anticeptic**—रक्षोघ्न[2] ।

**Anticipate**—1. [to realize before hand] अनुमान होना । 2. [to use or spend money before it is due or available] प्रत्याभोग[3] करना ।

1. Those, not in the secret, anticipated his acquittal.—जो रहस्य नहीं जानते थे उनका अनुमान था कि वह विमुक्त हो जायगा ।

2. To anticipate one's income—अपनी आय का प्रत्याभोग करना ।

*Anticipation* (N.)—1. [Expectation] प्रत्याशा । 2. [The using of money before it is at one's disposal] प्रत्याभोग । 3. [The action of anticipation] अनुमान ।

1. Thanking you in anticipation. प्रत्याशा में धन्यवाद देते हुए ।

2. A clause restricting anticipation. प्रत्याभोग को प्रतिबंधित करनेवाला वाक्यांश ।

3. According to my anticipation. मेरे अनुमान के अनुसार ।

**Antinomy**—[A contradiction in a law] विरोध ।

**Apart**—पृथक ; अलग ।

**Apartment**—कोठरी ; कमरा ।

**Aperture**—छेद ; आयन ।

**Aphorism**—सूत्र ।

**Apologize**—[to make an apology] क्षमा माँगना ।

*Apology* (N.)—क्षमा प्रार्थना ।

**Apostasy**—[the total renunciation of one's religion by embracing another religion or no religion at all] स्वधर्म त्याग ।

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[1]Princep : English Sanskrit Vocabulary.

[2]हिन्दी वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली—रसायन शास्त्र

[3]To anticipate is to use or spend money in the expectation of its being available in future. This idea can be expressed in Hindi by the phrase प्रत्याशा में भोग करना । The word 'प्रत्याभोग' is composed of प्रति + आ + भोग । 'प्रति' represents the prefix 'प्रति' in 'प्रत्याशा' and 'आ' represents 'आशा'

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*Apostate*—स्वधर्म त्यागी ।

Apparent—[what appears on the face] प्रत्यक्ष ।

*Apparent easement*—प्रत्यक्ष उपकरण ।

*Apparent heir*—प्रत्यक्ष उत्तराधिकारी ।

Appeal—पुनर्वाद ।

*Appeal allowed*—पुनर्वाद स्वीकार किया गया ।

*Appelable*—पुनर्वादनीय ।

*Appellate court*—पुनर्वाद न्यायालय ।

*Appellant*—पुनर्वादी ।

*Appellate jurisdiction*—पुनर्वाद विचाराधिकार; पुनर्वाद विचारक्षेत्र ।

Appear—उपस्थित होना ।

*Appearance* (*N.*)—उपस्थिति ।

*Compulsory appearance*—आवश्यक उपस्थिति ।

*Optional appearance*—वैकल्पिक उपस्थिति ।

*Voluntary appearance*—ऐच्छिक उपस्थिति ।

Append—अनुबद्ध करना; नत्थी करना ।

*Appendant*—[Appendant is a thing of inheritance; belonging to another inheritance that is more worthy] अनुबन्धी ।

*Appendix*—परिशिष्ट ।

Appertain—[belonging or relating to] सम्बन्ध रखना; सम्बन्धित होना ।

Apply—[to make request] प्रार्थना करना; [to put to use] प्रयोग में लाना; प्रयोग करना ।

*Applicable* (Adj.)—[capable of being applied] प्रयोज्य ।

*Applicant*—प्रार्थी ।

*Application*—प्रार्थना-पत्र ।

Appoint (V.)—नियुक्त करना ।

*Appointed*—नियुक्त ।

*Appointee*—नियुक्त व्यक्ति ।

*Appointer*—नियोक्ता ।

*Appointment*—नियुक्ति ।

Apportion—[to divide or partition] बाँटना; विभाजित करना ।

*Apportionment*—विभाजन ।

Appraise—[to fix price or estimate] आँकना, कूतना ।

*Appraisement*—निरूपण ; कूत ।

*Appraiser*—निरूपक ।

Appreciate—[to estimate justly] सराहना करना ।

*Appreciation*—सराहना; प्रशंसा ।

*Appreciated*—उत्कर्षित ।

Apprehend—1. [to arrest] पकड़ना । 2. [to fear] आशंका करना ।

1. A warrant to apprehand the accused was obtained. अभियुक्त को पकड़ने के लिए एक आसेध-पत्र प्राप्त किया ।

2. He apprehended danger in every sound. उसे प्रत्येक स्वर में आपत्ति की आशंका होती थी ।

*Apprehension* (N). 1. [Arrest] गिरफ्तारी ; पकड़ । 2. [Fear] आशंका ; भय ।

1. The felon, after his apprehension, escaped. गिरफ्तारी के पश्चात् अपराधी भाग गया ।

2. Apprehension of death. मृत्यु की आशंका ।

Apprentice—[Learner] शिष्य; शिक्षार्थी; नौसिखिया ।

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*Paid apprentice* — वैतनिक नौसिखिया ।

*Unpaid apprentice* — अवैतनिक नौसिखिया ।

*Apprenticeship*—शिक्षाकाल ।

**Approach**—पहुँच ।

**Approbate**-अनुमोदन करना, अनुमति देना ।

*Approbation*—अनुमति ।

**Appropriate** (*Adj*) —[Suitable ; proper] उचित । (समुचित, समुपयुक्त)

Appropriate words to express ideas. भाव की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए उचित शब्द ।

(*V.*) 1. [to set apart for, to assign for, a particular use] उठा रखना । 2. [to make over as one's own] अपनाना ; आत्मसात् करना ।

1. (a) To appropriate payment to a particular debt. भुगतान को किसी विशेष ऋण के लिए उठा रखना ।

(b) After appropriating Rs. 2000/- for another loan. दूसरे ऋण के लिए दो हजार रुपया उठा कर रख देने के पश्चात् ।

2. Let no man appropriate a common benefit. सर्वसाधारण के हित की वस्तुओं को किसी एक व्यक्ति को नहीं अपनाना चाहिए ।

*Appropriation* (N.) [Application of something to a particular purpose] विनियोग । 2. claiming as one's own] आत्मसात्करण ; आत्मग्रहण ; अपनाना ।

1. Appropriation of payments. भुगतान का विनियोग ।

Appropriation account — नियोजन लेखा[1] ।

**Approve**—अभिमति देना ।

*Approval*—अभिमति ।

*Approved* — 1. अभिमत[2] । 2. [Tried] परीक्षित ।

*Approved candidate* — अभिमत पदाभिलाषी ।

*Approver*—राजसाक्षी ।

**Approximately**—लगभग ।

**Appurtenant**--[Appertaining or belonging to]—संबद्ध ।

*Appurtenance* — [A thing used with, and related to, or dependant upon, another thing more worthy and agreeing in its nature and quality with the thing whereunto it is appendant or appurtenant ; that which belongs to something else] उपांग; अनुबंध ।

**Arable**—[A land fit for ploughing]—जोतने योग्य ।

**Arbitrament** –[Award] पंच निर्णय ।

**Arbitration**-[Act of arbitrating] पंचायत, मध्यस्थता ।

*Submission to arbitration*—पंचायत के लिए समर्पण ।

Arbitration clause — पंचायत संबंधी वाक्यांश ।

Arbitrator—पंच; मध्यस्थ ।

Arbitrate—पंचायत करना ।

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[1]पर्याय शब्दावली published by C. P. Government.

[2]Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary.

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**Arbitrary**—स्वच्छन्द; अनियन्त्रित; स्वेच्छाचारी।

**Area**—क्षेत्रफल।

**Argue**—तर्क करना।

Argument (*N*).—तर्क।

Arguments—तर्क-वितर्क

25th. has been fixed for arguments—२५ तारीख तर्कवितर्क के लिए नियत की गई है।

Argumentative—तार्किक।

**Armament**—युद्धोपकरण[1]।

**Armistice**—विराम-सन्धि।

**Arms**—अस्त्र-शस्त्र;[2] हथियार।

*Armed*—सशस्त्र।

*Armed Police*—सशस्त्र पुलिस।

**Arraign**—(*V.*) [to impeach] दोष लगाना; दोषारोपण करना।

*Arraignment* (*N*). दोषारोपण।

*Arraigner*—दोषारोपक।

**Arrangement**—1. [Action of arranging] विन्यास। 2. [A settlement of mutual relations, claims or matters in dispute] संव्यवस्था।

*Family arrangement*—पारिवारिक संव्यवस्था।

*Mutual arrangement*—पारस्परिक संव्यवस्था।

**Array** (*V.*)—[to place in order; to array a panel (of jury)] क्रमानुकूल बैठाना।

[Panel] (*N*). विसूची।

*Panel of jury*—प्रत्ययगण-विसूची।

**Arrear**—अवशेष।

Arrears of rent—1. [Arrears for agricultural land] लगान का अवशेष। 2. [Arrears of house rent etc.] किराये का अवशेष।

Arrears of revenue—राजस्वावशेष।

**Arrest**—(*V*) बन्दी करना; पकड़ना

*N*. बन्दीकरण[3]; आसेध[4]।

**Arrogate**—[to claim and assume as a right to which one is not entitled] परिग्रह करना।

*Arrogation*—परिग्रहण।

**Arsenal**—अस्त्रागार।

**Arsenic**—संखिया।

**Arson**—[House burning] गृहदाह।

**Article**—1. [the separate clauses of a statute; divisions or paragraphs of a document, agreement or will or of any other complex thing] पद[5]। 2. [A thing] वस्तु।

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[1]Distinguished from 'युद्धसामग्री' (ammunition).

[2]Distinguished from 'शस्त्र' (weapon).

[3]Distinguished from 'कारावास' (Imprisonment) and 'कुर्की' (attachment).

[4]It is an oft misunderstood term for "attachment". In 'Shukraniti' four kinds of 'आसेध' are mentioned, namely, (1) कालासेध (confinement for a time), (2) कर्मासेध (restraint from any act.) (3) प्रवासासेध (Prohibition of removal), and (4) स्थानासेध (confinement in any given place). Narada has also mentioned these four modes of 'आसेध'. 'संपत्ति आसेध' (which is suggested by many writers for attachment) is not one of the modes of 'आसेध'. According to Prof. Wilson 'आसेध' means 'Legal arrest or Restraint."

[5]Distinguished from 'अनुच्छेद' (Paragraph), 'क्रम' (order) 'नियम' (Rule) 'आनियम' (Regulation), 'धारा' (Section), 'उपधारा' (sub-section), "वाक्यांश' (clause), उपवाक्यांश (Sub-clause).

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Articles of association-संघ के पद ।

Articles of Partnership-साझे के पद ।

**Artificial**—1.[created by art as artificial silk] कृत्रिम । 2. [created by law; existing only by force of or in contemplation of law] विसृष्ट ।

Artificial person—विसृष्ट व्यक्ति ।

Artificial Presumption— वैध अनुमान ।

**Artisan**—शिल्पी ।

**Ascendant**—[Person related or connected in the ascending line by consanguinity] अधिरोही ।

**Ascent**—आरोहण ।

**Ascertain**—[to make certain] निश्चित करना; निरूपित करना ।

Ascertainable (Adj.)—निरूपणीय; निर्धारणीय ।

Ascertained—निश्चित; निरूपित ।

**Ascribe**—आरोप करना, लगाना ।

**Ashes**—भस्म ।

**Aspect**—1. [Look; view] दृष्टि 2. [Appearance] आकृति; रूप । 3. [state] दशा ।

**Asperse**—निन्दा करना ।

*Aspersion* (*N.*)—[defamation] निन्दा ।

**Asphyxia**—श्वासावरोध ।

**Assailant**—आक्रमक ; प्रहारक ।

**Assassin**—हत्यारा ।

**Assassination**—हत्या ।

**Assault** (N)—[An attempt with force and violence to do corporal hurt to another as by striking at him with or without weapon] अभ्याघात[1] ।

(V.) अभ्याघात करना ।

**Assemble**—[to collect in one place or as one body] एकत्रित होना; जमा होना ।

*Assembled* (P. P.)—एकत्रित ।

*Assembly*—(1) सभा; (2) मंडली[2] ।

(1) *Legislative Assembly*—विधान सभा ।

(2) *Unlawful assembly*—अवैध मंडली ।

**Assent** (V.)—[to admit or agree to the truth of a proposition proposed for acceptance] अनुमति देना ।

(N.) अनुमति[3] ।

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[1]Distinguished from 'आक्रमण' (attack) and 'प्रहार' (Battery: actual application of force or unlawful beating of another).

[2]The word 'मंडली' is suggestive of an assembly of persons for a common purpose,

[3]Distinguished from 'सम्मति' (consent), 'सहमति' (concurrence) and 'परितुष्टि' (acquiescence). "Assent 'अनुमति' is primarily an act of the understanding; consent is distinctly the act of the will. Concurrence is the running of minds in the same channel, agreement in opinion or decision. Acquiescence is a state or act of quiet submission to a decision; an act, or the prevalence of an opinion, because it is near enough to one's wishes, or not worth resisting, or impossible to resist, but not because it is entirely acceptable." (Cent. Dictionary).

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Received the assent of Governor General. गवर्नर जनरल की अनुमति प्राप्त की।

**Assert**—[to declare; aver or affirm positively] प्रतिपादन करना[1]।

It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied. यह स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिपादित नहीं किया गया है परन्तु अंतर्निहित प्रतीत होता है।

*Assertion*—प्रतिपादन; दृढ़वचन।

**Assess**–1. [to rate or ascertain, to apportion or to fix the amount of a tax to be contributed or paid] (कर) निर्धारित करना। 2. [to make a valuation or official estimate of property for the purpose of taxation] (मूल्य) आँकना।

*Assessment* (N.)—1. [Determining the value of a man's property or occupation for the purpose of levying a tax] (मूल्य) आँकना। 2. [Levying a tax] (कर) निर्धारण।

*Land Revenue assessment*—राजस्व-निर्धारण।

*Assessment of damages*—प्रतिक्षति का निर्धारण।

*Assessed*—निर्धारित; कूता हुआ।

*Assessee*—करदाता।

**Assessor**—[one who sits by; one appointed to assist a judge or magistrate] उपासीन; असेसर।

**Assets**—1. [A man's property of whatever kind which may be used to satisfy debts or demands existing against him] मालमत्ता। 2. [As opposed to liability (देन)] लहना; लेन।

**Asseverate**—[to affirm or aver positively or with solemnity] दृढ़ता से कहना।

*Asseveration* (N.)—स्थिरवचन; दृढ़ोक्ति।

**Assign**—1. [to transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action or reversion especially in trust for the security of creditors] अभिहस्तांकित करना; नाम कर देना। 2. [(a) to point out exactly, designate or specify, (b) to allot or to appoint to a person or for purpose] बताना; निर्दिष्ट करना; बाँटना।

1. Goverdhan entered into an agreement assigning certain property of Narsingh for the maintenance of Ruksh Kumari. गोवर्धन ने नरसिंह की कुछ सम्पत्ति रुक्षकुमारी के भरण-पोषण के लिए एक प्रतिज्ञा द्वारा अभिहस्तांकित करदी। (A. I. R. 1947 P. C. 96.)

[1]Distinguished from 'स्थिर रखना' (to maintain), 'उत्तर देना' (to defend); 'स्थापित करना' (to vindicate). "To assert is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively......To maintain is to uphold what one has asserted......To defend is to maintain against an attack......To vindicate is to defend successfully." (Webster's Dictionary).



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(a) To assign error in a writ. आदेश में त्रुटि बताना ।

(b) To assign a portion of land to a widow in lieu of dower. महर के उपलक्ष में विधवा के लिए भू-खण्ड निर्दिष्ट करना ।

*Assignable*—अभिहस्तांकनीय ।

*Assigned*—अभिहस्तांकित ।

*Assignee*—1. [one to whom a right of property is transferred] अभिहस्तांकनप्रापक । 2. [One who is appointed to act for another, a deputy, agent or representative] प्रतिनिधि ।

*Assignment* (N.)—1. [Legal transference of a right] अभिहस्तांकन । 2. [The document affecting transference of a right] अभिहस्तांकन-पत्र ।

*Assignor*—अभिहस्तांकनकर्ता ।

**Assist**—सहायता करना ।

*Assistance* (*N.*)—सहायता ।

*Assistant*—सहायक ; सहकारी ।

**Associate**— 1. [ to join] मिलाना; संयुक्त करना । 2. [to form an association] संघ बनाना । 3. [to make oneself a partner] साझी होना; सदस्य होना ।

(*N.*) 1. [companion; mate] साथी; संगी ।

*Association*—1. [A body of persons associated for a common purpose] संघ[1] । 2. [Act of associating] संसर्ग ।

*Bar Association*—वकील संघ ।

**Assume**—1. [to suppose or to presume ] कल्पना करना ; मानलेना । 2. [to undertake] (पद) ग्रहण करना । 3. [to usurp] अपनालेना ।

1. Assuming it to be true—इसे सच मानते हुए ।

2. The President assumed office—सभापति ने पद ग्रहण किया ।

*Assumption* (*N*). — 1. [The taking of anything for granted as the basis of argument or action] कल्पना ; मानना । 2. [Appropriation or usurpation] परिग्रह । 3. [the taking of office or responsibility] ( पद ) ग्रहण ।

1. He started his argument with the assumption that I was guilty. उसने अपना तर्क इस धारणा के साथ प्रारम्भ किया कि मैं अपराधी हूँ ।

3. (a) Assumption of office—पद-ग्रहण ।

(b) Assumption of risk — जोखिम लेना ।

**Assure** — [to give confidence] विश्वास दिलाना । 2. [to make sure or certain] निश्चित करना ।

1. He assured us of his own willingness to go. उसने हमको विश्वास दिलाया कि वह जाने के लिए इच्छुक है ।

2. Assure yourself that etc. अपने आप निश्चय कर लीजिए कि

*Assurance* (N.) [giving confidence] आश्वासन । 2. [A legal evidence of the conveyance of property] स्वत्वान्तरलेख । 3. [Insurance] बीमा ।

[1]Distinguished from 'निगम' (corporation), 'साझा' (Partnership), and 'श्रेणी' (Company).

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*Assured*—बीमा करानेवाला ।

*Assurer*—बीमा करनेवाला ।

Asylum—आश्रय ।

*Lunatic asylum* — उन्मत्तों का आश्रम ।

*At once*—तुरन्त ।

*At sight*—तत्काल ।

*At any stage*—किसी स्थल पर ।

*At any time*—किसी समय ।

Attach—1. [to tie or fasten; to connect with] बाँधना; प्रजुष्ट करना । 2. [to arrest or seize by authority of a writ of attachment] कुरकी करना ।

*Attached* (P.P.)—1. कुरक (कुर्क) । 2. [ tied or fastened ] प्रजुष्ट ।

2. Attached to the earth—भूमि से प्रजुष्ट ।

*Attachment* (N.)—कुरकी ।

*Attachment before judgment.* निर्णय से पूर्व कुरकी ।

Attack (V)—आक्रमण करना ।

(N) आक्रमण । 2 [ Bringing to disrepute ] आक्षेप ।

2 Personal attack — व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप ।

Attain—प्राप्त करना ।

*Attainment (N)*—प्राप्ति ।

Attempt—( V. ) प्रयत्न करना ; प्रयास करना ।

(N.) प्रयत्न; प्रयास ।

Attend—( V. ) 1. [to listen to] सुनना । 2. [to turn the mind to] ध्यान देना । 3. [to look after] देख-भाल करना; सेवा करना । 4. [to present oneself at a meeting etc., in order to take part in the proceedings] उपस्थित होना ।

*Attendance* ( N. )—1. [The action or fact of being present at a meeting or when summoned] उपस्थिति ।

*Attendance register* — उपस्थिति पंजिका ।

*Attendant*- [Accompanying] आनुषंगिक ।

*Attendant circumstances*—आनुषंगिक परिस्थिति ।

Attention-1. [The mental faculty of attending ] ध्यान । 2. [Practical consideration] विचार ।

( Adj. ) *Attentive*—[heedful] सावधान; सचेत ।

Attermine—[ To adjourn payment of debt till a day fixed] ऋणशोधनार्थ अवकाश देना ।

Attest—(V.) [To bear witness to] साक्ष्यांकित करना । [To affirm the truth or genuineness of ; to testify or certify] प्रमाणित करना ।

( N. ) *Attest or attestation*—[Formal confirmation by signature] साक्ष्यांकन; साक्षिता[1] ।

The last requisite to the validity of a deed is the attestation—किसी लेख की वैधता के लिए अन्तिम आवश्यक वस्तु साक्ष्यंकन है ।

*Attestant or Attester or Attestator or attesting witness.* साक्ष्यांकी।

*Attested*—1. [Attested deed] ससाक्षिक[2] । 2. [Proved or certified] प्रमाणित ।

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[1]Williams' Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

[2]यत्र क्वचन येन केनचिल्लिखितं साक्षिभि: स्वहस्तचिन्हितम् ससाक्षिकम् ।

विष्णुसंहिता, सातवाँ अध्याय, ४ ।

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**Attorn**—1. [To transfer] हस्तान्तर करना । 2. [To agree formally to be the tenant of one into whose possession the estate has passed ] असामी होना स्वीकार करना ।

( N. ) *Attornment* — स्वामित्व-स्वीकरण ।

**Attorney**—प्रतिपुरुष ।

*Attorney at law*—वैध प्रतिपुरुष ।

*Attorney general*—महाप्रतिपुरुष ।

**Auction**—प्रतिक्रोश;[1] नीलाम ।

*Auctioned*—प्रतिकृष्ट ।

*Auction purchaser* — प्रतिक्रोष्टा; नीलामक्रेता ।

*Auctioneer*—प्रतिक्रोशक ।

**Audience**— [1. In international law—an interview with the sovereign granted to a foreign minister] राजदर्शन । 2. [The persons within hearing] श्रोतागण ।

**Audit**— (V.) अंकेक्षण करना, हिसाब जाँचना ।

(N) अंकेक्षण[2] ।

*Audited* (P. P )—अंकेक्षित ।

*Auditor* – अंकेक्षक ।

**Authentic**—[Real ; of genuine origin] प्रामाणिक ।

*Authentic documents*–प्रामाणिक लेख ।

**Authenticate**—प्रमाणित करना ।

*Authentication(N.)*–प्रमाणीकरण

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[1]वास्तु-विक्रय प्रकरण में कौटिल्य ने अचल सम्पत्ति के विक्रय के निम्नलिखित नियम बताये हैं:—

"जाति के लोग, सामन्त ( गाँव का मुखिया ) या धनिक लोग ही भूमि खरीद सकते हैं। यदि ये लेना स्वीकार न करें तो अन्य गाँव के सामन्त या उनके चालीस कुल उस भूमि को खरीदें । घर के सम्मुख ही नीलाम के ढंग पर घर के दाम उद्घोषित किये जावें । सामन्त या गाँव के वृद्ध चौधरियों के सम्मुख ही खेत, बगीचे, सीमाबन्ध स्थान तालाब और आधार भूमि जैसी जिसकी कीमत है, उसीके अनुसार मर्यादापूर्वक "इस मूल्य में कौन इसका खरीदनेवाला है" इस प्रकार तीन बोली बोलें । जब कोई आगे बोली न बढ़ावे तो बोली लगानेवाला बे-रोकटोक उस भूमि को खरीद ले । जब दो मनुष्यों में किसी जायदाद पर बहस छिड़ जावे और बोली अधिक बढ़ जावे तो सरकारी टैक्स के साथ बढ़ी हुई कीमत सरकारी कोष में पहुँचनी चाहिए ।" (पं० गङ्गाप्रसाद शास्त्री द्वारा अनुवादित कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र)

उपर्युक्त उद्धरण में प्रतिक्रोश शब्द साधारण विक्रय के अर्थ में नहीं आया है । इसमें 'Auction' के लगभग सभी अंग उपस्थित हैं । जैसे,

( १ ) विक्रय के समय बहुत से मनुष्यों का उपस्थित होना ।

( २ ) घर के सामने पुकार-पुकार कर कहना कि अमुक घर बिकाऊ है ।

( ३ ) प्रतिक्रोशक द्वारा तीन बार अपनी ओर से नियत मूल्य की घोषणा करना, जिसे 'Auction' में साधारणत: 'सरकारी बोली' कहते हैं ।

( ४ ) क्रेताओं में स्पर्द्धा तथा सबसे अधिक बोली बोलनेवाले के लिए विक्रय करना ।

साधारणत: "Auction" में Auctioneer बोली जोर-जोर से बोलता है । 'क्रुश' शब्द का अर्थ "to cry out" अथवा "to call out" है । 'प्रति' उपसर्ग के लगने से "to cry or call out again and again" का भाव आजाता है । अत: Auction के लिए पुर्तगाली शब्द "नीलाम" या "लीलाम" की अपेक्षा "प्रतिक्रोश" अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया है ।

[2]पर्याय शब्दावली published by C. P. Government.

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*Authenticity*—प्रामाणिकता।

Author—1. [He who gives rise to an action or event or circumstance] कर्त्ता। 2. [Writer or composer] लेखक; ग्रन्थकार।

*Author of the trust*—न्यासकर्त्ता।

*Authorship*—ग्रन्थकारिता।

Authority—1. [Power or admitted right to command or to act, whether original or delegated] अधिकारित्व; अधिकार। 2. [those in authority] अधिकारीवर्ग। 3. [The quotation or book acknowledged or alleged to settle a question or give conclusive evidence] निदर्शन। 4. [An expert on any question] निर्देष्टा; विशेषज्ञ।

*Authoritative*—1. [Having the weight and sanction of an authority] प्रामाणिक। 2. [Imperative or dictatorial] प्रभुत्व प्रदर्शक।

Authorize—1. [to establish by authority] प्रमाणित करना। 2. [to give authority to] अधिकृत करना।

*Authorised* (P. P.)–1. [thoroughly established] प्रमाणित। 2. [Placed in or endowed with authority] अधिकृत।

1. Authorized opinion—प्रमाणित मत।

2. Authorized Capital—अधिकृत पूँजी।

Autocracy–स्वेच्छाचारिता; निरंकुश शासन।

*Autocratic*—स्वेच्छाचारी; निरंकुश।

Autograph–[A person's own signature or handwriting] स्वलेख।

Autonomy—[The right of self-government] स्वायत्त शासन।

*Provincial autonomy*—प्रान्तीय स्वायत्त शासन।

Autopy—[A post mortem examination] मृतक परीक्षा[1]।

Auxiliary—[one that aids or helps] सहायक।

Avail—(*V.*) [to make use] काम में लाना; उपभोग करना।

*To avail of leave*—छुट्टी का उपभोग करना।

*Of no avail*—निष्फल; व्यर्थ।

*Available*—प्राप्त; उपलब्ध।

Aventure or Adventure—[Death by accident] आकस्मिक मृत्यु।

Aver—1. [to assert as a fact; to declare to be true] दृढ़ता से कहना।

*Averment* (N.)—[Positive assertion; Verification or declaration] वाग्निश्चय[2]।

Average—1. [ordinary] सामान्य; साधारण। 2. [Medium] माध्यमिक; मध्यमान; औसत।

Aviation—विमान संचालन।

*Aviation department*—विमान विभाग।

Avocation—उद्यम; व्यवसाय; धंधा।

Avoid—1. [to make void or of

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[1]तैलाभ्यक्तमाशु मृतकं परीक्षेत—कौटलीय अर्थशास्त्र अधिकरण ४, सातवाँ अध्याय, प्रकरण ८२, श्लोक संख्या १।

[2]Wilson's Glossary, Page 859.

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no effect] निष्प्रभाव कर देना । 2. [to evade] टाल देना ; दूर करना ।

*Avoidance* [Avoiding] परिहार ।

*Avoidance of a fraudulent conveyance*—कूट स्वत्वान्तर-पत्र का परिहार ।

**Avouch**—1.[to affirm positively or declare] दृढ़ता से कहना ; निश्चयपूर्वक कहना । 2. [to admit or to confess] स्वीकार करना; अंगीकार करना ।

*Avouchment*—दृढ़ोक्ति; स्वीकरण ।

**Avow**—[to declare openly] स्पष्ट कहना । 2. [to acknowledge] स्वीकार करना ; अंगीकार करना ।

**Award**—(N.) 1. [decision of arbitrators] पंचनिर्णय । 2. [The paper containing the decision of arbitrators] पंचनिर्णय-पत्र ।

(V.) 1. [to adjudge] निर्णय करना । 2. [to bestow or grant] देना; दिलाना।

*To award prize*—पारितोषिक देना ।

*To award punishment*— दंड देना ।

*Awarded heavy damages*—भारी प्रतिक्षति दिलाई ।

**Axiom**—स्वयंसिद्ध—नियम

**Axis**.धुरी ।

# B

**Bachelor**—अविवाहित: कुँवारा ; कुँवारी ।

**Back**—(N.) 1. [The hinder part of the body in man or the upper part of beasts] पीठ । 2. [The rear] पिछवाड़ा ।

*At the back of the house*—घर के पिछवाड़े ।

(V.) 1. [to indorse or to sign by way of acceptance] परांकित करना ; सकारना । 2. [to support or help by moral encouragement, financial aid or the like] सहारा देना ; पक्ष लेना ।

1. (a) To back a warrant—आसेध-पत्र को परांकित करना ।

(b) To back a bill—हुँडी सकारना।

2. To back up one's friend—मित्र का पक्ष लेना ।

**To back out**—पीछे हटना, वचन भंग करना।

**To back out of a contract**—संविद् भंग करना ।

*Back bond*—[A bond of indemnity given to a surety] आश्वासन-करण ।

*Backing*—[endorsement] परांकन[1] ।

**Backslide**—स्वधर्मत्याग ।

**Backslider**—स्वधर्मत्यागी ।

**Bad**—It is expressed by the prefixes 'अ', 'कु', 'दु','अप', and 'वि' as in 'अनीति' (bad policy), 'कुकर्म' (Bad conduct), 'कुसंग' (bad company), 'दुर्जन' (bad character), 'दुर्भावना' (bad faith), 'दुर्व्यवहार' (bad behaviour), 'अपकीर्ति' (bad reputation), 'विमार्ग' (bad road).

*Bad blood*—द्वेष ।

*Bad coin*-खोटा सिक्का ; खोटी मुद्रा ।

*Bad debts*—अप्राप्य ऋण ।

*Bad in law*—विधिविरुद्ध ।

*Bad title*—अविशुद्ध[2] आगम ।

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[1] परांकन = परा (back पीछे ) + अंकन (Writing) = A writing on the back.

[2] आगमेन विशुद्धेन भोगो याति प्रमाणताम् । अविशुद्धागमो भोगः प्रामाण्यं नैव गच्छति ॥—कात्यायन ।

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*Bad law*—अविशुद्ध विधि ।

Bail—(*N.*) 1. [One who procures the release of an accused person by becoming guardian or security for his appearing in Court] दर्शन प्रतिभू[1] । 2. [The security given for the appearance of an accused person] दर्शन प्रतिभूति ।

(V.) 1. [to accept, admit or allow bail] प्रतिभूति ग्रहण करना । 2. [to procure the liberation of any one by becoming bail for him] प्रतिभू होना । 3. [to deliver as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the person entrusted] निक्षिप्त करना ।

3. (a) To bail cloth to the tailor—दर्जी को कपड़ा निक्षिप्त करना ।

(b) To bail goods to a carrier—वाहक को ले जाने के लिए माल निक्षिप्त करना ।

*Bailable*—(Adj.) प्रतिभाव्य ।

*Bailable action*—प्रतिभाव्य कार्य ।

*Bailable offence*—प्रतिभाव्य अपराध ।

*Bail bond*-प्रतिभूति-करण ।

*Bailed*—निक्षिप्त; प्रतिभूत ।

*Bailee*—निक्षेपग्रहीता ।

*Bailment*–[Delivering goods for a specific purpose] निक्षेपण[2] ।

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[1] "दर्शन प्रतिभाव्ये तु विधिः स्यात्पूर्वचोदितः"—मनुस्मृति, अ ८,१६० । सौभाग्यलाभ प्रतिभुः पदानां—Vikramankadevacharita (Bombay) 1, 9.

In Hindu Law, three kinds of sureties are most usually specified but a fourth is sometimes added :—

(1) Pratyaya Pratibhu (प्रत्यय प्रतिभू )—A surety for confidence, one who engages for the general honesty and responsibility of another.

(2) Darsana Pratibhu (दर्शन प्रतिभू ) A surety for appearance.

(3) Dana Pratibhu (दान प्रतिभू )—A surety for the repayment of a loan or fulfilment of an engagement.

(4) Dravyarpana Pratibhu (द्रव्यार्पण प्रतिभू )—One who engages to give up property belonging to the debtor if he fails to pay the debt" (Wilson's Glossary, Page 676)

'प्रतिभू' and 'प्रतिभूति' are very wide terms, embracing all types of securities where as 'bail' is primarily a security for appearance and is, therefore, akin to 'दर्शन प्रतिभू' and 'दर्शन प्रतिभूति' ।

[2] The word 'निक्षेपण' means 'putting down', placing down (the feet) whence it came to mean 'a means by which anything is kept.' 'निक्षेप' means 'throwing' and therefore signifies 'anything deposited' ( Apte : Sanskrit and English Dictionary.) 'निक्षेप' is one of the eighteen titles of suits ( व्यवहार विषय ) ennumerated by Manu—"तेषामाद्यमृणादानं निक्षेपोऽस्वामि विक्रयः ।" Professor Wilson has given 'bailment' as equivalent of 'निक्षेप' (Wilson's Glossary, Page 879.)

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*Gratuitous bailment*—निमूल्य निक्षेपण ।

*Bailor*—निक्षेपक ।

*Article bailed*—निक्षेप ।

**Balance**—[the difference between the debits and credits of an account; the amount remaining due from one to another on a settlement of the accounts involving mutual dealings] अवशेष ; अवशिष्ट धन ;

*Balance due*—प्राप्य अवशेष ।

*Balance in hand*—रोकड़ ।

*Balance sheet*—पक्का चिट्ठा[1] ।

*Balance of trade*—व्यापार की समता ।

*Balance of Power*—शक्ति संतुलन ।

**Ballot**—1. [A little ball or paper used in voting] गुटिका ; गुलिका; निर्वाचन-पत्र । 2. [A method of secret voting] गुप्त निर्वाचन-रीति ।

*Ballot box*—गुटिका पात्र ।

**Ban**—[An official prohibition] प्रतिबन्ध ।

V. प्रतिबन्ध लगाना ।

*Banned* (P. P.)—प्रतिबन्धित ।

**Band**—दल[2] ।

**Bandit**—दस्यु; लुटेरा ।

*Banditti*—लुटेरों का झुंड; दस्युदल ।

**Banish**—विवासित करना ।

*Banished*—विवासित ।

*Banishment* — [A punishment inflicted upon criminals by compelling them to quit the country for a specified period or for life] विवास[3] ।

**Bank**—1. [The margin of water course] तट । 2. [A place where money is deposited] बंक; अधिकोष ।

*Banker*—महाजन; साहूकार ।

*Banking business*—महाजनी ।

*Banker's book*—महाजनी बहीखाता ।

*Banker's note*—महाजनी हुंडी ।

**Bankrupt**—दिवालिया[4] ।

*Bankrupt law*—दिवाले की विधि ।

*Bankruptcy* (N.)—दिवाला ।

*Bankruptcy court*—दिवाले का न्यायालय ।

*Bankruptcy proceedings*—दिवाले की कार्यवाही ।

*Voluntary bankruptcy*—ऐच्छिक दिवाला ।

*Involuntary bankruptcy*—अनैच्छिक दिवाला ।

**Bar** (N.)—1. [A rod of any substance] छड़; शलाका । 2. [The

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[1] The Hindi Scientific Glossary—Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

[2] Distinguished from 'समूह' (company), 'गण' (crew) and 'झुंड' (gang)

[3] Mentioning the different punishments for perjury for the witnesses of different castes Manu has provided 'विवास' (banishment) for brahmins—"ब्राह्मणं तु विवासयेत"—मनुस्मृति, अध्याय ८, १२३ ।

Distinguished from 'निर्वासन' (exile which may, unlike banishment, be voluntary) and 'निष्कासन' (expulsion, which is an act of private person or persons and not of government as banishment is).

[4] Distinguished from 'परिक्षीण' (Insolvent, who may be any person. A bankrupt is only a trader).

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wooden rail dividing off the judge's seat, at which prisoners are placed for arraignment or sentence] प्रकोष्ठ । 3. [The pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges] वकील समाज । 4. [In Excise law, the counter of a tavern, inn, or a coffee house where liquors are served] मदिरा बिकने का स्थान । 5. [Barrier] नाका । 6. [A plea which arrests an action or claim at law] अवरोध ।

*Legal bar*—वैध अवरोध ।

*Bar Association*—वकील संघ ।

V. [to interpose, or serve as, a sufficient and permanent legal objection to] अवरोधक होना ।

*Barred by limitation*—अवधि से अवरोधित ।

**Barbarous**—नृशंस ।

**Barbed wire**—काँटेदार तार ।

**Bare**—1. [only] केवल । 2. [Naked] नंगा ।

1. Bare trustee—केवल न्यास-ग्रहीता ।

2. Bare footed—नंगे पाँव ।

Bare headed—नंगे सिर ।

**Bargain** (*V.*) मोल करना; सौदा करना ।

(*N.*) सौदा ।

*Bargainee*—मोल लेनेवाला; क्रेता ।

*Bargainer*—बेचनेवाला; विक्रेता ।

**Barren**—1. [A woman bearing no children] बंध्या । 2. [unproductive land] ऊसर ।

**Barrister**—बैरिस्टर ।

**Barter**—[The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities] नैमेय[1] ।

*Barterer*—नैमेयक ।

**Base**—(N.) 1. [Foundation] नींव । 2. [Support] आधार । 3. [Bottom] तला ; अधोभाग ।

(Adj) 1. [Mean] नीच । 2. [counterfeit] खोटा ।

**Baseless**—निराधार ।

**Basis**—आधार ।

**Bastard**—[Illegitimate] जारज । [Illegitimate born during the lifetime of the husband of the woman] कुंड । [Illegitimate born after the death of the husband] गोलक ।

*Bastardize* (V.) — 1. [to declare or stigmatize as bastard] जारज बताना । 2. [to beget bastard issue] जारज उत्पन्न करना । 3. [to prove to be bastard] जारज सिद्ध करना ।

*Bastardy* —जारजातता ।

**Bate**—see "abate".

**Battery**—[The unlawful beating of another] प्रहार ।

**Bear** (V.)—1. [to endure; to suffer] सहन करना ।

The parties will bear their own costs. प्रत्येक पक्ष अपना व्यय सहन करेगा ।

*To bear arms*—[to carry arms] हथियार बाँधना ।

*To bear date*—तिथि अंकित होना ।

*To bear fruit*—फलना; लाभदायक होना ।

[1] Distinguished from 'विनिमय' (exchange).

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*To bear grudge*—ईर्ष्या रखना ; डाह करना ।

*To bear interest*—ब्याज देना, जैसे—The loan will bear interest at 3 per cent. यह ऋण तीन प्रति सैकड़ा ब्याज देगा ।

*Interest bearing debt*—ब्याज देने वाला ऋण ; ब्याजोत्पादक ऋण ।

*To bear out*—[to support or to second] समर्थन करना ।

*To bear signatures*—हस्ताक्षर होना ।

*This letter bears my signature.* इस पत्र पर मेरे हस्ताक्षर हैं ।

*To bear testimony or witness*—साक्षी होना ।

*Bearer*—वाही[1] ।

**Beast**—चौपाया ; पशु ।

*Beast of burden*—धुरीण ; लद्दू पशु; भारवाही पशु ।

*Beast of Prey*—श्वापद ।

**Beat**—(V.)—[to use violence] मारना ; पीटना । 2. [to overcome] परास्त करना ।

*Beat or beating (N.)*—[striking] मारपीट ।

*Beat*—[Round of a constable or process server] फेरी ।

**Because**—इसलिए कि; कारण से ।

**Become**—होना; हो जाना ।

*To become useless and inoperative*—निरर्थक एवं प्रभावरहित हो जाना ।

*Become vested*—अधिष्ठित होना ।

**Bed of a river**—नदीतल ।

**Before**—पूर्व; पहिले ।

Before cited—पूर्वोक्त; पूर्वोल्लिखित

Before mentioned — पूर्वोक्त

**Beg**—1. [to ask for alms] भीख माँगना । 2. [to request or to beseech] विनती करना ।

*I beg to state* —सेवा में विनती है ; सेवा में निवेदन है ।

*Beg your pardon*—कृपया पुनः कहिए ।

**Beget**—[to procreate] उत्पन्न करना

*Begotten*—उत्पन्न ।

*Begetter*—जनक ।

**Begin**—आरम्भ करना ।

*To begin with*—प्रथमतः ; सबसे पहले ।

*Beginner*—प्रारम्भक ; नौसिखिया ।

*Beginning*—आरम्भ ; उपक्रम ।

**Behalf—As in :**

(1) *In behalf of*—[In the interest of] हितार्थ; निमित्त ।

Speaking in behalf of the traders. व्यापारियों के हितार्थ बोलते हुए

(2) *In this or that behalf*—इस अथवा उस विषय में ।

3. *On behalf of*—ओर से ; पक्ष में

On behalf of the plaintiff—वादी की ओर से ।

On behalf of the defendant—प्रतिवादी के पक्ष में ।

**Behaviour**— [conduct] आचरण 2. [course of action towards others] व्यवहार ।

*Security for good behaviour*—सदाचरण की प्रतिभूति ।

**Behind**—पीछे ।

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[1]Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary. Distinguished from 'वाहक' (carrier).

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To go behind—[to reopen a question previously closed] पुनर्विचार करना।

The execution court cannot go behind the decree. साधना[1]-न्यायालय व्यवस्था द्वारा निर्णीत विषय पर पुनर्विचार नहीं कर सकता।

*Behind one's back*—पीठ पीछे; अनुपस्थिति में।

**Belabour**—[to beat soundly] अच्छी तरह पीटना।

**Belief**-(N.) [confidence or trust] विश्वास[2]। 2. [creed] धर्म।

*According to my belief*—मेरे विश्वास के अनुसार।

*To the best of his knowledge and belief*—[In the full knowledge and belief] परिपूर्ण बोध एवं विश्वास के आधार पर।

The plaintiff verifies the truth of the statement in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the plaint to the best of his knowledge and belief. वादी आवेदन के प्रथम चार अनुच्छेदों के कथन की सत्यता अपने परिपूर्ण बोध एवं विश्वास के आधार पर प्रमाणित करता है।

*Belief in good faith*—सद्भावना से विश्वास।

*Believe*—[to give credence to or to rely upon] विश्वास करना।

*Believable* (Adj.)—विश्वासनीय।

**Belligerent**—1.[Waging war] युद्धसंलग्न; युद्धरत। 2. [of or pertaining to belligerents] सामरिक।

*Belligerency* (N.)—युद्धसंलग्नता।

**Belong**—1. [Being the property of] किसी की (संपत्ति) होना। 2. [Appertaining] किसी से संबंध रखना।

*Belongings* (N.)—[one's property] किसी की सम्पत्ति।

**Below**—नीचे; अधस्थ।

*Court below*—अधस्थ न्यायालय।

*Below par*—बट्टे से; सामान्य मूल्य से कम।

**Bench**—[Seat] पीठ; आसन। 2. [The persons who sit collectively for justice] न्यायपीठ; न्यायासन।

*Benches*—वर्ग।

*Ministerial Benches*—मंत्रीवर्ग।

*Treasury Benches*—मंत्रीवर्ग।

*Opposition Benches*—विरोधी वर्ग।

**Benediction**—[the act of wishing well of others] शुभकामना।

**Beneficence**—[active goodness] उपकार; दान।

**Beneficial**—[of benefit] लाभदायक; हितकारी।

*Beneficial use or enjoyment*—फलानुभोग; लाभानुभोग।

*Beneficial interest*—फलाधिकार; लाभाधिकार।

*Beneficial owner or beneficiary*—फलानुभोगी; लाभानुभोगी।

*Beneficially*—लाभार्थ; हितार्थ।

*Beneficially entitled to possession*—[entitled to possession for one's own benefit] लाभार्थ भोगाधिकारी।

[1]Wilson's Glossary Page 719.

[2]Distinguished from 'मत' (opinion), 'अनुमान' (Presumption), 'कल्पना' (Imagination), 'बोध' (knowledge), 'धारणा' (conviction), and 'भरोसा' (confidence).

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**Benefit**— [profit or advantage] लाभ।

For the benefit of the estate —भूति के लाभार्थ।

*Benefit of doubt*—शंकालाभ।

*Common benefit*—सामान्य लाभ।

*A common benefit*—सर्वसाधारण के हित की वस्तु।

Let no man appropriate a common benefit. सर्वसाधारण के हित की वस्तु को किसी एक व्यक्ति को नहीं अपनाना चाहिए।

**Benevolent**–[Possessing or manifesting love to mankind] परोपकारी[1]।

Benevolence—(N.) परोपकारिता।

**Bequeath**—[to give or to leave by will] अन्तिमेच्छा द्वारा देना।

*Bequest* (*N.*)—1. [Act of leaving by will or gift by will] अन्तिमेच्छा द्वारा दान। 2. [Legacy] रिक्थ।

**Besides**—उपरान्त।

**Best**—उत्तम; श्रेष्ठ।

*Best evidence*—उत्तम प्रमाण।

**Bestiality**—पशुमैथुन।

**Bestow**—[to confer as a gift] प्रदान करना।

**Bet** (N.)—[A wager] पण[2]; होड़।

[to wager] (V.) पण करना; होड़ बदना।

*Better or Bettor*—पणक।

*Betting*—पण; होड़।

**Betray**—1. [to prove treacherous or faithless] विश्वासघात करना। 2. [to reveal or disclose in violation of confidence] भेद खोलना। 3. [to mislead] धोखा देना।

*Betrayal* (*N.*)—विश्वासघात।

**Betroth** –सगाई करना।

*Betrothal or Betrothment* (*N.*) —सगाई; वाग्दान; मँगनी।

**Betterment**—[Making or becoming better; Improvement in property] उन्नति।

**Between** — 1. [In the intermediate space] बीच में। 2. [shared by both] आपस में।

1. Agra is between Delhi and Jhansi. आगरा दिल्ली और झाँसी के बीच में है।

2. They have settled their disputes between themselves. उन्होंने अपने झगड़ों का आपस में निबटेरा कर लिया है।

**Beyond**—परे; पार; उपरान्त।

Beyond the age of 18. १८ वर्ष की आयु के उपरान्त।

Beyond reasonable doubt. उचित संदेह से परे।

Beyond seas. समुद्र पार।

**Bid**—(V.) बोली बोलना।

(N.) बोली।

*Bidder*—बोली बोलनेवाला।

**Bigamy**—द्विविवाहकरण।

**Bilateral** — [Affecting two sides or parties] द्विपाक्षिक।

**Bill**—1. [A written document

[1]Distinguished from 'दानशील' (charitable), and 'धार्मिक' (religious).

[2]Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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पत्रक । 2. [An account of goods sold with the price or charge] बीजक । 3. [A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment] विधेयक । 4. [A poster or handbill] हस्तपत्रक । 5. [A bill of exchange] हुँडी ।

*Bill book*—हुँडियों का बहीखाता ।

*Bill broker or discounter* — हुँडी का दलाल ।

*Bill broking*—हुँडी भँजाना ।

*Dishonoured bill* — नकारी हुई हुँडी ; बिना पटी हुँडी ; फिर्ता हुँडी ।

*Bill of lading*—लदाव पत्रक ।

*Bill of sale*—बीजक ।

*Bill at sight*—दर्शनी हुँडी ।

*Endorsement on bill* — हुँडी सकारना ; हुँडी पर भरपाई करना ।

*Bill of which payment is suspended*—खड़ी हुँडी ।

*Bill payable after date*—मितीदार हुँडी ।

*Bill payable to bearer*-सहजोग हुँडी ।

*Premium on a bill*—हुँडियावन ।

*Register of payable bills*—आँट बही; जाकड़ बही ।

**Bind**—1. [to tie up] बाँधना । 2. [to constrain with legal authority or to subject to a specific legal obligation] आबद्ध करना ।

1. (a) To bind grain in bundles. अनाज गठरियों में बाँधना ।

(b) To bind a prisoner—बन्दी को बाँधना ।

2. (a) To bind by an agreement—प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध करना ।

(b) To bind over to keep peace—शान्ति रक्षा के लिए आबद्ध करना ।

*Binding* (P. P.) [obligatory] बाध्य करनेवाला ।

1. This ruling has no binding force—इस निर्णय में बाध्य करने की शक्ति नहीं है ।

2. This ruling is not binding on the court. यह निर्णय इस न्यायालय को बाध्य करनेवाला नहीं है ।

**Blackmail**—धमकी देकर रुपया लेना ।

**Blame**—1. [to find fault with; to censure] दोष लगाना; निन्दा करना ।

We have none to blame but ourselves. हम अपने को छोड़कर अन्य किसी को दोष नहीं लगा सकते हैं ।

(N.) दोष; निन्दा ।

*Blamable*—निन्दनीय ।

*Blameless*—निर्दोष ।

*Blameworthy*—निन्दनीय ।

**Blank**—1. [unwritten or unmarked paper] अलिखित; कोरा । 2. [Empty] रिक्त; खाली । 3. [Void of interest, result or expression] शून्य ।

*Blank acceptance*—[Acceptance of a bill of exchange without naming the amount for which it is drawn] धनशून्य स्वीकृति ।

*Blank credit*—कोरी साख[1] ।

*Blank deed*—अपूर्ण लेख ।

*Blank endorsement*—[An endorsement of a bill of exchange or other document, in which the name of the person to

[1]Hindi Scientific Glossary—Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

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whom it is given is not mentioned] सादी बेचान।

*Blank transfer*—[A transfer of stock and shares in a company without the name of the transferee] प्राप्तव्यान्य हस्तान्तर।

**Blended**—सम्मिलित, मिश्रित।

**Blockade**—[The blocking of a harbour, port, or sea board by hostile ships in order to prevent ingress or egress, and by stopping the supply of provisions or ammunition, compel surrender without bombardment or siege] परिवेष्टन; घेरा।

(V.) परिवेष्टित करना ; घेरा डालना।

*Blockaded*—परिवेष्टित।

**Blood**—रक्त; खून।

*Bloodshed*—रक्तपात।

*Bloodguiltiness*—[the guilt of bloodshed] वध का अपराध।

*Of the same blood*—सगोत्री।

*Blood relations*—वंशज; सगोत्री।

*Of whole blood*—सहोदर; सगा।

*Of half blood*—भिन्नोदर; सौतेला।

*Bad blood*—द्वेष; वैर।

*To shed blood*—रक्त बहाना।

*Blood-stained*—रक्तरंजित।

**Bluff**—धोखा देना।

**Blinder**—भारी भूल।

**Blunt**—भोंथरा ; कुण्ठित।

**Board**—[council] समिति।

*Board of Revenue*—राजस्व समिति।

*Board of Directors*—संचालक समिति।

*District board*—जानपद समिति[2]।

*Board of a education*—शिक्षा समिति।

*Board of trade*—व्यापार समिति।

*Members of board*—समिति सदस्य।

**Body**—1. [the physical or material frame of man] शरीर। 2. [main portion or majority] अधिकांश। 3. [Association] सभा। 4. A number of things or particulars taken together] संग्रह।

2. The body of the people are opposed to the proposal. अधिकांश जनता प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध है।

3. Legislative body—विधायी सभा।

4. Body of laws—विधि संग्रह।

*Dead body*—शव ; मृत शरीर।

*A body corporate*—निगम।

*In a body*—एकत्रित होकर ; सम्मिलित होकर।

*Body of a deed*—लेख का कलेवर।

**Bodily**—शारीरिक।

*Bodily injury*—शारीरिक क्षति।

**Bogus**—[sham] बनावटी।

**Bona fide**—[In good faith] निर्व्याज[3]

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[1]Hindi Scientific Glossary—Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

[2]Compare with 'पौर समिति' (Municipal Board.)

[3]Used by Williams in his Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary. 'निर्व्याज' means 'honest', 'upright', 'candid' or 'not hypocritical' (Vide Apte : Sanskrit and English Dictionary). This word has been considered better than 'सद्भाव से' as it befits the accompanying phrases above.

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*Bona fide dispute*—निर्व्याज विवाद।

*Bona fide holder for value*—(किसी वस्तु को) समूल्य एवं निर्व्याज रखनेवाला।

*Bona fide mistake*—निर्व्याज त्रुटि।

*Bona fide occupation*—निर्व्याज समावेश।

*Bona fide Payment*—निर्व्याज देन; निर्व्याज भुगतान।

*Bona fide Purchaser*—निर्व्याज क्रेता।

**Bond**—1. [That with which one is bound] बंधन। 2. [A deed by which the obligor binds himself to pay certain sum to the obligee] करण[1]।

*Bond to keep peace*—शान्ति निमित्त करण।

*Bond for good behaviour*—सदाचार-करण।

*Security bond*—प्रतिभूति-करण।

*Bonded*—करणरक्षित; करणाबद्ध।

*Bonded debt*—[debt secured by or consisting of bonds] करणरक्षित ऋण।

*Bonded property*—[encumbered property] करणाबद्ध सम्पत्ति।

*Personal bond*—स्वकरण।

**Bondage**—बन्धन; पराधीनता।

**Bondsman**—लग्नक[2]; प्रतिभू।

**Bone**—हड्डी; अस्थि।

**Bonus**—[A boon or gift over and above what is normally due] अतिरिक्त लाभ; अतिरिक्त लाभ्यांश।

**Book**—पुस्तक; ग्रन्थ।

*Book-account*—खाता।

*Book-debt*—खाताङ्कित ऋण।

*Book-Keeper*—मुनीम।

*Book-keeping*—मुनीमी।

*Book of account regularly kept in course of business.* सक्रम एवं सामान्य रीति से रखा हुआ बहीखाता।

**Booty**—1. [Property captured from the enemy in war on land] लोत्र[3]। 2. [That taken by thieves] लूट।

**Borderland**—सीमान्त प्रदेश; प्रतिदेश[4]।

**Born**—उत्पन्न होना; पैदा होना।

**Borrow**—1. [to take on] उधार लेना; ऋण लेना। 2. [to take a thing on credit on the understanding of returning it] मँगनी पर लेना।

*Borrower*—अधमर्ण; ऋणी।

**Boundary**—सीमा।

*Boundary mark*—सेतु[5]।

**Bottomry**—जलयान-बन्धक।

[1]अर्थेऽपव्ययमानं तु करणेन विभावितम्। दापयेद्ध निकस्यार्थं दण्डलेशं च शक्तितः॥५१॥
—मनुस्मृति अध्याय ८।

'करण' शब्द का अर्थ विलसन ने "A deed, a title deed, a bond, any legal writing or document" दिया है (See Wilson's Glossary Page 411) आप्टे ने भी वस्तुतः यही अर्थ दिए हैं। प्रसंग से यहाँ पर 'करण' का अर्थ 'bond' ही है।

[2]Wilson's Glossary, Page 482.

[3]Distinguished from 'अभिग्रहण' (Prize: Property captured at sea).

[4]Apte-Sanskrit and English Dictionary.

[5]कर्णकीलाय ससंबन्धोऽनुप्रवृं सेतुः—कौटलीय अर्थशास्त्र, आठवाँ अध्याय, ६१ वाँ प्रकरण।

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*Bottomiry bond*—जलयान-बन्धक-पत्र।

*Bought and Sold notes*—[Documents which are usually delivered by brokers to their principals on the conclusion of a contract of sale and purchase, the bought note being delivered to the buyer and the sold note to the seller] क्रय विक्रय पत्र।

**Bound**—बद्ध।

*Bound by law*—विधिबद्ध।

**Boycott**—(V.) वहिष्कार करना।

(N.) वहिष्कार।

**Branch**—शाखा।

**Brand**—[A trade mark] छाप।

**Brawl** — [A noisy turbulent quarrel] गुलगपाड़ा।

*Brawler*—उपद्रवी।

**Breach**—(N.) [The breaking of any legal or moral bond or obligation] व्यतिक्रम; भंग; उल्लंघन।

*Breach of arrest*—आसेध का उल्लंघन।

*Breach of covenant or contract*—संविद का व्यतिक्रम।

*Breach of duty*—कर्त्तव्य का उल्लंघन।

*Breach of law*—विधि का व्यतिक्रम।

*Breach of Peace*—शान्ति भंग।

*Breach of promise*—वचन भंग।

*Breach of trust*—विश्वासघात।

V. भंग करना; उल्लंघन करना; व्यतिक्रम करना।

**Break**—[to divide or separate by force] तोड़ना; भग्न करना; टुकड़े करना।

[1]See Abridgment.

*To break open*—ताला तोड़ना।

*To break into a house*—सेंध लगाना।

*House breaking*—सेंध; संधि।

*To break promise*—वचन भंग करना; प्रतिश्रुति भङ्ग करना।

**Bribe**—(N.) [A reward given to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct] घूस; उत्कोच।

(V.) [to purchase by bribery] घूस देना।

**Bribery**—उत्कोच; घूस।

*The receiver of bribe*—उत्कोच-गृहीता; घूस-खोर।

*Receiving bribe*—उत्कोच ग्रहण।

**Bride**—दुलहन।

**Bridegroom**—दुलहा; वर।

**Brief**—(Adj.) [concise] संक्षिप्त।

(N.) [A summary of facts and points of law drawn up for counsel in charge of a case] वादसार[1]।

To hold a brief—[to be retained as a counsel for] प्रतिनिधित्व करना।

To take brief—[to accept the conduct of a case] वकील होना।

Briefless—[without clients] अर्थी रहित।

**Brigand**—[a bandit] दस्यु; लुटेरा।

**Bring**—1. [to fetch] लाना। 2. [to procure] ले आना। 3. [to set on foot or institute (an action at law)] चलाना; स्थापन करना।

3. Ram has brought an

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action against Mohan. रामने मोहन के विरुद्ध कार्य[1] (स्थापित) किया है ;

To bring up—[to rear] पालन पोषण करना ।

To bring before (a tribunal)-प्रस्तुत करना ।

To bring forward—प्रस्तुत करना ।

He brought forward several arguments in support of his case—उसने अपने व्यवहार की पुष्टि में अनेक तर्क प्रस्तुत किए ।

To bring to a close or an end or stop—[to terminate] समाप्त करना ।

To bring to life—जीवित करना ।

To bring out—[to bring to light] प्रकट करना ।

**Brocard**-[An elementary principle] सिद्धान्त ; तत्व ।

**Broker**—दलाल ।

*Brokerage*—दलाली ।

**Brother**—भ्राता ; भाई ।

*Brother of the whole blood*—सहोदर; सगा भाई ।

*Brother of the half blood*—भिन्नोदर ।

*Step brother*—सौतेला भाई ।

*Uterine brother*—सयोनिज ।

*Consanguine brother*—विमातृज

*Brother's wife*—भाभी ; भावज ।

*Brother-in-law* — साला; श्याल ; देवर ।

*Brotherhold* — [the relation of brother mutually] भ्रातृत्व ।

**Bruise**—[An injury to the body by a blunt or heavy instrument causing discoloration but not laceration of the skin] पिच्चित व्रण ।

**Budget**—आयव्ययक ; अनुमानित लेखा ।

**Budget grant**—अनुमानित अनुदान ।

**Building**—भवन ; इमारत ।

(N.) [Act of building] गृह-निर्माण ।

*Building material*—गृह निर्माण सामग्री ।

*Building scheme* — गृह-निर्माण योजना ।

*Builder*—गृह निर्माता ।

**Bulk** — [the main portion or greater portion] अधिकांश ।

*Bulky*—भारी ।

**Bullet**--गोली ।

**Bulletin**—विज्ञप्ति ।

*Bulletin board*—विज्ञप्ति पट ।

**Burden**—भार ।

*Burden of proof* — [the obligation to prove a controversial assertion falling upon the person who makes it; the onus probandi] प्रमाण-भार ।

The burden of proof of this issue lies on the plaintiff. इस समस्या का प्रमाण-भार वादी पर है ।

**Bureau**—[A department of Government] विभाग ।

**Bureaucracy**—कर्मचारीतंत्र; नौकरशाही ।

*Bureaucrat* — कर्मचारी तंत्र का पोषक ।

**Burglar**—संधिचोर[1] ।

*Burglary*—[the crime of

[1]See 'action'.
[2]Wilson's Glossary Page 737.

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breaking by night into a house with felonious intent] सेंध चोरी[1]; संधिचौर्य ।

**Burial**—[The act of burning] शवस्थापन; समाधि स्थापन ।

*Burial ground*—श्मशान; शव-स्थापन भूमि ।

**Burnt offering**—होम ।

**Business**—1. [A trade or commercial engagement] व्यापार[2] । 2. [Function or errand] काम; कार्य ।

2. I asked him his business. मैंने उससे उसका काम पूछा ।

*In the course of business.* कार्य-प्रसंग में ।

This was done in ordinary course of business. साधारणतः व्यापार-प्रसंग में ऐसा किया गया ।

*Butts and bounds*-[Abbuttals and boundaries] चौहद्दी ।

**Buy**—क्रय करना; मोल लेना ।

*Buyer*—क्रेता; मोल लेनेवाला ।

*Bought*—क्रय किया हुआ; मोल लिया हुआ

**By**—1. [ Near ] समीप । 2. तक । [with the witness or sanction of] साक्षी करके ।

2. By the 14th of December १४ दिसम्बर तक ।

3. *By God* - ईश्वर को साक्षी करके

*By and by*—[ by degrees शनैः शनैः ; धीरे धीरे ।

*By-election*—उपचुनाव ।

*By the way*—अप्रपंच ।

*Bypath*—उपमार्ग; विमार्ग ।

*By-law*—उपविधि ।

*By order*—आज्ञानुसार; आदेशानुसार आज्ञा से ।

*By-product*—उपोत्पादन ।

*Bystander*—निकटस्थ; समीपस्थ ।

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[1]Wilson's Glossary Page 737.

[2]Distinguished from 'व्यवसाय' (occupation), 'उद्यम' (employment) on the one hand, and from 'वाणिज्य' (Trade) and 'वृत्ति' (Profession) on the other. "Business (व्यापार) occupies all a person's thoughts as well as his time and powers; occupation (व्यवसाय) and employment (उद्यम) occupy only his time and strength : the first is mostly regular, it is the object of our choice ; the second is casual, depends upon the will of another...... .....Every tradesman has a business, on the diligent prosecution of which depends his success in life ; every mechanic has his daily occupation, by which he maintains his family; every labourer has an employment which is fixed for him."

'Business' (व्यापार), 'Trade' (वाणिज्य) and Profession (वृत्ति) are "synonymous in the sense of a calling for the purpose of a livelihood : 'business' is general, 'trade' and 'profession' are particular ; all trade is business but all business is not trade. Buying and selling of merchandise is inseparable from trade ; but the exercise of one's knowledge and experience, for purpose of gain, constitutes a business ; when learning or particular skill is required it is a profession." [I.L.L.]

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# C

**Cabinet**—मन्त्रिमंडल।

**Cachet**—मुद्रा।

**Cake offering**—पिण्डदान।

*Funeral cake*—पिण्ड।

**Calamity**—अभ्यापात।

*Agricultural Calamity*—कृषि-अभ्यापात।

**Calculate**—1. [to reckon] गिनना; हिसाब लगाना। 2. [to adjust for a purpose] आयोजन करना।

2. To calculate a system of laws for the government and protection of free people. स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के शासन तथा रक्षा के लिए विधानावली का आयोजन करना।

*Calculated*—आयोजित।

*Calculated to deceive*—धोखा देने के लिए आयोजित।

*Calculation*—गणना।

**Calendar**—कलैंडर; पंचांग।

**Call** — 1. [to shout; to summon by a call; or to summon] चिल्लाना; पुकारना; बुलाना। 2. [to make or pay a call] भेंट करने जाना।

1. (a) The orderly called the plaintiff thrice but he did not respond. चपरासी ने वादी को तीन बार पुकारा परन्तु उसने उत्तर नहीं दिया।

(b) Let the accused be called on the 15th of January. अभियुक्त को १५ जनवरी को बुलाया जाय।

(c) To call a meeting. सभा बुलाना।

*To call attention to*—[to invite notice to; to point out] ध्यान आकर्षित करना; बताना।

*To call back* [to recall] लौटवाना।

*To call for*—1. [demand] चाहना। 2. [require] माँगना।

1. His crimes call for punishment. उसके अपराध दण्ड चाहते हैं। अथवा, उसके अपराध दंडनीय हैं।

2. The Collector calls for report from his assistants. कलक्टर ने अपने सहायकों से विवरण माँगा है।

*To call on*—[to pay a brief visit] भेंट करना।

I hope to call on you at your office at three o'clock to day. आज तीन बजे मैं आपके कार्यालय में आपसे भेंट करने की आशा करता हूँ।

*To call upon*—[to authoritatively require or to order] आदेश देना।

You will be called upon to give evidence in the court. आपको न्यायालय में साक्ष्य देने के लिए आदेश दिया जायगा।

(N.) 1. [A shout or cry] पुकार; गुहार। 2. [A short formal visit] भेंट। 3. [Summons or invitation] बुलावा। 4. [Demand or requisition] माँग।

4. The call for cheap mill cloth is increasing every day. मिल के सस्ते कपड़े की माँग दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है।

**Calling**—[Profession] उद्यम; वृत्ति।

**Calumny**—[slander] निंदा।

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*Calumniate*—निंदा करना ।

*Calumniator*—निंदक ।

**Camera, in**—[Proceeding held privately or from which public is excluded] गुप्त ।

**Canal**—नहर ।

*Canal dues*—नहर-कर ।

**Cancel**—1. [to cross out] काट देना । 2. [to render void] खंडित करना[1] ।

*Cancelled*—खंडित ।

*Cancellation*—खंडन ।

*Cancellation of an instrument*—लेख का खंडन ।

**Candidate**—पदान्वेषी; पदाभिलाषी ।

**Cantonment**—शिविर; छावनी ।

*Cantonment authority*—शिविर के अधिकारी गण ।

*Cantonment board* — शिविर समिति ।

*Cantonment Magistrate*—शिविर दंडनायक ।

**Canvass**—[to solicit persons for votes, customs, orders, etc] संप्रेरित करना ।

To canvass for votes-मतदेने के लिए संप्रेरित करना ।

*Canvassing*—संप्रेरणा ।

*Canvassor*—संप्रेरक ।

**Capable**—समर्थ ; योग्य ।

*Capable of physical possession*—वास्तविक भुक्ति के योग्य ।

*Capable of instituting a suit.* वाद स्थापन करने में समर्थ ।

*Capable of remedy*-प्रतिकारयोग्य ।

**Capacity**—1. [The power, or ability or faculty for anything; legal qualification] क्षमता । 2. [Room] स्थान । 3. [Volume] आयतन 4. [Power of mind] मानसिक शक्ति मेधा । 5. [Position] पद । 6. [relation] नाते । 7. [condition] अवस्था 8. [character] रूप; स्थिति ।

1. (a) Contractual capacity- संविद की क्षमता ।

(b) He has capacity for self protection. उसमें आत्मरक्षा की क्षमता है

(c) Capacity for heat—[The power of absorbing heat] ता ग्रहण करने की क्षमता ।

2. This bogie has capacity for twenty passengers. इस रेल के डिब्बे में २० यात्रियों के लिए स्थान है ।

3. The capacity of this density bottle is 10 c.c. इस घन शीशी का आयतन १० घन सैंटीमीटर है ।

4. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru is a person of diligence and capacity. पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू उद्य तथा मेधावी पुरुष हैं ।

5. None should be partial in the capacity of a judge न्यायाधीश के पद पर किसी को पक्षपाती न होना चाहिए ।

6. In the capacity of teacher and your well wisher I advise you to give up strike soon. आपका अध्यापक एवं हितैषी होने नाते में आपको इस हड़ताल को शीघ्र समाप्त करने की सम्मति देता हूँ

8. (a) He served the king in the capacity of a bodyguard उसने शरीर-रक्षक के रूप में राजा की सेवा की

(b) In official capacity

[1]See abolish.

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पदाधिकारी की स्थिति में ; पदाधिकारी की अवस्था में।

**Capita, Per**—प्रति कराठ।

**Capital**—(*N.*) 1. [A capital city or town] राजधानी। 2. [A capital stock or fund] धन ; पूँजी।

(Adj.) [Punishable with death] प्राणदंड योग्य।

*Capital punishment*—प्राणदंड ; मृत्युदंड।

*Capital crime* — प्राणदंड योग्य अपराध।

*Capitalist*—पूँजीपति।

**Capitulate**—आत्मसमर्पण करना।

*Capitulation*—आत्मसमर्पण।

*Capitulator*—शरणागत।

**Caption** — [Apprehension by judicial process] ग्रसन। 2. [that part of a legal document, as a commission, indictment etc., which shows where, when and by what authority it is taken, found and executed ; the title or heading of a legal document] शीर्षक।

**Captive**— [to take captive] बन्दी करना।

(N.) [Prisoner] बंदी।

(Adj.) [taken prisoner] बंदीकृत।

Captivity—बन्धन।

**Capture**— (V.) 1. [to take captive] बन्दी करना। 2. [to seize or to take possession of by force] छीनना।

(N.) [A prize or booty] विग्रहण।

*Captor*—विग्रहक।

**Care**— (N.) 1. [Anxiety] चिन्ता। 2. [Heedfulness ; caution] सावधानी। 3. [charge] संरक्षण। 4. [Protection] रक्षा।

1. The debtor had the least care of paying the debt. अधमर्ण को ऋण चुकाने की तनिक भी चिन्ता न थी।

2. The murderer has taken great care to conceal his crime.

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[1]Distinguished from 'परिहरण' (Seizure), 'संरोधन' (detention) and 'अभिग्रहण' (Prize).

"These words, though sometimes used synonymously, differ in the extent of their meaning, each embracing the one that follows it, but not the one that precedes it. Every 'Capture' is a 'seizure' and a 'detention', and every seizure is a 'detention.' But there may be a 'seizure' as for violation of revenue laws, which is not a 'capture' ; and there may be 'detention', as by an embargo, which is neither a 'capture' nor a 'seizure'." (Dole V. Merchants Mut. Mar. Ins. Co. 51. Me. 465, 472)

"Capture' and 'seizure' differ in the mode : a 'capture' is made by force of arms ; a seizure' by direct and personal force. The 'capture' of a town requires an army ; the 'seizure' of property is effected by the act of a bailiff. A 'seizure' always requires some force, but a 'capture' may be effected without force, on an unresisting object. Merchant vessels are captured ; contraband goods are seized. 'Capture' and 'seizure' relate to the act of taking as well as the thing taken : prize relates only to the thing taken, and its value to the captor. There are many 'capture's made at sea which never become 'prizes' ; the term 'prize' is therefore applied to whatever valuable comes into our possession by our own effort". [I. L. L.)

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बधक ने अपने अपराध को छिपाने में बहुत सावधानी से काम लिया है।

3. Under the care of that doctor you need not worry for your health. उस डाक्टर के संरक्षण में आपको अपने स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये।

(*V.*) 1. [to feel anxious] चिन्ता करना। 2. [to be heedful] सावधान होना। 3. [to be charged with care] संरक्षण करना।

*Careful*—सावधान।

*Careless*—असावधान।

*Carelessness*—असावधानी।

*Caretaker*—संरक्षक।

*Care of*—द्वारा।

**Cargo**—[load of the ship; the goods which a ship carries] पोतभार।

**Caricature**—व्यंग्यचित्र।

**Carnal**–1. [Sensual] विषयी; कामुक।

*Carnal knowledge*—[Sexual intercourse] काम; विषय वासना।

*Carmal desire*–काम; विषयवासना।

*Carnality* (*N.*)—[sensuality] कामुकता; विषयासक्ति।

**Carriage**— 1. [wheeled vehicle] गाड़ी। 2. [the action of carrying] ढुलाई। 3. [The cost of carrying] भाड़ा; ढुलवाई; किराया।

2. The bullock carts were used for the carriage of goods. सामान की ढुलाई में बैल गाड़ियाँ प्रयोग में लाई गईं।

3. The carriage claimed is excessive. जो भाड़ा माँगा गया है, अत्यधिक है।

*Carrier*–1. [One who undertakes for hire the conveyance of goods and parcels] वाहक। 2. [Porter or one whose occupation is to carry loads] कुली; वाहनजीवी।

*Common carrier*-सामान्य वाहक।

*Private carrier*—निजी वाहक।

**Carry**—1. [to transport or to convey] लेजाना। 2. [to win] जीतना।

1. Can you carry this load? क्या तुम इस भार को लेजा सकते हो?

2. The Government School carried the game. गवर्नमेंट स्कूल खेल में जीता।

To carry away—(1) To bear off. ले जाना। (2) To gain प्राप्त करना। (3) to captivate—मुग्ध करना।

1. The thief carried away a silver ring. चोर चाँदी की अँगूठी चुरा ले गया।

2. He carried away the prize in the last exhibition—गत् प्रदर्शनी में उसने पारितोषिक प्राप्त किया।

3. The soldiers were carried away by the martial music. सैनिक रणवाद्य से मुग्ध हो गए।

To carry off—(1). To bear away. ले जाना। (2) to kill. वध करना; मार डालना।

2. The snake has carried off half the people of the Village. साँपने गाँव के आधे लोगों को मार डाला है।

*To carry on*—[to continue] प्रवृत्त रहना; संलग्न रहना; करते रहना। 2. [to manage] संचालन करना; प्रबन्ध

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करना । 3. [to promote] चलते रहना ; आगे बढ़ना ।

1. Carry on your work. अपना काम करते रहो ।

2. The Congress Ministry is carrying on the administration efficiently. कॉंग्रेस मन्त्रिमण्डल प्रशासन का संचालन बड़ी निपुणतासे कर रहा है ।

3. The conversation was carried on in a low tone. वार्ता शान्ति पूर्वक चलती रही ।

*To carry out*—1. [to carry into practice] कार्यान्वित करना ; पालन करना ।

A dutiful son likes to carry out his father's dying wishes. आज्ञाकारी पुत्र अपने पिता की अंतिम अभिलाषा के पालन करने का इच्छुक रहता है ।

*To carry over*—बाकी निकालना ।

*To carry arms*–शस्त्र धारण करना ।

*To carry into effect*–[to execute or to perform] कार्यान्वित करना ।

*To carry weight* — [to influence] प्रभाव डालना ।

*To carry no weight*—निष्प्रभाव होना ; प्रभाव रहित होना ।

*To carry one's point*—1. [to attain to the goal aimed at] ध्येय को प्राप्त करना ; अभीष्ट को प्राप्त करना । 2. [to defeat opposition in argument or debate] — परास्त करना ।

1. Though there are great obstacles in the establishment of communal harmony yet Mahatma Gandhi will carry the point. साम्प्रदायिक एकता स्थापित करने में अनेक बाधाएँ है, परन्तु महात्मा गाँधी अपने अभीष्ट को प्राप्त कर लेंगे ।

2. In spite of serious opposition of his adversary, the plaintiff's counsel carried the point. घोर विरोध होने पर भी वादी के वकील ने अपने विरोधी को परास्त कर दिया ।

**Cartoon**—उपहास चित्र ।

**Cartridge**—कारतूस ।

**Carve out**—[to cut a smaller estate out of a larger one] परिकल्प करना ।

*Carved out*—परिकल्पित ।

**Case**—1. [A cause or a suit ; the case as put by one of the parties] व्यवहार[1] । 2. [A decided

[1] ऋणादानादिनानाविवादपदविषयसंशयः निराक्रियते अनेनेति नानासंशयहारी विचारो व्यवहारः ।
—दीपकलिका ।

विनानार्थेऽव संदेहे हरणं हार उच्यते । नाना संदेहहरणाद्व्यवहार इति स्मृतः ॥
—कात्यायन ।

स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेणाधर्षितः परैः । आवेदयति चेद्राज्ञे व्यवहारपदं हि तत् ।
—याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति । अ० २ ।

जायतेचार्थ संसिद्धिर्व्यवहारस्तुयेनसः ॥
—शुक्रनीति, अ० ४, १२७ ।

Manu has enumerated eighteen titles of 'व्यवहार' which are : (1) ऋणादान (Contraction of debt); (2) निक्षेप (Deposit, bailment), (3) अस्वामिविक्रय (Sale without ownership or authority); (4) संभूयसमुत्थान

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case] निर्णय । 3. [An instance] प्रकरण; उदाहरण; दृष्टान्त । 4. [The fact] वास्तविक बात । 5. [Physical condition] दशा ; अवस्था । 6. [A bag or sheath] आवरण; खोल; कोश; म्यान । 7. [A box or chest] डिब्बा ।

1. (a) On the day fixed for the hearing of the Suit...the party having the right to begin shall state his case. वाद सुनने की निश्चित तिथि को जिस पक्ष को वादारम्भ करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, अपने व्यवहार का वर्णन करेगा । [O. 18, R. 2 C. P.C.]

1. (b) That is our case, my lord. स्वामिन् , यही हमारा व्यवहार है ।

2. In support of his proposition he cited many cases of different High Courts. अपने कथन की पुष्टि में उसने विभिन्न हाईकोर्टों के अनेक निर्णयों का उल्लेख किया ।

3. This is a case of injustice. यह अन्याय का एक उदाहरण है ।

4. The case with me is the reverse. मेरे साथ वास्तविक बात भिन्न है।

5. Hopeless case. दयनीय दशा ।

*Leading Case* — [one frequently cited as having settled some point] प्रामाणिक निर्णय ।

*Case law*—निर्णयोत्पन्न विधि ।

*To open a case*—व्यवहार प्रारम्भ करना ।

*To close a case*—व्यवहार समाप्त करना ।

*Case stated*—[ An agreed statement of facts made for presentation to a court in order to obtain a decision of law upon the facts] नियत व्यवहार।

*To make out a Case*—[to prove or to establish by evidence or argument] व्यवहार सिद्ध करना ।

I think the pleader made out the case clearly. मेरे विचार से वकील ने अपना व्यवहार स्पष्टतः सिद्ध कर दिया है ।

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(Concerns amongst partners); (5) दत्ताप्रदानिक (Resumption of gift); (6) वेतनादान (Non-payment of wages); (7) संविदव्यतिक्रम (Breach of contract); (8) क्रयविक्रयानुशय (Recission of sale and purchase); (9) स्वामिपालयोर्विवाद (Dispute between master and dependent); (10) सीमाविवाद (Boundary disputes), (11) वाक्पारुष्य (Defamation); (12) दण्ड पारुष्य (Assault); (13) स्तेय (Theft), (14) साहस (Violent seizure of property; robbery); (15) स्त्री-संग्रह (Adultery); (16) स्त्रीपुंधर्म (Duties of man and wife), (17) दायभाग (Partition of inheritance); (18) द्यूत (Gambling).

From the above it follows that 'व्यवहार' is any controversy, civil or criminal, coming before a Court for its decision. The definition of 'case' embraces any state of facts involving matters for decision. In common parlance it has a more extended meaning than the word 'suit', or 'action' and may include application for divorce, applications for the establishment of high ways, applications for order of support of relatives, and other special proceedings unknown to the common law." (Iyer's Law Lexion.)

Distinguished from 'वाद' (suit); 'अर्थ' (cause); 'कार्य' (action); 'अभियोग' (Criminal Prosecution.)

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**Cash**—(N.) 1. [Money in the form of coin] नगद (नक़द) रुपया । 2. [Ready money] रोकड़ ।
V. भुनाना ।
*Cash book*—रोकड़ ।
*Cash sale*—नगद बिक्री ।
*Cash purchase*—नगद खरीद ।
*Cash surrender value* नगद समर्पण-मूल्य ।
*Cash Value*—नगद मूल्य ।
*Cashier*—रोकड़िया; कोषाध्यक्ष ।

**Caste**—जाति ।
*Caste autonomy*—जाति स्वातंत्र्य ।

**Castigate**—1. [to chastise] दण्ड देना । 2. [to reprove] धमकाना; डाँटना ।

**Casting vote**—[deciding Vote] निर्णायक मत ।

**Casual**—[accidental] आकस्मिक ।
*Casual leave*—आकस्मिक अवकाश ; आकस्मिक छुट्टी ।
*Casual election*-आकस्मिक चुनाव ।
*Casual vacancy* — आकस्मिक रिक्तपद; आकस्मिक रिक्तस्थान ।

**Casualty**—1. [A fatal or serious accident] दुर्घटना । 2. [losses by death] हताहत; अपमृत्यु ।
*Casualty insurance* — अपमृत्यु का बीमा ।

**Catalogue**—सूचीपत्र ।

**Cattle**—ढोर ।
*Cattle lifter*—ढोरचोर ।
*Cattle lifting*—ढोरों की चोरी ।
*Cattle trespass*—ढोरों द्वारा अतिक्रमण ।

**Cause**—1. [that which produces an effect] कारण । 2, [An action or suit] अर्थ[1] ।
1. (a) The primary cause of all is God. ईश्वर सब का आदि कारण है ।
(b) Cause of action—[a ground of action] कार्यकारण ।
2. Cause list. अर्थ-सूची ।
Small cause court—लघुअर्थ न्यायालय ।
*Without reasonable and probable cause*—उचित तथा संभव कारण रहित ।
*Causal*—कारणिक ।
(V.) उत्पन्न करना; करना ।
*To cause death*—वध करना ।

**Caution**—1. [The taking of heed] सावधानी । 2. [Security] प्रतिभूति ।
*Caution money*—परिभाव्य धन ।
*Cautious*—सावधान ।

**Cease**—[to stop] रोकना । 2. [to come to an end or to be at an end] समाप्त करना ; समाप्त होना ।
*Cease to officiate*—प्रत्यनियुक्त होना ।
*Cease fire*—गोली चलाना रोको ।
*Ceased*—समाप्त ।

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[1] कामक्रोधौ तु संयम्य योऽर्थान्धर्मेण पश्यति । प्रजास्तमनुवर्तन्ते समुद्रमिव सिन्धवः ॥

—मनुस्मृति, अध्याय ८, श्लोक १७५ ।

In the above the word 'अर्थ' means a cause or an action or a suit. 'अर्थ' means also 'a cause or ground or purpose' (Apte, Sanskrit English Dict.); Duncan Forbes : A Dictionary, Hindustani and English)

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*Ceaseless*—अविरत।

*Ceaselessly*—निरंतर।

**Cede**—1. [to surrender] समर्पण करना। 2. [to grant] प्रदान करना।

1. To cede provinces to the Company. कंपनी को प्रान्त समर्पण करना।

2. This copy has been ceded to me as a favour. यह प्रति अनुग्रह के रूप में मुझे प्रदान की गई है।

**Celebrate** — 1. [to perform publicly and in due form] उत्सव करना। 2. [to publish the fame of] विख्यात करना। 3. [to commemorate] मनाना।

1. To celebrate marriage. विवाहोत्सव करना; विवाह संस्कार करना।

2. Celebrated author. विख्यात लेखक।

3. To celebrate birth day. जन्म दिवस मनाना।

*Celebration (N.)*—1. [commemoration] उत्सव। 2. [Extolling] प्रतिष्ठा; कीर्ति।

**Celibacy**—[the state of living unmarried] अविवाहित अवस्था; क्वारापन।

**Cell**—[A dwelling consisting of a single chamber] कोठरी।

*Prison cell*—बन्दीगृह।

*Cellular confinement*—कालकोठरी में बन्द करना।

**Censor**—(N.) [An official who examines plays, books, news etc. to suppress what is immoral or seditious or inopportune] अधिशोधक।

V. अधिशोधित करना।

*Censorious*—निंदक; अपवादक।

**Censure**—1. [to find fault with] दोष लगाना।

(*N.*) [censure of news] अधिशोधन।

*Censured*—अधिशोधित।

**Census** —जनसंख्या; जनगणना।

**Central**—1. [of or pertaining to centre] केन्द्रीय। 2. [chief or leading] मुख्य; प्रमुख।

*Central Government*—केन्द्रीय शासन।

*Central Board of Revenue*—केन्द्रीय राजस्व समिति।

(*V.*) *Centralize*—[to come together at a centre] केन्द्रित होना। [to bring to a centre] केन्द्रित करना।

*Centralization*—केन्द्रीकरण।

**Century**—शताब्दी।

**Ceremony**—1. [performance of some solemn act according to prescribed form] संस्कार। 2. [usage of courtesy, politeness or civility] शिष्टाचार। 3. [ceremomial observances] उत्सव।

1. (a) Funeral ceremony—अंतिम संस्कार; दाह संस्कार।

(b) Religious ceremony—धार्मिक संस्कार।

3. Marriage ceremony—विवाहोत्सव।

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**Certain**—1. [sure] निश्चित। 2. [some] कोई।

1. This is certain that. यह निश्चित है कि—

2. Certain date—कोई तिथि।

3. Certain duty—कोई कर्त्तव्य।

**Certificate**—(N.) [A document wherein a fact is formally certified] प्रमाणक। 2. [Certification] प्रमाणीकरण।

*Certificate of character*—सच्चरित्र-प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of costs*—व्यय प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of damages*—प्रतिक्षति प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of incorporation*—निगम प्रमाणक; श्रेणी प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of naturalization*—देशजाधिकार प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of qualification*—प्रशिक्षा प्रमाणक।

*Certificate of Sale*—विक्रय प्रमाणक।

*Certificated*—प्रमाणकप्राप्त।

*Certificated guardian*—प्रमाणकप्राप्त संरक्षक।

**Certify**—[to declare or attest by a formal or legal certificate] प्रमाणित करना।

*Certified*—प्रमाणित।

*Certified copy*—प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि।

*Certified bankrupt*—प्रमाणित दिवालिया।

*Certified purchaser*—प्रमाणित क्रेता।

**Cess**—[An assessment; tax or levy] कर; चुंगी।

*Cess on house*—गृहकर।

*Road cess*—मार्गकर।

**Cessation**—[discontinuance] अवरति; विराम।

**Cesser**—[Ceasing of a tenant to pay rent or perform legal duties, for the space of two years] करावरति।

**Cession**—[Voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his effects to his creditors] समर्पण।

**Chain**—सांकल; शृंखला।

*Chain of circumstances*—घटनाक्रम; घटनावली।

*Chain of title*—आगमक्रम।

*Chairman*—अध्यक्ष।

*Chairmanship*—अध्यक्षता।

**Challenge**—1. [to object to] विरोध करना; आपत्ति करना। 2. [to lay claim to or to demand as a right] माँगना; अधिकारी होना। 3. [to call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind] चुनौती देना; ललकारना। 4. [to question or to throw doubt upon] सन्देह करना।

1. To challenge a statement. किसी कथन का विरोध करना। अथवा, किसी कथन के प्रति आपत्ति करना।

2. Mahatma Gandhi challenges the admiration of all ages. महात्मा गाँधी समस्त युगों की प्रशंसा के अधिकारी हैं।

3. The judge challenged the bona fides of the witness. न्यायाधीश ने साक्षी के सद्भाव पर संदेह किया।

(N.) 1. [objection or ex-

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ception] प्रतिविरोध; प्रतिवाद । 2. [An invitation to engage into contest or controversy] चुनौती ।

1. (a) Challenge of jury—सभ्यगण का प्रतिविरोध ।

(b) Challenge to the array—सभ्य-विसूची का प्रतिविरोध ।

2. He accepted their challenge—उसने उनकी चुनौती को स्वीकार कर लिया ।

**Chamber**—1. [An apartment] कमरा; आगार; कोष्ठ; वेश्म । 2. [sets of rooms occupied by single persons] आलय । 3. [The room in which the judge sits to transact minor business] अवकाशागार । 4. [A hall in which a deliberative, legislative or judicial body meets] भवन । 5. [A judicial or deliberative body] मंडल ।

*Chamber of Commerce*—व्यापार मंडल ।

*Chamber of Princes*-नरेन्द्र मंडल ।

*Bed chamber*—शयनागार ।

*Inner chamber*—आन्तरिक कोष्ठ; कक्षान्तर ।

*Female chamber*—अन्तः पुर।

**Champerty**—[Assistance in a suit with a view to sharing the proceeds] वाद व्यवसाय ।

*Champertor*—वादव्यवसायी।

**Chance**—1. [opportunity] अवसर । 2. [Accident] संयोग; दैवयोग । 3. [Probability] संभावना ।

1. Make best use of the chance that you have got. जो अवसर आपको मिला है उससे पूरा लाभ उठाइये ।

2. Birth in a noble family is the work of chance. अच्छे कुल में जन्म होना एक संयोग ही है ।

3. He has fair chances of his success. उसके सफल हो जाने की अधिक संभावना है ।

**Change**—(N.) [Variation or alteration] परिवर्तन । 2. [substitution of one for another] बदला । 3. [money in small coins] रेजगारी (रेज़गी) खेरीज़; भरत ।

(V.) 1. [to alter] परिवर्तन करना। 2. [to exchange] बदलना । 3. [to change in small coins] भुनाना ।

*Change of citizenship*—नागरिकता का परिवर्तन ।

*Change of domicile*—समावास का परिवर्तन ।

*Change of venue*-स्थान परिवर्तन।

*Change of hands*—हस्तान्तरित करना अथवा होना ।

**Channel**—1. [the hollow bed of running waters] नदीगर्भ । 2. [gutter] नाला; नाली । 3. [medium] मार्ग ।

3. (a) Through proper channel उचित मार्ग से ।

(b) The news was conveyed to us through different channels. विभिन्न मार्गों से हमारे पास संवाद पहुँचाया गया ।

(c) If the application comes through proper channel, I shall consider it. यदि प्रार्थना उचित मार्ग से आवेगी तो मैं उस पर विचार करूँगा ।

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**Chapter**—1. [A minor division of a book] अध्याय; सर्ग। 2. [Heading subject or category] प्रकरण; विषय; प्रसंग।

2. (a) And more particularly on the chapter of women. विशेषत: स्त्रियों के विषय में।

(b) Please close this sad chapter. कृपया इस दुःखद प्रसंग को समाप्त कीजिये।

**Character**—1. [the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes personal or national individuality] चरित्र। 2. [Nature] रूप। 3. [Reputation] ख्याति; यश। 4. [Status] स्थिति। 5. [Letter] लिपि; अक्षर।

1. Bad character—दुश्चरित्र।

2. The raid on Kashmir has been given the character of a crusade by Pakistan. कश्मीर के आक्रमण को पाकिस्तान ने धर्म-युद्ध का रूप दिया है।

3. A shop of established character एक विख्यात दुकान।

4. In the character of a Magistrate. दंडनायक की स्थिति में।

5. Devanagari character. देवनागरी लिपि।

*Character book*—चरित्र-पुस्तिका।

*Characteristic* — (Adj.) [distinctive or typical] विशेष।

(N.) विशेषता।

*Characterize* — (V.) [to describe peculiar qualities of] चरित्र चित्रण करना; वर्णन करना।

**Charge**— 1. [A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate] विभार। 2. [Burden, responsibility or commission] उत्तरदायित्व। 3. [care, custody or superintendence] संरक्षण। 4. [A precept, mandate, injunction or order] आज्ञा; आदेश। 5. [An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to the jury] निर्देश। 6. [Accusation] दोषारोपण। 7. [The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought on trial] अपराधारोप। 8. [Price demanded for a service] शुल्क। 9. [Price for a thing] मूल्य। 10. [Expenses] व्यय।

1. The maintenance of a Hindu widow is not by itself a charge upon the estate of her deceased husband. हिन्दू विधवा की भरण-पोषण वृत्ति स्वत: ही उसके मृत पति की भूति पर विभार नहीं होती।

2. On the 15th of August 1947 Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took charge of administration of India. १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भारतीय प्रशासन का उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण किया।

3. The Court ordered that the minor be kept in charge of his mother. न्यायालय ने अप्राप्त-व्यवहार बालक को उसकी माता के संरक्षण में रखने की आज्ञा दी।

5. There should be one charge both on the facts and on the law and the judge cannot split up the two [2 Weir

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493] वस्तु तथा विधि दोनों के विषय में एक ही निर्देश होना चाहिए और न्यायाधीश उन्हें विभक्त नहीं कर सकता ।

7. (a) The charge should contain all that is necessary to constitute the offence charged. [P. R. N. 26 of 1889] अपराधारोप में उन सब बातों का समावेश होना चाहिए जो आरोपित अपराध को सिद्ध करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं ।

(b) To frame charge. अपराधारोप करना ।

(c) The following charges were framed. निम्नलिखित अपराधों का आरोप किया गया ।

*Deed of further charge*—अतिरिक्त विभार-पत्र ।

*Charge sheet*—अभियोग सूची ।

*To make over charge*—उत्तरदायित्व देना ।

*To take charge*—उत्तरदायित्व लेना; उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण करना ।

(V.) 1. [to subject to a pecuniary liability] विभारित करना ; विभार डालना । 2. [to lay a command or injunction upon] आज्ञा देना ; आदेश करना । 3. [to accuse] दोषारोपण करना ; अभियोग लगाना ।

3. I charge this man with receiving stolen property. मैं इस मनुष्य पर चोरहृत सम्पत्ति ग्रहण करने का अभियोग लगाता हूँ ।

*Chargeable*—1. [Imputable] आरोपणीय । 2. [Causing expense] व्ययकारी ।

*Charged*—1 [Imputed] आरोपित । 2. [encumbered or imposed upon] विभारित ।

Charged upon land—भूमि पर विभार ; भूमि विभारित ।

The maintenance is charged upon the land. भरण पोषण भूमि पर विभार है अथवा भरण पोषण से भूमि विभारित है ।

Expenditure charged upon the revenue of the Province—प्रान्तीय आय पर विभारित व्यय ।

**Charity**—1. [A gift of property to the use of the public or any portion of it for any beneficial or salutary purpose; or alms giving] दान । 2. [Alms] भिक्षा ।

*Charitable* — (adj.) 1. [connected with charity] धर्मार्थ । 2. [liberal in alms giving] दानशील ; उदार ।

*Charitable purpose*—धर्मार्थ ।

*Charitable institution*—धर्मार्थ संस्था ।

*Charitable trust*—धर्मार्थ न्यास ।

*Charitable use*—धर्मार्थ उपयोग ।

**Chart** —1. [map] मानचित्र । 2. [A map for the use of navigators] वेलालेख[1] ।

**Charter**— 1. [A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature granting privileges or recognizing rights] शासनपत्र । 2. [Privilege] विशेषाधिकार ।

*Royal charter*—राजाज्ञा ।

[1]William's Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Chartered*—राजाज्ञा द्वारा स्थापित।

**Chaste**— (Adj.) 1. [Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse] साध्वी; पतिव्रता। 2. [Unadorned; pure in style] विशुद्ध।

*Chaste style*—विशुद्ध शैली।

*Chastity*—पातिव्रत्य; साध्वीत्व।

**Chastise**-[to punish or to beat] पीटना; ताड़ना देना; दण्ड देना।

*Chastisement*-(*N.*) ताड़ना; दंड।

**Chattel**—[movable property. It may be animate or inanimate] धनधान्य[1]।

**Cheap**—1. [Low in price; inexpensive] अल्पमूल्य का; सस्ता। 2. [easily obtained] सुलभ; सहजप्राप्त। 3. [of little esteem] घटिया; साधारण।

1. Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be cheap. जहाँ केताओं की अपेक्षा विक्रेता अधिक हैं वहाँ विक्रय वस्तु सस्ती मिलेगी।

3. (a) His cheap Sanskrit—उसकी घटिया संस्कृत।

(b) He is growing cheap in public eye. जनता की दृष्टि में उसका मान घटता जा रहा है।

**Cheat**-(N.) 1. [Deception] वंचना। 2. (one who cheats] वंचक।

V. [to deceive] वंचित करना।

*Cheating*—वंचना।

*Cheating by personation*—तद्रूप धारण करके वंचित करना; तद्रूप द्वारा वंचना।

*Cheated*—वंचित।

**Check**— (V.) 1. [to bring to a stand; to restrain] रोकना। 2. [to hinder] अड़चन डालना; बाधा उपस्थित करना। 3. [to control] नियंत्रण रखना; अनुशासन करना। 4. [to control statement or account by comparision] जाँचना; मिलाना।

1. Communal disturbances in India and Pakistan have checked their progress. भारतवर्ष तथा पाकिस्तान के साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों ने उनकी उन्नति रोक दी है।

2. In England, the strong classes check the weaker. (Emerson). इँगलैंड में समृद्धशाली वर्ग निर्धनवर्ग पर नियंत्रण रखता है।

4. The Auditor checked the treasury accounts to day. संपरीक्षक ने आज राजकोष के लेखे की जाँच की।

( N. ) 1. [Sudden arrest of motion or stoppage] रुकावट। 2. [control] नियंत्रण; अनुशासन। 3. [Hindrance or Restraint] बाधा; अड़चन; प्रतिबन्ध।

They came on without any check. वे बिना किसी रुकावट के अग्रसर हुए।

2. These days the sale of cloth is in check. आजकल कपड़े की बिक्री पर नियंत्रण है।

3. (a) A man whom no check could abash. (Macaulay) एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसे कोई बाधा विलज्ज नहीं कर सकती।

[1]सश्युधान्यवस्त्रादि तृणांतं धनसंज्ञकं — शुक्रनीति, अ २, ४६।

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(b) Useful checks upon the administration of government. राज्य-प्रशासन पर हितकर प्रतिबन्ध।

*Check on population*—जनवृद्धि निरोध।

**Chemical**—रसायनिक।

*Chemical analysis.* रसायनिक विश्लेषण।

*Chemical examiner* — रसायन परीक्षक

**Cheque**—चैक; हुंडी।

*Bearer cheque*—धारक चैक।

*Crossed cheque*—कट्टम चैक।

*Order cheque*—नामक चैक।

**Chest**–1. [That part of the body enclosed by the ribs and the breast bone] वक्ष। 2. [Box] सन्दूक।

**Chicanery**—[quibbling or legal trickery] वाग्जाल।

The chicanery of the lawyers. वकीलों का वाग्जाल।

**Chief**—1. [Principal] प्रमुख; प्रधान। 2. [Ruler] शासक। 3. [Leader] नेता। 4. [The head of an organization] अध्यक्ष; प्रधान।

*Chief Judge*—प्रमुख न्यायाधीश।

*Chief Court*—प्रमुख न्यायालय।

*Chief Secretarg*—प्रधान सचिव।

**Child**—बालक।

*Childbearing*—प्रसव।

*Childhood* — शैशव; बाल्यकाल; बाल्यावस्था।

*Childish*—बालकीय।

*Childlike*—बालसदृश।

*Childless*—निस्सन्तान; सन्तान रहित।

**Choice**—1. [Act of choosing] रुचि; पसन्द। 2. [The thing or person chosen] अभीष्ट।

**Chose-in-action**—[Any right to a thing personal not in one's possession or actual possession but recoverable by suit at law] कार्यवस्तु।

**Chose-in-possession**—[A thing in one's actual possession; movables] भोगवस्तु।

**Chose local**—[A thing annexed to a place] स्थानीय वस्तु।

**Chose transitory**—[A movable] अस्थायी वस्तु।

**Chronological**—कालक्रमानुसार।

**Circle**—वृत्त; गोला।

**Circular**—परिवेष्टक।

*Circular letter*—[A letter addressed in identical terms to several persons] परिवेष्टक पत्र।

**Circulate**—घुमाना।

*Circulation*—परिवेषण।

**Circumcise**—खतना करना; मुसलमानी करना।

*Circumcision*—खतना; मुसलमानी।

**Circumlocution**—[the use of several words instead of one] वाक्य बाहुल्य।

**Circumscribe**—1. [to encircle] घेरना। 2. [to mark out the limits of] परमित करना; सीमित करना; संकुचित करना।

1. I was alone circumscribed by the ocean. केवल मैं ही समुद्र से घिरा हुआ था। [Defoe).

2. Therefore his choice must be circumscribed. अतः उसकी रुचि को परमित किया जाय।

**Circumstance**–1. [An evidential condition on the basis of

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which an event (as a crime) may be inferred or an accusation made probable or improbable) परिस्थिति । 2. [state or condition] स्थिति; अवस्था; दशा ।

1. (a) The circumstances of the case indicate murder. व्यवहार की परिस्थितियाँ वध की सूचना देती हैं ।

(b) The cuircumstances tell against the accused. परिस्थितियाँ अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध ठहरती हैं ।

2. (a) When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. जब मनुष्य समृद्ध अवस्था में होते हैं तो वह स्वभावतः नई बातों का विरोधी हो जाता है । (Addison).

(b) Pecuniary circumstances. आर्थिक स्थिति; आर्थिक दशा ।

*Circumstantial* (Adj.)—[of or relating to or dependent on circumstances] परिस्थितीय ।

*Circumstantial evidence* — परोक्ष प्रमाण[1] ।

**Cite**—1. [to quote ( a passage, book or author)] उद्धृत करना । 2. [to adduce by way of example, proof or precedent; to refer] उल्लेख करना ।

1. In support of his view he cited many passages from the Sastras. अपने मत की पुष्टि में उसने शास्त्रों से अनेक अवतरण उद्धृत किए ।

2. The ruling which the defendant's counsel has cited is not applicable in the present case. प्रतिवादी के वकील महोदय ने जिस अधिनिर्णय का उल्लेख किया है वह इस व्यवहार में लागू नहीं है ।

*Citation* (N.)—1. [quotation] उद्धरण । 2. [A reference to cases and authorities] उल्लेखन ।

*Cited* (P. P.)—उल्लिखित ।

**City**—नगर ।

*Citizen*—नागरिक ।

*Citizenship* — नागरिकता ; जानपदत्व ।

**Civic**—[of or pertaining to citizen or to citizenship or city] जानपदीय; नागरिक ।

**Civil**—1. [of or pertaining to a citizen; pertaining to citizenship; of or pertaining to whole body of citizens] नागरिक । 2. [Pertaining to state or its internal affairs] गृह्य; आंतरिक । 3. [characteristic of or befitting a citizen; refined; not barbarous] शिष्ट । 5. [Relating to the private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings in connection with them; pertaining to rights and remedies sought by action or suit

[1]Distinguished from 'प्रत्यक्ष साक्ष्य (direct evidence) and 'श्रवित साक्ष्य' (Hearsay evidence.)

distinct from criminal proceedings] व्यावहारिक[1]।

4. (a) He returned a civil but not really courteous answer to my question. उसने मेरे प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया वह शिष्ट था परन्तु विनम्र न था।

*Civil life*—नागरिक जीवन।

*Civil law*—व्यावहारिक विधि।

*Civil liberty*—नागरिक स्वतंत्रता।

*Civil rights*—नागरिक अधिकार।

*Civil institution*-नागरिक संस्था।

*Civil war*—गृह युद्ध

*Civil language*-शिष्ट भाषा।

*Civil injury*—व्यावहारिक क्षति।

*Civil disabilities* — व्यावहारिक अयोग्यता ; व्यावहारिक असमर्थता।

*Civil suit*—वाद।

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[1]The word 'व्यवहार' is composed of वि (various ; different) + अव (doubts) + हार (to cure or to remove). 'व्यवहार' is, therefore, that which removes or cures various doubts arising from dealing between man and man,

"विनानार्थेऽव संदेहे हरणं हार उच्यते। नाना संदेह हरणाद्व्यवहार इति स्मृतः" —कात्यायन।

"Vi, has the sense of many; **ava** means doubt ; **harana** or remova is expressed by **hara** ; by reason of the removal of several coubts, it is know as **Vyavahara.**"

ऋणादानादिनाना विवाद पदविषयसंशयः निराक्रियते अनेनेति नाना संशयहारी विचारो व्यवहारः

—दीपकलिका।

In regard to Recovery of Debts and several other titles at Law suc doubts as arise are removed by this, and therefore, this deliberation whic removes doubts as to several points is called Vyavahara or a Judici Proceeding."

स्मृत्याचार व्यपेतेन मार्गेणाधर्षितः परैः। आवेदयति चेद्राज्ञे व्यवहारपदं हि तत् ॥—याज्ञवल्क्य

"If one injured by others in a way which is a violation of (the laws o Smritis and usage, informs the king, that becomes a fit subject for Judicial Proceeding".

—शुक्रनीति।

जायतेचार्थ संसिद्धि व्यवहारस्तुयेनसः।

By extension 'व्यवहार' came to mean a 'suit, litigation or a proceeding a court of law.' 'व्यावहारिक' means 'relating to such a suit' and is synonymo with 'civil' (derived from Latin, Civis, Citizen) which means 'relating private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings relati to them ; pertaining to rights and remedies sought by action or su (Webster). The court which decides disputes arising from various dealing between man and man is 'व्यवहार न्यायालय' (Civil court) and the Judg who presides over such Court is 'व्यवहार न्यायाधीश' (Civil Judge).

'अर्थ न्यायालय', which has been suggested by some writers, is apt to mi lead. It would ordinarily be understood to mean a Court that decid disputes relating to property but there are cases in which the subject-mat of dispute is not property but vindication of some right, title, or charac though property may be incidentally involved, as for instance, declarat suits or suits for office, or actions for defamation, wrongful confineme nuisance, etc.

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*Civil court*—व्यवहार न्यायालय[2] ।

*Civil wrong*—व्यावहारिक अपकार ।

*Civil remedy*—[the remedy given by an action to a person injured, as opposed to a criminal prosecution] व्यावहारिक प्रतिकार ।

*Civil imprisonment* —[Imprisonment by Civil Process] व्यावहारिक कारावास ।

*Civil Judge*—व्यवहार न्यायाधीश ।

*Civil action*—व्यावहारिक कार्य ।

*Civil death*—व्यावहारिक मृत्यु ।

*Civil contract*- [a contract of marriage made without religious sanction or solemnization] प्राजापत्य विवाह की प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Civil marriage*-प्राजापत्य विवाह[3] ।

*Civil list*—अधिकारियों की सूची ।

*Civil service*—नागरिक सेवा ।

*Provincial Civil Service* —प्रान्तीय नागरिक सेवा ।

**Claim** — (N.) [ A demand of right or supposed right or an assertion of a right] अधियाचना ।

*Claim of title*—आगम की अधियाचना ।

(V.) अधियाचना करना ।

*Claimable*—अधियाचनीय ।

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[2]'अर्थ विवाद' and 'अर्थ न्यायालय' which have been suggested by some writers for civil suit and civil court respectively, are apt to mislead. They would ordinarily be understood to mean 'a money suit' and 'the court that decides money suits.' In "सर्वेष्वर्थ विवादेषु बलवत्युत्तरा क्रिया" (याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, अ २, २३) Mr. Mandlik translated 'अर्थ विवाद' as 'money suit' which Prof. Gharpure considers inaccurate. According to the latter "An अर्थ विवाद is a dispute regarding title to or possession of property and the property may be movable or immovable. This has been made clear by the author himself in his gloss on Yajn. Verse (2) See. Sanskrit Page 111. 5. 'सर्वेष्वर्थ विवादेषु, मन्युकृतेषु. An अर्थ विवाद is used in opposition to साहसाभियोग, मन्युकृताभियोग or any such suits the origin of which is in some threat or similar act and not in a substantive claim to property." Here 'अर्थ विवाद' may be a suit relating to property but all civil suits are not necessarily property suits. There are cases in which the subject-matter of dispute is not property but vindication of some right, title or character though property may be, in some instances, incidentally involved. Such are all suits for declaration particularly a suit for a declaration that the plaintiff is the member of the Association, a suit for declaration that the plaintiffs' expulsion from the House was illegal, and, in fact, all suits for office. Further 'साहसाभियोग' or, 'मन्युकृताभियोग cannot be distinguished from 'अर्थ विवाद' in the manner 'Civil case or suit is distinguished from criminal case or proceeding. Suits for defamation, malicious prosecution or wrongful confinement have their origin 'in some threat or similar act and not in a substantive claim to property' and therefore fall within the category of साहसाभियोग but they are not criminal cases. They are tried and determined by Civil Courts.

[3]Of the eight forms of marriage recognised in Hindu Law 'प्राजापत्य' is the one in which the bride and bridegroom take the vow of performing civil and religious duties.

"सहधर्मचर्या प्रजापत्यः" —कौटिल्य ।

It is therefore, nearest to civil marriage.

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*Claimant*—[one who enters or makes a claim] अभियाचक ।

*Claimed*—अभियाचित ।

**Clan**—1. [A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor; a social group all the members of which are of common descent traced only in one line] गोत्र; वंश । 2. [A body of persons united by some common interest] जाति ।

**Clandestine**–[secret; concealed] गुप्त; छिपकर ।

*Clandestine marriage*—चौरिका विवाह ।

**Clarify**—1. [to make pure or clean] पवित्र करना; विमल करना । 2. [to clear the mind or reason etc. from ignorance, error, or the like] स्पष्ट करना ।

2. To clear the pleadings. वादप्रतिवाद को स्पष्ट करना ।

*Clarification* (N.)—स्पष्टीकरण ।

*Clarification of Pleadings*—वादप्रतिवाद का स्पष्टीकरण ।

**Class**—1. [rank or order of society] वर्ग; जाति; संप्रदाय । 2. [Set of students taught together] कक्षा ।

*Classification*—वर्गीकरण ।

**Clause**—[A short sentence; a single passage of a discourse or a writing; a distinct member of a sentence] वाक्यांश[1] ।

**Clean**—[clean; free from dirt] विमल; निर्मल । 2. [unadulterated] शुद्ध । 3. [free from moral defilement] पवित्र; निर्दोष ।

*Clean hands*—[freedom from guilt especially from the guilt of dishonesty in money matters or of bribe taking] निर्दोष; दोषरहित ।

One who comes in equity must come with clean hands. न्याय चाहने वाले को स्वयं निर्दोष होना चाहिए।

*To make clean breast of it*—[to disclose fully and without reserve] बिना किसी भेद भाव के सत्य कह देना; दिल खोलकर कहना ।

When a man has to give evidence, he must make a clean breast of the whole matter. साक्ष्य देते समय मनुष्य को बिना किसी भेद भाव के सत्य कह देना चाहिए ।

**Clear**—(Adj) 1. [Pure ; clear; free from contamination] शुद्ध; पवित्र; निर्मल । 2. [free from confusion] स्पष्ट । 3. [certain; positive; determined] निश्चित । 4. [free from impediment or obstruction] निर्विघ्न; निष्कंटक । 5. [absolute ; complete] पूर्ण । 6. [free; out of debt; free from pecuniary difficulties] मुक्त । 7. [Net ; free from

[1] Preferred to 'उपवाक्य' because of the difficulty in finding a suitable word for sub-clause from it. Sub-clause is. 'उपवाक्यांश' ।

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charges and deductions] निरवशेष; शुद्ध; पक्का ।

1. (a) Clear water—निर्मल जल; स्वच्छ जल ।

(b) Clear sky—निर्मल आकाश; स्वच्छ आकाश ।

2. (a) Clear notions of law and government. (Macaulay). विधि एवं शासन के विषय में स्पष्ट विचार ।

(b) Clear proof—स्पष्ट प्रमाण ।

(c) Clear thinkers always have clear style. जिनके विचार स्पष्ट होते हैं उनकी शैली भी स्पष्ट होती है ।

3. I am not clear on the point. मैं इस विषय में निश्चित नहीं हूँ ।

4. My companion left the way clear for him. मेरे साथी ने उसके लिए निष्कंटक मार्ग छोड़ा ।

5. Clear seven days. पूर्ण सात दिन ।

6. I was now a clear man. (Defoe) अब मैं एक ऋणमुक्त मनुष्य था ।

7. (a) Clear profit. निरवशेष लाभ; शुद्ध लाभ ।

(b) Clear income—शुद्ध आय ।

(c) Clear debt—शुद्ध ऋण; मूलधन ।

V. 1. [to purify or clarify] पवित्र करना; शुद्ध करना । 2. [to remove हटाना । 3. [to settle or discharge debt] चुकाना । 4. [to set free from debt] (ऋण)मुक्त कराना । 5. [to elucidate] व्याख्या करना; समझाना; स्पष्ट करना । 6. [to free from accusation or blame] निर्दोष ठहराना; मुक्त करना ।

1. To clear the air. वायु को शुद्ध करना ।

2. To clear the snow from the walk. मार्ग से हिम हटाना ।

3. To clear debt. ऋण चुकाना ।

4. To clear an encumbered estate. भाराक्रान्त भूति को मुक्त कराना ।

5. To clear one's thoughts. अपने विचारों को स्पष्ट करना ।

6. I am sure he will clear me of partiality. मुझे विश्वास है कि वह मुझे पक्षपात के लांछन से मुक्त कर देगा ।

*Clearance* (*N.*)—[clearing] शोधन; निकासी ।

*Clearly*—स्पष्टतः ।

*Clearly unjust*—स्पष्टतः अनुचित ।

*Clearing*—शोधन; निकासी ।

*Clearing house*—निकासी कोठी ।

**Clemency**—दया; करुणा ।

**Clerk**—करणिक;[2] लेखक ।

*Clerical* (Adj.)—[of or pertaining to a clerk or penman] लिखावटी ।

*Clerical error*—लिखावटी भूल ।

**Clew**—[An indication to follow or key] सूत्र ।

**Client**—1. [one who employs the services of a legal adviser] अर्थी[1] । 2. [customer] ग्राहक ।

**Clique**—गुट्ट ।

**Clog**—(N.) [Hindrance] प्रतिरोध; प्रतिबन्ध ।

*Clog on the equity of redemption*—विमोचनाधिकार पर प्रतिरोध ।

[1]Distinguished from 'कार्यार्थी' (litigant). [2]Terminology : Bengal Govt.

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A condition restricting alienation during mortgage is a clog on the equity of redemption. जिस नियम से बंधककाल में परहस्तकरण प्रतिबंधित है, वह विमोचनाधिकार पर प्रतिरोध है।

**Close—1.** [to come to an end] समाप्त होना। 2 [to bring to a close; to conclude] समाप्त करना। बन्द करना। 3. [to shut] बन्द करना।

2. (a) To close evidence—प्रमाण समाप्त करना।

(b) To close account—हिसाब बन्द करना ; खाता बन्द करना।

3. To close eyes—आँख बन्द करना।

*Close with*—[to accept] स्वीकार करना।

You should at once close with the offer. आपको शीघ्र ही प्रतिदेन स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिए।

*To close bargain*—[to finally agree to terms of it] सौदा तै करना।

(Adj.) 1. [Carefully guarded] सुरक्षित। 2. [sealed; closed] गुप्त। 3. [Near] समीप; निकट। 4. [Narrow] संकीर्ण। 5. [Nearly equal] लगभग समान। 6. [Intimate] घनिष्ठ।

1. Close prisoner–सुरक्षित बन्दी।
2. Close writ—गुप्त आदेश।
3. Close relation—निकट संबंधी।
4. Close alley—संकीर्ण मार्ग।
5. Close vote—लगभग समान मत।
6. Close friends—घनिष्ठ मित्र।

*Closely* (Adv.)—[carefully] ध्यानपूर्वक।

I have closely examined his evidence. मैंने उसके प्रमाण पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है।

*Close (N.)*—अंत; समाप्ति।

*Closure*—अंत; समाप्ति।

**Cloud** ( N. )—1. [defect] दोष। 2. [Blemish] कलंक; लांछन।

2. A cloud upon one's reputation. प्रतिष्ठा पर कलङ्क।

*Cloud on title*—[a defect in the owner's title to a piece of land arising from an instrument, a judgment, or an order of the court, purporting to create an interest in or upon the land and therefore impairing the marketability of the owner's title, though it may be shown to be invalid by evidence] आगमदोष।

**Co-accused**—सह-अभियुक्त।

**Co adjutor**—सहकारी।

**Coalition**—संयुक्ति।

*Coalition ministry* — संयुक्त मंत्रिमंडल।

**Code** – 1. [A general collection or compilation of laws by public authority] संग्रह[1]। 2. [A system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words or phrases for brevity and secrecy] सांकेतिक भाषा।

*Code of Civil Procedure*—व्यवहार क्रियाविधि संग्रह।

*Code of criminal Procedure*—दंड क्रियाविधि संग्रह।

[1] Distinguished from 'Digest' (क्रमणिका)।

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**Co-defendant**—सहप्रतिवादी ।

**Codicil**–[An instrument made in relation to a will and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions; a supplement of a will] कोड्पत्र[1] ।

**Codify**—[to reduce laws to a code] संग्रह करना; संकलन करना ।

*Codification*–[Reduction to a code] संग्रहीकरण ।

**Co-education**—सहशिक्षा ।

**Coerce**–[to compel or constrain to any action] अवपीड़ित करना ।

*Coerced*—अवपीडित ।

*Coercion* — [Application to another of such force, either physical or moral, as to constrain or induce him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done] अवपीड़न[2] ।

*Coercive*–[serving or intended to coerce] अवपीड़क ।

**Co-executor**—सहउत्तरसाधक ।

**Co-exist**—समकालीन होना ; सहवर्ती होना ।

*Coexistence*–समकालीनता ; सहवर्तन ।

*Coexistent*—समकालीन ; सहवर्ती ।

**Cogent**—[forcible] प्रबल ; प्रभावोत्पादक । 2. [convincing] प्रत्यायक ।

2. The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three : (Newman). एक दो के साक्ष्य से बहुतों का साक्ष्य अधिक प्रत्यायक होता है ।

*Cogent reason*—प्रत्यायक हेतु ।

**Cognate**—[A relative through female] बन्धु ; असगोत्र[3] ।

*Cognation*—बन्धुत्व ; असगोत्रता ।

**Cognize**—(N.) [to take cognizance or notice of] निग्रहण करना ; विचार करना ।

*Cognizable* — (Adj) — [capable of being known or apprehended ; cognoscible] निग्रहणीय[4] । 2. [competent as a subject of judicial investigation] विचारणीय ; विचारयोग्य ।

1. Cognizable offence. निग्रहणीय अपराध ।

2. This case is not cognizable by this court. यह व्यवहार इस न्यायालय द्वारा विचारणीय नहीं है ।

*Cognizance*— (N.) 1. [Judicial notice or knowledge]निग्रहण । 2. [ Jurisdiction or power by law to hear and decide controversies] विचाराधिकार ।

*To take cognizance of*—निग्रहण करना ।

*Cognizance of an offence*—अपराध निग्रहण ।

[1]Wilsons' Glossary, Page 467.

[2]'Coerce' from Latin **coercere**, means to press together and 'Coercion' is the act of pressing down. 'अवपीड़न' also means the act of pressing down whence it came to mean 'oppression' (William's Sanskrit English Dictionary ; Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary).

[3]Wilson's Glossary, Page 52.

[4]बलानिचापराधांश्चरदति नृपतेस्तथा । स्वयमेतानिग्रहणीयान्नृपस्त्वा वेदकैर्विना ॥
शुक्रनीति, अ. ४, श्लोक ८८ ।

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2. It is not within the cognizance of a Munsif to try suits valued more than two thousand rupees. दो हजार से अधिक मूल्य के वाद न्यायकर्त्ता के विचाराधिकार में नहीं होते।

**Cohabit**—[to live together as husband and wife] सहवास करना:

The act of cohabiting does not necessarily imply coitus. [Webster] सहवास में संभोग का होना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

*Cohabitation*—सहवास।

*Cohabitant*—सहवासी।

**Coheir**—सहउत्तराधिकारी।

**Coin**—(*N.*) मुद्रा; सिक्का।

*Countrefeit or spurious coin*—खोटा सिक्का; कूट मुद्रा।

V. 1. [to mint] मुद्रा ढालना। 2. [to make, fabricate or invent] गढ़ना।

*To coin a word*—शब्द गढ़ना।

*Coined word*—गढ़ाहुआ शब्द।

*Coinage*—मुद्रण।

*Coiner*—मुद्राकार।

**Coincide**—1. [to occur at the same time] समकालीन होना। 2. [to agree exactly with; to concur] सहमत होना।

1. The fall of Granada coincided with the discovery of America. ग्रनेडा का पतन तथा अमरीका का अनुसंधान समकालीन हैं।

2. I coincide with your judgment. मैं आपके निर्णय से सहमत हूँ।

*Coincident* (Adj.)–1. [exactly contemporaneous] समकालीन; समवर्ती। 2. [in exact agreement] सहमत।

*Coincident*–(*N.*) संयोग; दैवयोग।

*Coincidence* — [correspondence] समानता। 2. [coincident] संयोग; दैवयोग।

**Cold-blooded**—[callous] निर्दय।

*Cold-blooded murder*–निर्दय वध; निष्ठुर हत्या।

**Collateral** — [Indirect or incidental] आनुसंगिक; प्रासंगिक।

*Collateral attack or impeachment*—आनुसंगिक अभियोग।

*Collateral agreement* — आनुसंगिक प्रतिज्ञा।

*Collateral facts*–आनुसंगिक तथ्य।

*Collateral guarantee* — आनुसंगिक प्रत्याभूति।

*Collateral obligation*–आनुसंगिक अधिबंधन।

*Collateral proceeding*—आनुसंगिक कार्यवाही।

*Collateral promise*—आनुसंगिक प्रतिश्रुति।

*Collateral proof* — आनुसंगिक प्रमाण।

*Collateral purpose*—आनुसंगिक प्रयोजन।

*Collateral warranty*–आनुसंगिक प्रत्याश्वासन।

*Collaterally*—प्रसंगत:

*Matter Collaterally in issue*–प्रसंगत: विवादग्रस्त विषय।

(N.) [*A collateral Kinsman*] —सगोत्र; सपिंड; समानोदक।

**Colleague**—[one who is asso-

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ciated with another or others in office or special employment] सहकारी ; सहयोगी ।

*Colleagues*—सहकारीगण ; सहकारीजन ।

**Collect**—1. [to make a collection of] संचित करना ; एकत्रित करना । 2. [to gather together] सम्मिलित होना; एकत्रित होना । 3. [to summon up courage etc. ; to regain control over one's feelings, thoughts or energies] सावधान होना ; सुध आना । 4. [to form a conclusion ; to draw an inference] निष्कर्ष निकालना ; परिणाम पर पहुँचना ।

1. To collect taxes—कर एकत्रित करना ।

2. A large crowd collected at Rajghat to pay their last homage to Mahatma Gandhi. महात्मा गाँधी को अंतिम श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने को राजघाट पर एक भारी भीड़ एकत्रित हुई ।

3. Affrighted much, I collected myself in time—अधिक भयभीत होते हुए भी मैं ठीक समय पर सावधान हो गया ।

4. What the judges collected to be the intention of the testator. (Cruise). न्यायाधीशों ने उत्तरदानकर्त्ता के अभिप्राय के विषय में जो निष्कर्ष निकाला ।

*Collected*—एकत्रित ; संचित ।

*Collection*—(N.) 1. [Act or process of collecting] एकत्रीकरण ; संचय । 2. [A collection of individuals] समुदाय ; जनसमूह । 3. [collection of money ] द्रव्यसंचय ।

1. The collection of mail by postman—डाकिया द्वारा डाक का एकत्रीकरण ।

2. There was a great collection of saints on the occasion of Ardh Kumbha at Prayag. प्रयाग में अर्धकुम्भ के अवसर पर साधुओं का बड़ा समुदाय था ।

*Collector*—कलक्टर ; संचेता ; संग्राहक ।

*Collectorate*—कलक्टरी ।

**Collegatory**—सहउत्तरदानग्रहीता ।

**Collide**—टकराना; मुठभेड़ होना; संघर्ष होना ।

*Collision*—टक्कर; मुठभेड़; संघर्ष; समाघात ।

**Collude**—(V.) [to act in secret concert with] अभिसंधि करना; कुचक्र रचना ।

*Collusion* (N.)—1. [A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose] अभिसंधि[1]; कुचक्र । 1. [An agreement between two or more persons to defraud a person of his rights by the forms of law or to obtain an object forbidden by law] कूट संविद ।

*Collusive* (Adj.)—[ fraudulently devised or concerted] अभिसंधित ।

**Colonize** — 1. [ to establish a colony] उपनिवेश स्थापित करना । 2. [to establish in a colony] उपनिवेश में बसना; उपनिवेशी होना ।

[1]Distinguished from 'conspiracy' (षडयन्त्र), and 'fraud' (उपधा) ।



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*Colonial* (Adj.)—उपनिवेशिक ।

*Colonization* ( N. )— [ establishment of a colony] उपनिवेश स्थापन ।

*Colony*—उपनिवेश ।

**Colour** — [ outward show or semblance] रंग ।

*Colour of title*-[An apparent but invalid title, based upon a written instrument or record. There is no colour of title if the instrument is void on its face] रंजित आगम ।

*Colourable* — [ Having an appearance of truth or right] रंजित; कूट ।

The conveyance was colourable and collusive. (Dallas) स्वत्वान्तर रंजित एवं अभिसंधित था ।

**Column**—स्तम्भ ।

**Combine**—1. [to join together] जोड़ना । 2. [to unite; to unite together for a common purpose] मिलना; गुट्ट बनाना ।

1. To combine sinews cut asunder. कटे हुए स्नायुओं को जोड़ना ।

2. When bad men combine good men must associate. (Burke). जब दुर्जन गुट्ट बनाएँ तो सज्जनों को संघटित होना चाहिए ।

*Combination* — गुट्टबन्दी ; मेल ; जोड़ ।

**Combustible**—ज्वलनशील; दहनशील ।

**Come**—

*To come into force*—व्यवहृत होना; व्यवहार में आना ।

*To come of age*—वयस्क होना ; व्यवहारप्राप्त होना ।

*To come to terms* – समझौता करना ।

**Commence**—[ to begin ] आरम्भ करना; प्रारम्भ होना ।

1. To commence a case, suit or proceeding. व्यवहार आरम्भ करना ।

*Commencement* ( N. ) — [Beginning] आरम्भ ।

*Commencement of Act*—विधानारंभ ।

*Commencement of an action*—कार्यारंभ ।

*Commencement of a suit*—वादारंभ ।

**Commendatory**—प्रशंसात्मक ।

*Commendatory letter*--प्रशंसात्मक पत्र ।

**Commensality**—सहभोजित्व ।

**Commensurate** — [ Having the same measure; co-extensive] अनुरूप; समानुपातिक ।

An income commensurate with one's needs. आवश्यकता अनुरूप आय ।

The compensation must be commensurate with the injury caused. क्षतिपूर्ति क्षति समानुपातिक होनी चाहिए ।

**Comment** — 1. [ to write explanatory or critical notes] आलोचना करना ; टीका करना ।

*Comment or commentary*—(N.) टीका; भाष्य; आलोचना ।

*Commentator* — टीकाकार; आलोचक ।

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**Commerce** — संवाणिज्य[1] ।

*Commerce minister*—संवाणिज्य मंत्री ।

*Commercial*—संवणिक ।

**Commission**—1. (a) Authority ; (b) Charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform ; (c) The entrusting ; and (d) A formal written warrant] विनियोग । 2. [A body of persons charged with some specified function] विनियोगीगण । 3. [A pro rata remuneration for work done as agent] कमीशन ; आड़त ; दस्तूरी ; दलाली । 4. [The committing] क्रिया ।

1. (a) Act within your commission. अपने विनियोग के अन्तर्गत कार्य करो ।

(b) A commission to buy something. क्रय करने का विनियोग ।

(d) A commission of jail delivery. जेल से मुक्त करने का विनियोग ।

4. Offence of commission—क्रियात्मक अपराध ।

*Commissioner*—विनियोगी ।

*Commission* (V.) — विनियुक्त करना ।

*Commissioned*—विनियुक्त ।

**Commit**—1. [to put into charge or keeping; entrust] सौंपना ; समर्पित करना । 2. [to do; to perpetrate] करना । 3. [to bind] बद्ध करना ।

1. Any Magistrate, not being a third class Magistrate may commit. any person for trial to the court of Sessions [S. 206 Cr. P. C.] तृतीय श्रेणी के दंडनायक के अतिरिक्त कोई भी दंडनायक किसी व्यक्ति को अभियोग विचारार्थ उपवेशी न्यायालय को सौंप सकता है ।

2. To commit a crime. अपराध करना ।

3. I cannot commit myself. मैं अपने आपको बद्ध नहीं कर सकता ।

*Commitment*—सौंपना; समर्पण ।

*Committal*—समर्पण; सौंपना ।

*Committing Magistrate*—समर्पक दंडनायक ।

*Committed*—समर्पित ।

**Committee**—समिति ।

**Common** — 1. [Belonging or pertaining to the community at large as a social group or political organization ; subject to the rights of common] सार्वजनिक ; सामान्य । 2. [Mutual] पारस्परिक । 3. [Designating or pertaining to a joint source] सामान्य । 4. [frequent or of usual type] साधारण ।

1. (a) The common pasture of village community— ग्राम समाज का सार्वजनिक गोचर ।

[1] Distinguished from 'Trade' (वाणिज्य) । "There is a distinction between commerce and trade ; the former relates to our dealings with foreign nations, or our colonies, etc., abroad : the other to our mutual traffic and dealings among ourselves at home." [Tomlin's Law Dictionary.] The 'upsarg' 'सम्' makes the term 'वाणिज्य' wider in its scope for 'commerce' is sometimes used to cover 'trade' as well. [U. S. v. Patterson, 55 Fed. 605.]

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(b) Railroads are common carriers—रेल सामान्य वाहक है ।

2. An agreement becomes valid upon its common ratification by the parties. दोनों पक्ष के पारस्परिक सत्यापन[1] से प्रतिज्ञा व्यवहार-समर्थ हो जाती है ।

3. (a) Common ancestor—सामान्य पूर्वज ।

(b) Common intention—सामान्य अभिप्राय ।

4. (a) Common occurrence—साधारण घटना ।

(b) Common people — जन-साधारण ।

*Common sense*—सामान्य बुद्धि ।

*Commoner*—प्राकृत ।

**Communicate**-[to make known; to impart ; to give by way of information] बतलाना ; पहुँचाना ।

*To communicate news*—समाचार पहुँचाना ।

*Communication*—1. [Intelligence ; news ] समाचार ; संवाद । 2. [The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge etc. ] संसूचना ; संसूचन । 3. [Means of passing from place to place] यातायात ।

1. This communication has just been received. यह समाचार अभी मिला है ।

2. (a) Communication of proposal—प्रस्ताव की संसूचना ।

(b) Privileged communication-[A communication which a witness cannot be legally compelled to divulge] वियुक्त[2] ; संसूचना ।

3. Means of communication—यातायात के साधन ।

**Community**-1. [society or body of people living in the same place under the same law and regulations and who have common rights and privileges] समाज ; जाति । 2. [The state of being common] सामान्य ; समानता ।

*Community of interest*—हितसामान्य ।

**Communism** (N.)—साम्यवाद ।

Communist—साम्यवादी ।

**Commute**—1. [to change] परिवर्तन करना ; परिणत करना । 2. [ to substitute for another that is higher or less] विपर्यस्त करना ।

*Commutation*—विपर्यय ।

*Commutation of Punishment*—दंड विपर्यय ।

*Commuted*—विपर्यस्त ।

**Compact**-(Adj.) [Not scattered or diffuse] संहत ; घना ।

*Compact partition*-संहत विभाग ।

(N.) [Agreement] संधा ।

**Company**-1. [society] संग; संसर्ग । 2.[A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object especially to carry

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[1]'सत्यापन' is used for ratification of a contract or bargain (Apte : Sanskrit English Dictionary).

[2]'वियुक्त' means 'free from ; exempted'. Privileged communication is the communication free from being compelled to divulge and so is 'वियुक्त संसूचना' ।

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on some commercial or industrial undertaking] श्रेणी ।

*Company director*—श्रेणी संचालक ।

**Compare**—(V.) तुलना करना ।

(*N.*) तुलना ।

*Comparable* (Adj.)—तुलनीय ।

*Comparative*—तुलनात्मक ।

*Comparision*—तुलना ।

**Compatible**—[consistent with] अनुरूप; अनुकूल ।

**Compel**—[to urge irresistibly] विवश करना; बाध्य करना ।

**Compensate**—क्षतिपूर्ति करना ।

*Compensation* (*N*)—क्षतिपूर्ति ।

*Compensatory* (*Adj.*) — क्षतिपूरक ।

*Compensatory damages* — [Damages equivalent to the actual loss in respect to which they are allowed] क्षतिपूरक प्रतिक्षति ।

**Compete**—[to enter into rivalry with] स्पर्द्धा करना; प्रतियोगिता करना ।

*Competition* (*N.*) — [The striving of two or more for the same object] प्रतियोगिता ।

*Competitor*—प्रतियोगी ।

*Competitive* — प्रतियोगितात्मक ; स्पर्द्धायुक्त ।

*Competitive examination* — प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा ।

**Competence or competency**—[fitness] उपयुक्तता ।

*Competent* — [Suitable ; adequate; capable] उपयुक्त ।

*Competent Court*—उपयुक्त न्यायालय ।

*Competent to contract*—संविद करने के लिए उपयुक्त ।

**Complaint**—1. [A statement of injury or grievance laid before a court for purposes of prosecution and redress] अभियोग । 2. [charge or accusation] अभियोग[1] ।

To make a complaint—अभियोग चलाना ।

*Complainant*—अभियोक्ता; अभियोगी ।

**Complete** (Adj) — समस्त ; पूरा ; समाप्त ।

*(V.)*—पूरा करना ; समाप्त करना ।

*(N.) Completion*—समाप्ति, पूर्ति ।

*Completely*—पूर्णतः

**Complicate**—[to make complicated or intricate] जटिल बनाना ।

*Complicated*—जटिल ।

*Complication*—जटिलता ; उलझन ।

**Comply**—अनुपालन करना ।

The orders have not been complied with. आज्ञा का अनुपालन नहीं किया गया है ।

*Compliance*—अनुपालन ।

**Component** — 1. [ constituent part ] अंग ; अवयव । 2. [ constituent element] तत्व ।

*Components of the body*—शारीरिक अवयव ।

*Components of water*—पानी के तत्व ।

[1]Distinguished from 'accusation' (दोषारोपण) which is made of matters in general but especially those of moral nature.

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**Composition**—[The adjustment of a debt or avoidance of an obligation or liability by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties] सन्धान।

**Compound**-1. [to compromise; to settle or discharge a debt by an agreement for payment of a sum of money or the like; to accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution] संधितकरना।

*Compoundable*—[Capable of being combined or commuted for money] संधेय।

*Compoundable offence* — संधेय अपराध।

*Compounded*—संधित।

*Compound interest*—चक्रवृद्धि।

**Comprehensive** — [comprising much; of large content or scope] व्यापक; विस्तीर्ण; विस्तृत।

**Compromise**—[Arrangement of dispute by concessions on both sides] समझौता।

(V.)[to come to terms] समझौता करना।

*Deed of compromise*-समझौता-पत्रक।

**Compulsion**—1. [The action or act of compelling] दबाव। 2. [the condition of being compelled] विवशता।

*Compulsory*-अनिवार्य; आवश्यक।

**Compute**-[to count or to determine by calculation] गणना करना; गिनना।

*Computable*—गणय।

*Computation* — गणना; गिनती; गणित।

**Conceal** — [to keep from the knowledge or observation of others] गुप्त रखना; छिपाना।

*Concealment (N.)*—The intentional suppression of truth or fact known to the prejudice or injury of another] छिपाव; निभृति; संगोपन।

*Active concealment*-प्रकट निभृति; स्पष्ट छिपाव।

**Concede**— 1. [to admit to be true] सच मान लेना; स्वीकार करना। 2. [to yield or make concession.] विसुविधा देना।

I wish you to concede to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. (Burke.) मैं चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका को विसुविधा दी जाय क्योंकि उसने आपसे विसुविधा के लिए याचना की है।

*Concession* (N.)—[Act of conceding or yielding. A grant by government or other authority of land, property, or a privilege or right to do some thing]. विसुविधा; छूट।

A concession to build canal नहर बनाने की विसुविधा।

The Government has made certain concessions in railway fares. सरकार ने रेल के किराये में कुछ छूट करदी है।

*Trade concessions*-व्यापारिक छूट

**Concern**—[A matter that related to some person or thing] कार्य। 2. [Business or firm] व्यापार। 3. [Practical relation] संबंध। 4. [Anxiety] चिन्ता।

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1. (a) That is not your concern. यह आपका कार्य नहीं है ।

(b) It is no concern of mine. यह मेरा कार्य नहीं है ।

3. To have no concern—संबंध न रखना ।

4. It is a matter of great concern—यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है ।

Concerning–[Regarding ; relating to] प्रति ; विषय में ; संबंध में ।

**Concise**—संक्षिप्त ।

*Concise statement of Pleadings*—वादप्रतिवाद का संक्षिप्त विवरण ।

**Conclude** — 1. [to end or finish] समाप्त करना । 2. [to infer or deduce] निष्कर्ष निकालना । 3. [to decide or to settle] निश्चित करना ।

*Conclusion*—(N.) 1. [end] समाप्ति ; अन्त । 2. [Inference or Deduction] निष्कर्ष । 3. [consequence] फल ; परिणाम । 4. [Decision or determination] निश्चय ।

*Conclusive*—(Adj.) [that closes the question] निश्चायक; निर्णायक ; निरपेक्ष ; एकान्तिक ।

*Conclusive evidence* — निरपेक्ष प्रमाण ।

*Conclusively* — निश्चित रूप से ; अन्तिम रूप से ।

*Concluded* — 1. [finished] समाप्त । 2. [Inferred] अनुमानित । 3. [settled] निश्चित ।

**Concoct**— 1. [to fabricate] कूट रचना ; गढ़ना ।

*Concocted*—कूट ।

*Concocted evidence*—कूट प्रमाण ।

*Concoction* — [fabrication] कूट रचना ; जाल ।

**Concord** — 1. [Agreement between persons] एकमत्य ; दाक्षिण्य । 2. [Harmony between persons ; state of agreement] एकता । 3. [A treaty between nations] संधि ।

*Peace and concord*—शान्ति और एकता ।

(V.) [to agree] एकमत होना ।

**Concubine**—उपपत्नी ।

*Concubinage*—उपपत्नीगमन ।

**Concur**–1. [to agree in opinion] सहमत होना ।

*Concurrence*—सहमति ; संक्रम ।

*Concurrent* (Adj.) 1. [Agreeing ; expressing concurrence] संप्रतिपन्न । 2. [Running together ; concomitant] अनुषंगी । 3. [taking cognizance of, or having authority over, the same subject-matter] समक्षेत्रिय । 4. [Arising together] संभूत ।

*Concurrent judgment*—संप्रतिपन्न निर्णय ।

*Concurrent sentence*— अनुषंगी दंड ।

*Concurrent jurisdiction*—समक्षेत्रिय विचाराधिकार ।

*Concurrent offences* — संभूत अपराध ।

*Concurrent remedies* — संभूत प्रतिकार ।

**Concussion**—[Injury caused to the brain, spine etc. by the

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shock of a blow or fall etc.] (मस्तिष्क) स्तम्भन ।

**Condemn**— (V.) [ to convict ; to adjudge ; to adjudge or pronounce forfeited as a prize of war] दापिति करना । 2. [to censure or blame] तिरस्कार करना । 3. [to pronounce as unfit for use] निष्प्रयोज्य ठहराना ।

1. The accused has been condemned to death. अभियुक्त प्राणदंड से दापित किया गया है ।

2. He condemned my action उसने मेरे कृत्य का तिरस्कार किया ।

3. Condemned goods–निष्प्रयोज्य माल अथवा वस्तुएँ ।

*Condemnable*–1.[worth being condemned] दापनीय । 2. [worth being pronounced unfit for use] निंदनीय ।

*Condemned*—दंडदापित ; दंडित; तिरस्कृत; निष्प्रयोज्य ।

*Condemnation* — [ Judicial conviction] दंडाज्ञा । 2. [expression of disapprobation] तिरस्कार।

**Condition** — 1. [ Something demanded or required as a pre-requisite of something else] प्रनियम । 2. [state in regard to wealth ; circumstances] दशा ; स्थिति । 3. [A restriction] प्रतिबन्ध ।

1. Conditions of sale —विक्रय प्रनियम ।

2. Financial condition-आर्थिक दशा ।

3. He imposed many conditions on me—उसने मेरे ऊपर अनेक प्रतिबन्ध लगाये ।

*Condition precedent*—पूर्वपालनीय प्रनियम; अग्रग प्रनियम ।

*Conditional* — सप्रतिबंध; सापेक्ष ।

*Conditional sale*—सापेक्ष विक्रय ।

*Mortgage by conditional sale* अवधि-विक्रय-बंधक ।

*Conditional legacy*–सप्रतिबंध रिक्थ ।

**Conduct**—[to carry on; to guide or direct] समानीत करना ।

To conduct a case. व्यवहार समानीत करना ।

(N.)—1. [Act of conducting or leading] समानयन । 2. [Behaviour] आचरण ।

**Confess**—[to admit (as a guilt)] (अपराध) स्वीकार करना ।

*Confession* ( N. ) — (अपराध) स्वीकरण; प्रतिपत्ति ।

*Confession and avoidance*—[Pleas are so termed which impliedly admit the facts alleged in the declaration, but aver more facts which obviate their legal effect] प्रत्यवस्कंद[1] ।

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[1]अर्थिना ऽभिहितो योऽर्थः प्रत्यर्थी यदि तं तथा ।
प्रपद्य कारणं ब्रूयात् प्रत्यवस्कंदनं हि तत् ॥—बृहस्पति ।

"If a defendant, admitting plaintiff's written allegations, sets up a plea that is called a confession and avoidance."

Prof. Wilson has defined 'प्रत्यवस्कंद' as, "Special plea at law, admission of a fact, but qualifying or explaining it so as to make it no ground of accusation." (Glossary, Page 678).

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**Confide** — [to trust or have faith] भरोसा करना।

*Confidence* (N.)—भरोसा; प्रत्यय।

*Breach of confidence*—विश्वास-घात।

*Worth of confidence* — भरोसा करने योग्य।

*Confident*—[fully assured; sure] निश्चित ; असंदिग्ध।

*Confidential*-गुप्त; गोपनीय; विश्वस्त।

**Confine**—1. [ to imprison; to put or keep in restraint ] बन्दी करना। 2. [to limit] सीमित करना; सीमित होना।

1. He remained confined behind the prison bars for seven years. वह सात वर्ष तक कारागार में बन्दी रहा।

2. To confine the scope and application of. क्षेत्र एवं प्रयोग को सीमित करना।

*To confine to bed*—शय्याग्रस्त होना।

*To confine to illness*—रोगग्रस्त होना।

*Confinement*—1. [Imprisonment; Any restraint of liberty बन्दीकरण[1]। 2. [ The being in childbed] प्रसव।

1. (a) Solitary confinement. विविक्त बन्दीकरण; एकाकी बन्दीकरण।

(b) Wrongful confinement—अनियमित बन्दीकरण।

**Confirm**—1. [ to ratify ] पुष्टि करना; ठीक ठहराना। 2. [to validate; to ratify an appointment] स्थायी करना; पक्का करना। 3. [to verify] प्रमाणित करना; सिद्ध करना।

2. To confirm an appointment—नियुक्ति को स्थायी करना।

3. To confirm a rumour—जनप्रवाद को सिद्ध करना।

*Confirmation*—[ The act of confirming] पुष्टिकरण। 2. [ Verification or proof] प्रमाण। 3. [confirmation of an appointment] स्थायीकरण।

*Confirmed*—स्थायी; पुष्ट; प्रमाणित।

**Confiscate**—राजापहृत करना।

*Confiscated*—राजापहृत।

*Confiscation*—राजापहरण।

**Conflict**—(N.) 1. [A fight] युद्ध ; लड़ाई। 2. [contradiction] विरोध।

2. Conflict of laws. विधान-विरोध।

(V.) 1. [to fight] लड़ना; युद्ध करना; संघर्ष करना। 2. [to be incompatible] विरोधात्मक होना।

1. A man would be content to conflict with great difficulties in hopes of a mighty reward. ( Tillotson ). मनुष्य को वृहद् पारितोषिक की आशा में बड़ी बड़ी आपत्तियों से संघर्ष करने में सन्तोष प्राप्त होता है।

2. The laws of the Central Government and of the Provincial Government may, in some cases, conflict with each other. केन्द्रीय तथा प्रान्तीय शासनों की विधियों में कहीं-कहीं परस्पर विरोध हो सकता है।

*Conflicting*—[incompatible] विरोधात्मक; विरोधी।

[1]Distinguished from 'कारावास' (Imprionment) and 'प्रग्रह' (captivity).

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**Conform**—(V.) [to shape in accordance with] अनुरूप बनाना।

*Conformity*—अनुरूपता।

**Confront**—[to cause to face or meet] सामना कराना; समक्ष रखना।

To confront one with the proofs of his wrongdoing. किसी के अपकार के प्रमाणों को उसके समक्ष रखना।

To confront with-सामना कराना।

To confront a man with his accusers. किसी मनुष्य का उसके अभियोक्ताओं से सामना कराना।

**Confute**—[to refute] निराकरण करना; निरुत्तर करना।

**Congenital**— [dating from birth] सहज;आजन्मिक।

*Congenital idiocy*--आजन्मिक मूढ़ता।

**Congregate**-[to collect together] इकट्ठा होना; एकत्रित होना।

*Congregation*—प्रार्थना सभा; धर्म सभा।

**Conjecture**-[Surmise or guess; inference from defective or presumptive evidence] अटकल; ऊहा।

*Conclusions based on mere conjectures.* अटकल पर आश्रित निष्कर्ष।

**Conjugal** — 1. [matrimonial] वैवाहिक। 2. [of or pertaining to husband and wife in their relation to each other] दाम्पतिक।

*Conjugal rights*—दाम्पतिक अधिकार।

**Connection**— [Relation] संबंध। 2. [The meeting of one means of communication by another at an appointed time or place] मेल।

**Connive**— [to co-operate with secretly or to have secret understanding] उपेक्षा करना।

*Connivance* — [corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing not involving actual participation in it, but knowledge of, and failure to oppose or prevent it] उपेक्षा।

**Consanguine**—सगोत्र।

*Consanguinity*-[blood relationship] सगोत्रता।

**Conscience** — [The faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions, motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong] सदसद्विवेक[1]।

*Conscientious* —[scrupulous] कर्त्तव्य परायण।

*Conscionable*—न्याय्य; उचित।

**Conscious**—भिज्ञ; सचेत।

*Consciousness*—चेतना।

**Conscribe**— [to enlist compulsorily] अनिवार्य रूप से भरती करना।

*Conscription*—अनिवार्य भरती।

**Consecutive**—क्रमगत; क्रमानुगत।

*Consecutive sentences* — क्रमानुगत दंड।

**Consensus**—[Agreement of opinion on the part of all concerned] मतैक्य।

**Consent**—[to agree] सहमत होना[2]।

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[1]Distinguished from 'विवेक' (discretion), 'निर्णय' (judgment)

[2]Distinguished from 'अनुज्ञा देना' (Permit), 'स्वीकर करना' (Allow) and 'अनुमति देना' (Approbate).

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(N.) 1. [Assent] सम्मति । 2. [concurrence of opinion] मतैक्य ।

*Consensual*—[Relating to or involving consent] सम्मत्य ।

**Consequence**— [ A natural or necessary result] परिणाम ; फल ।

*Consequent* (Adj )— फलस्वरूप ।

*Consequential*—आनुषंगिक ।

*Consequential damages* —[those damages which do not arise as an immediate or natural and probable result of the act of the party, but as an incidental result of it.] आनुषंगिक प्रतिक्षति ।

*Consequential loss*— आनुषंगिक हानि ।

*Consequential relief*–आनुषंगिक अनुग्रह ।

**Consequently**—अतः ; तदनुसार ।

**Consider**— 1. [to think on] विचार करना । 2. [to show sympathetic regard for] ध्यान रखना ; सहानुभूति रखना । 3. [To regard highly; esteem] सम्मान करना ; सम्मानित होना ।

1. Please consider it twice, it is a complicated case. कृपया इस पर गंभीर विचार कीजिए, यह एक जटिल विषय है ।

2. Blessed is he that considers the poor. वह मनुष्य शौभाग्यशाली है जो दीनों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखता है ।

3. If there is communal harmony in India she will grow powerful and more considered abroad. यदि भारत में साम्प्रदायिक एकता हो जाय तो वह शक्तिशाली और विदेशों में सम्मानित हो जाय ।

*Considerable*—विचारणीय ; गण्य ।

*Considered*– विचारित ।

*Considerate* – विचारशील ।

*Consideration*–1. [Any thing regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit] प्रतिफल । 2. विचार ।

*Under consideration*— विचाराधीन ।

**Consign** - 1. [to hand over to another for custody ] सौंपना ; प्रणाहित करना । 2. [ to deliver or transmit goods for sale or custody] चलान करना ।

To consign to records. लेखागार के लिए प्रणाहित करना ।

2. To consign goods. वस्तुओं का चलान करना ।

*Consignment* (*N*.)–चलान ; प्रेषण ।

*Consignee* –(चलान) पानेवाला ।

*Consignor*—(चलान) भेजनेवाला ।

**Consistent**— [ compatible ; not contradictory] अविरुद्ध ; संगत ।

*Consistency*—सादृश्य ; स्थिरता ।

**Consolation**—सान्त्वना ।

*Console*—सान्त्वना देना ।

**Consolidate**—1. [to join in, or to come to proceed as, a single action ] एकत्रित करना । 2. [ to combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole] संगठित करना ।

1. To consolidate suits. वादों को एकत्रित करना ।

2, To consolidate holdings. जोतों की चकबन्दी करना; जोतों का सङ्गठित करना ।

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*Consolidated* — 1. एकत्रित ; 2. संगठित।

*Consolidated annuities*—एकत्रित वार्षिक वेतन।

*Consolidated fund* — एकत्रित निधि।

*Consolidation*—1. एकत्रीकरण। 2. संगठन।

1. Consolidation of corporations. निगमों का एकत्रीकरण।

Consolidation of proceedings. कार्यवाहियों का एकत्रीकरण।

2. Consolidation of holding. जोतों की चकबन्दी।

3. Consolidation proceedings एकत्रीकरण की कार्यवाही; चकबन्दी की कार्यवाही।

**Conspicuous**—[clearly visible ; striking to the eye] प्रमुख; व्यक्त।

*Conspicuous place*–प्रमुख स्थान।

**Conspire**—[to combine privily to do something criminal] षड्यंत्र रचना।

*Conspiracy*—षड्यंत्र।

*Conspirator*—षड्यंत्रकारी।

**Constituent** — 1. [Having the power to frame or alter a political constitution] संस्थापक; संवैधानिक। 2. [component] निर्मायक।

1. Constituent Asssembly—संस्थापक सभा; संवैधानिक सभा।

2. The component parts of water—पानी के निर्मायक तत्व।

(N.) 1. [one who constitutes another his agent or representative; principal] नियोजक; नियोक्ता। 2. [An elector] निर्वाचक।

1. The factor is personally answerable to his constituent. कारिंदा अपने नियोक्ता के प्रति व्यक्तिगत रूप से उत्तरदायी है।

*Constituency* (*N.*)—निर्वाचन क्षेत्र।

**Constitution** — 1. [System of laws and customs established by the sovereign power of a state for its own guidance] संविधान।

*Constitutional*—[Relating to a constition] संवैधानिक।

*Constitutional law* — संवैधानिक विधि।

**Constrain**—बाध्य करना।

*Constrained*—बाध्य।

*Constraint*—दमन।

**Construction** — 1. [Act or method of construing, interpreting or explaining a declaration of fact; interpretation] अर्थ। 2. [Form or manner of building or building] निर्माण।

1. The question whether particular words create a vested or a contingent interest is one of construction यह प्रश्न कि अमुक शब्दों से आश्रित हित की उत्पत्ति होती है अथवा सापेक्ष हित की, अर्थ से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

*Constructive* (Adj.) — 1. [Derived from, or depending on construction; not directly expressed but inferred] प्रलक्षित। 2. [Tending towards construction of a positive kind] रचनात्मक।

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*Constructive assent* — प्रलक्षित[1] अनुमति ।

*Constructive authority*—प्रलक्षित अधिकारिता ।

*Constructive contempt* — प्रलक्षित अवज्ञा ।

*Constructive conversion*—प्रलक्षित परिवर्तन ।

*Constructive crime or offence*-प्रलक्षित अपराध ।

*Constructive delivery*—प्रलक्षित अभिदान ।

*Constructive fraud* — प्रलक्षित धोखा; अथवा उपधा ।

*Constructive loss*—प्रलक्षित हानि ।

*Constructive malice* — प्रलक्षित द्वेष ।

*Constructive notice* — प्रलक्षित सूचना ।

*Constructive possession*—प्रलक्षित भुक्ति ।

*Constructive presence*—प्रलक्षित उपस्थिति ।

*Constructive res judicata*—प्रलक्षित प्राङ्न्याय[2] ।

*Constructive Trust* — प्रलक्षित न्यास ।

*Constructive proposal*–रचनात्मक प्रस्ताव ।

*Constructive programme* — रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम ।

**Constructor**—निर्माता ।

**Construe**—अर्थ लगाना : व्याख्या करना ।

**Consult**—[to ask advice of ; to seek the advice of] परामर्श लेना ।

*Consultation*—परामर्श; मंत्रणा ।

**Consume**—उपभोग करना; प्रयोग में लाना ।

*Consumer*—उपभोक्ता; प्रयोक्ता ।

**Consummation**—संसिद्धि ।

*Consummation of marriage*-विवाह संसिद्धि ।

*Consummated* —समाप्त; संसिद्ध ।

**Contagious**—छूत की[3] ।

*Contagious disease*—छूत का रोग ।

**Contain**—1. [to hold] धारण करना; रखना । 2. [ to include ] सम्मिलित करना ।

**Contemplate** — ध्यान करना ; विचार करना ।

*Contemplation*—विचार; चिन्तन ।

**Contemporary**—(Adj.) समकालीन । (N.) समकालीन व्यक्ति या समाचार पत्र ।

*Contemporaneous* —समकालीन ।

*Contemporaneity*—समकालीनता ।

**Contempt**—अवज्ञा ।

*Contempt of Court*—न्यायालय की अवज्ञा ।

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[1] 'लक्षित' का अर्थ "अनुमान से समझा या जाना हुआ' है । (संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर) । 'प्र' उपसर्ग शब्दसौन्दर्य के लिए जोड़ दिया गया है ।

[2] "आचारेणावसन्नोऽपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि । सोऽभिधेयोजितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायः स उच्यते" ॥
—बृहस्पति ।

'If a person, though defeated by the customary procedure, again files a written complaint, the answer would be, 'you were defeated formerly'; this is called the plea of a former judgment."

According to Wilson 'प्राङ्न्याय' is "the plea of formerly decided' by the defendant when a charge is repeated."

[3] Distinguished from 'संक्रामक' (infectious).

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**Contend**—1. [ to maintain or to assert] प्रतिपादन करना । 2. [to engage in discussion] विवाद करना; तर्क करना ।

**Contents**—अन्तर्गत वस्तु; विषय सूची ।

**Contention** 1. [ controversy ; strife in words] विवाद; झगड़ा । 2. [A point maintained in an argument] तर्क ।

1. Bone of contention—विवाद मूल ।

2. This was my original contention, and I shall maintain that you should abide by your former decision (Jowett) यह मेरा प्रारम्भिक तर्क था और अब भी मैं यही प्रतिपादित करता हूँ कि आपको अपनी पूर्व निष्पति का अनुसरण करना चाहिए ।

*Contentious* (Adj.) — [Pertaining to, or involving the differences between contending parties] विवादास्पद ।

*Contentious Suit* — विवादास्पद वाद ।

**Contest**—1. [to contend] विरोध करना । 3. [to controvert ; to dispute] विवाद करना ।

*Contested*—विवादित ।

*Contesting*—विवादक ।

**Context**—प्रसंग; संदर्भ ।

**Contiguous**—आसन्न ।

*Contiguity*—आसन्नता ।

**Contingent** — [ dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur ] सापेक्ष; सप्रतिबन्धा ।

*Contingent claim*—सापेक्ष अधियाचना ।

*Contingent contract* — सापेक्ष संविद ।

*Contingent debt*—सापेक्ष ऋण ।

*Contingent decree*—सापेक्ष व्यवस्था ।

*Contingent demand*—सापेक्ष मांग ।

*Contingent estate*—सापेक्ष भूति ।

*Contingent event*—सापेक्ष घटना ।

*Contingent expenses*—सापेक्ष व्यय ।

*Contingent gift*—सापेक्ष प्रतिग्रह ।

*Contingent interest*—सापेक्ष हित ।

*Contingent legacy* — सापेक्ष रिक्थ ।

*Contingent liability* — सापेक्ष दायित्व ।

*Contingent right*-सापेक्ष अधिकार ।

*Contingent use*—सापेक्ष उपभोग ।

*Contingent Heritage*—सप्रतिबन्ध दाय ।

**Contingency** – [A chance event] संयोग ।

**Continuance**—अनवरति ।

**Continuous** — [uninterrupted] अनवरत; अविरल ।

**Continuous easement** — [ One whose enjoyment is, or may be, continued without the act of man] अविरल उपकरण ।

**Contraband**—(Adj.) [prohibited or excluded by treaty or law] निषिद्ध; वर्जित ।

[Illegal or prohibeted traffic] (*N.*) निषिद्ध व्यापार ।

**Contract** (V.)—1. [to enter into

[1] Iyer's Manual of Legal Terms and Phrases.

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with mutual obligation; to undertake by contract ] संविद करना; ठेका करना ।

(*N.*) [An agreement between two or more persons to do or forbear something especially when it is enforceable by law] संविद[1] । 2. [ An agreement on fixed terms] ठेका ।

*Contract for hire*—भाड़े का संविद ।

*Contract for valuable consideration*—मूल्यनीय प्रतिफलयुक्त संविद ।

*Contract in restraint of trade* वाणिज्य अवरोधक संविद ।

*Contract of carriage* — वहन करने का संविद ।

*Contract of guarantee*—प्रत्याभूति संविद ।

*Contract of indemnity*-आश्वासन-संविद ।

*Contract of sale*—विक्रय-संविद ।

*Bilateral contract* — द्विपक्षीय संविद ।

*Unilateral contract* — एकपक्षीय संविद ।

*Quasi contract*—प्रतिभासित-संविद ।

*Contract to the contrary*—प्रतिकूल संविद ।

*Contractor*—ठेकेदार ।

*Contractual*—संविदात्मक ।

**Contradict**—1. [to go against] विरोध करना । 2. [to be contrary to] विप्रतिपन्न होना । 3. [to deny] प्रतिवाद करना ।

1. No truth can contradict another truth. एक सत्य दूसरे सत्य का विरोध नहीं कर सकता ।

2. The statement has been officially contradicted. इस कथन का राज्य द्वारा प्रतिवाद हो गया है ।

*Contradiction*—1. [An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed] प्रतिवाद । 2. [Direct repugnancy or opposition] विप्रतिपत्ति ।

1. It contains official contradiction of the rumour. इसमें जनश्रुति का राजकीय प्रतिवाद है ।

2. The manifest contradiction between these two accounts. (Priestley). इन दो विवरणों में प्रकट विप्रतिपत्ति ।

*Contradictory*— विप्रतिपन्न ; विरोधात्मक ।

**Contrary**—[mutually opposed] विरोधी ; विपरीत ।

*Contrary intention* — विपरीत अभिप्राय ।

*Contrary to law*—विधिविरुद्ध ।

*On the contrary*—प्रत्युत ।

In the absence of a contract to the contrary—विपरीत संविद होने के अभाव में ।

**Contrast**—विषमता ।

[1]ग्रामोदेशश्चयत्कुर्यात् सत्यलेख परस्परं ।
राजाविरोधिधर्मार्थं संवित्पत्रं तदुच्यते ॥

—शुक्रनीति, अ२, श्लोक ३६ ।

यो ग्रामदेशसंघानां कृत्वा सत्येन संविदम् ।
विसंवदेन्नरो लोभात्तं राष्ट्राद्विप्रवासयेत् ॥

—मनुस्मृति, अ८, श्लोक २१९ ॥

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**Contravene**—1. [to go counter to ; to transgress ; to come in conflict with ] उल्लंघन करना ; भंग करना ; तोड़ना । 2. [to oppose in argument ; to contradict ] प्रतिरोध करना ; निषेध करना ।

2. The Magistrate warned the public against acts which contravened his order to keep peace. दंडनायक ने शान्ति रखने की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन न करने के लिए जनता को सावधान किया ।

*Contravention*-1. [violation ; transgression ] उल्लंघन । 2. [opposition] विरोध ।

2. Saiya Ali was found to be selling gur in contravention of the order under Defence of India Rule 81. भारतीय रक्षा नियम ८१ के अन्तर्गत आज्ञा के विरुद्ध सैया अली गुड़ बेचता हुआ मिला । [1946 Nagpur, 106]

*Contravening*—विरोधात्मक ।

**Contribute**—(V.) 1. [to give or pay jointly with others] अंशदान; पत्ती डालना । 2. [to give something for a charitable or common purpose] चन्दा देना ; दान देना । 3. [to lend aid or assistance] सहायता देना ; सहयोग देना ।

(1) Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally (S. 43 (ii) Contract Act). दो या दो से अधिक प्रतिश्रोताओं में से प्रत्येक एक दूसरे को प्रतिश्रुति पालन के लिए समान अंशदान को बाध्य कर सकता है ।

(2) Every hand is open to contribute something for the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi. महात्मा गांधी के स्मारक के लिए चंदा देने को प्रत्येक हस्त उदार है ।

(3) We are engaged in war ; the Secretary of State calls upon the colonies to contribute. (Burke). हम युद्ध में सलग्न हैं; राज्य सचिव उपनिवेशों से सहायता चाहते हैं।

*Contribution*(N.) 1. [The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability] अंशदान ; पत्ती ; चंदा । 2. [Aid or assistance] सहयोग ; सहायता ।

1. If any of the two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares. (S. 43 (iii) Contract Act) यदि दो या दो से अधिक प्रतिश्रोताओं में से कोई एक अंशदान में चूकता है तो शेष संयुक्त प्रतिश्रोता उस हानि को समान भाग में सहन करेंगे, जो ऐसी चूक से हुई है ।

2. England won the last Great War on account of India's great contributions. भारत की महान् सहायता के कारण इँगलैंड को गत् महायुद्ध में विजय प्राप्त हुई ।

**Contributor**—(1) अंशदाता ; (2) निबंध लेखक ।

*Contributory* (Adj.)—सहायक ।

*Contributory negligence*—सहायक असावधानी ।

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**Contrivance**—1. [ Device ] उपाय; साधन । 2. [Inventing] आविष्कार । 3. [Scheme] योजना ।

*Contrive*—उपाय निकालना; आविष्कार करना; योजना करना ।

**Control**—(N.) 1. [ Superintendence ] निरीक्षण; अध्यक्षता । 2. [Reserve; restraint; or check] नियन्त्रण ।

1. Almost all the departments in a district are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. जिले के लगभग समस्त विभाग जिलाधीश के निरीक्षण में होते हैं ।

2. *Cloth control* — कपड़े का नियन्त्रण ।

*Controller*—अध्यक्ष; निरीक्षक; नियंत्रक ।

*Controlled*—निरीक्षित; नियंत्रित ।

**Controvert**—[ to dispute ] विवाद करना ।

*Controverted*—विवादग्रस्त ।

*Controversy*—[A suit in law; a dispute; debate] विवाद ।

This left no room for controversy about possession. इससे भुक्ति के विषय में कोई विवाद नहीं रहा ।

*Controversial* (Adj.) — [disputed] विवादास्पद ।

**Contused wound or contusion**—पिच्चित व्रण ।

**Convene**—(V.) 1. [ to meet; to come together ] एकत्रित होना; सम्मिलित होना । 2. [ to cause to assemble] एकत्रित करना; बुलाना[1] ।

1. The Legislative Assembly now convened. विधायक सभा अब सम्मिलित हुई ।

2. The Working Committee of Congress has been convened by the President. सभापति ने काँग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी सभा को बुलाया है ।

**Convenient** — [ favourable to one's comfort or ease] सुविधाजनक; उपयुक्त ।

*Convenient house*—सुविधाजनक घर ।

*Convenient time*—उपयुक्त समय ।

*Convenience*—1. [ ease and comfort] सुविधा । 2. [ opportunity] अवसर; अवकाश ।

1. When it suits your convenience. सुविधानुसार ।

Please send the following books at your earliest convenience. सुविधानुसार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र निम्नलिखित पुस्तकें भेज दीजिए ।

**Convention**—1. [ A body or assembly of persons ] सभा । 2. [A rule; practice; custom] प्रथा; रीति; नियम ।

2. According to the convention of this place. इस स्थान की प्रथा के अनुसार ; इस स्थान के नियम के अनुसार ।

*Conventional*—1. [growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement] प्रथानुसार; नियमानुसार । 2. [characterised by convention; not natural,

[1]Distinguished from 'आह्वान करना' (Summon).



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original or spontaneous] रूढ़ ।

*Conventional phraseology*—रूढ़ भाषा ।

**Conversant**—भिज्ञ ; निपुण ।

**Conversation**—1. [talk] वार्त्तालाप ; बातचीत ; संलाप । 2. [sexual intimacy] स्त्री-पुरुष संग ।

*Criminal conversation*—[adultery] जारकर्म ।

*Converse (V.)*—बातचीत करना ।

(Subs.)-संलाप; बातचीत ; वार्त्तालाप ।

2. [The contrary] विपर्यय ।

**Convert**—1. [Wrongfully to appropriate and to apply to one's own use] परिवर्तन करना[1] । 2. [to change religion] (धर्म) परिवर्तन करना ।

*Conversion (N.)*—1. [The action of wrongfully converting something to one's own use] परिवर्तन । 2. [Action of converting or fact of being converted to a religion] (धर्म) परिवर्तन ।

Conversion consists in the defendant's wrongfully converting to his own use goods to the possession of which the plaintiff is entitled. (Underhill : Torts). परिवर्तन से तात्पर्य प्रतिवादी द्वारा उस माल को अनधिकार पूर्वक अपने उपभोग में परिवर्तित कर लेने से है, जिसके उपभोग का वादी अधिकारी है ।

*Convert (N.)*—धर्म परिवर्तक ।

*Convertible* (Adj.)-परिवर्तनीय ।

**Convey** (V.)—1. [To transfer by deed or legal process] स्वत्वान्तर करना । 2. [To lead or conduct as a channel or medium] पहुँचाना ; वहन करना ।

*Conveyance* (*N.*)—1. [carriage] सवारी ; गाड़ी ; वाहन । 2. [The instrument of transfer] स्वत्वान्तर-पत्र । 3. [The transference of property from one person to another by deed] स्वत्वान्तर ।

*Conveyancer*—[One whose business is conveyancing] स्वत्वान्तर-पत्र-लेखक ।

*Conveyancing*—[The act or business of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property] स्वत्वान्तर-लेखन ।

**Convict** (V.)—[to pronounce or find guilty of an offence or crime by legal decision] अपराधी ठहराना; आघर्षित करना ।

The Magistrate convicted the accused of theft and cheating. दंडनायक ने अभियुक्त को चोरी तथा वंचना का अपराधी ठहराया ।

*Convicted*—आघर्षित ।

(N.) [A person convicted of, and under sentence for, a

[1] 'Convert' from Latin 'convertere' etymologically means 'to turn' but later it came to mean 'to turn or to apply to another use or wrongfully to appropriate or to apply to one's own use.' According to William's Sanskrit English Dictionary 'परिवर्तन' means "Inverting, taking or putting any thing in a wrong direction" which implies wrongful appropriation or user of a thing.

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felony or crime ] आघर्षित[1] ।

He is an old convict. वह पुराना आघर्षित है ।

*Conviction (N.)*—1. [Act of convicting; declaration of guilt or state of being convicted ] आघर्षण । 2. [ strong persuasion or belief] धारणा ।

*Previous Conviction* — पूर्व आघर्षण ।

**Convince** (V.)—[To bring to a belief; to satisfy the mind by proof] प्रत्यय कराना ; विश्वास कराना ।

*Convincing proof* — प्रत्यायक प्रमाण ।

**Convoy**—रक्षक पोत ।

**Co-obligor**—सह-अधिबंधक ।

**Co-operation**—सहकारिता ; सहोद्योग ।

*Co-operative*—सहकारी ; सहोद्योगी ।

*Co-operative Society* — सहकारी मंडल ; सहोद्योगी समिति ।

*Co-operative Bank* — सहकारी बंक ; सहकारी अधिकोष ।

*Co-operative Credit Society*—सहकारी ऋण समिति ।

*Co-operative production* — सहकारी उत्पादन ।

*Co-operate*—मिलकर काम करना ।

**Co-ordinate**—समकोटि का ।

*Co-ordinate jurisdiction*—समकोटि का विचारक्षेत्र ।

**Co owner**—सहस्वामी ।

*Co-ownership (N.)*—[joint ownership] सहस्वामित्व ।

**Coparcenary**—[ joint heirship ] समांशिता ।

*Coparceners*—[Persons who have equal portion in the inheritance of an ancestor] समांशी ; अंशहार[2] ।

**Co-partner**—साझी; भागीदार ।

*Co-partnership*—साझा ; सहभागिता ।

**Copy** (V.)—1. [ to transcribe ] प्रतिलिपि करना । 2. [to follow] अनुसरण करना ।

1. He has copied it out in full. उसने इसकी पूरी प्रतिलिपि करली है ।

2. We copy the vices of our companions. हम अपने साथियों के दोषों का अनुसरण करते हैं ।

(N.) [A transcript] प्रतिलिपि ।

*Copy of judgment*—निर्णय की प्रतिलिपि ।

*Certified copy*—प्रामाणिक प्रतिलिपि ।

*Copying department*—प्रतिलिपि विभाग ।

*Copyist*—लिपिकार ।

*Copyhold tenure*—पट्टीदारी ।

*Copyright*—मुद्रणाधिकार ।

*Assignment of copyright*—मुद्रणाधिकार का अभिहस्तांकन ।

**Co respondent**—सह-उत्तरवादी ।

**Corporal**—[Bodily] शारीरिक ।

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[1] 'आघर्षण' is 'conviction of a criminal' (Wilson's Glossary, Page 10). It is used in the very sense in Bengal.

[2] 'अंशहार' is, according to Prof. Wilson, "A co-parcener, a co-heir ; one who takes a share of an estate or property." (Glossary, Page 42.)

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*Corporal punishment*—शारीरिक दंड।

**Corporation**–[A body corporate legally authorised to act as a single person] निगम।

*Corporation aggregate*—सामूहिक निगम।

*Corporation sole*—एकाकी निगम।

**Corporeal**—[Tangible] कायिक; भौतिक।

**Corpse**—शव; मृतशरीर।

**Correct** (V.)—1. [to amend] विशोधन करना। 2. [to set right, a person] ठीक करना; सुधार देना।

1. To correct a writing—लेख में विशोधन करना।

2. The District Magistrate instructed the kotval to correct the thief. जिला दंडनायक ने कोतवाल को चोर ठीक करने का आदेश दिया।

*Correction (N.)* — [Amendment] विशोधन।

*Correction slip*—विशोधन चिट।

*Corrective* (Adj.)—[Having the property of correcting] विशोधक; सुधारक।

*Corrective punishment*—सुधारक दंड।

*Correctness*—विशुद्धि।

**Correlative** — [Having, or involving, a reciprocal relation] अन्योन्याश्रित; सापेक्ष।

*Right and duty are correlative*—अधिकार तथा कर्त्तव्य अन्योन्याश्रित है।

**Correspond** (V.)—पत्रव्यवहार करना। [to harmonise with] अनुरूप करना।

*Correspondence* — 1. [communication by letter] पत्राचार; पत्रव्यवहार। 2 [similarity] सदृशता।

*Correspondent* — [One who contributes news to newspapers] संवाददाता।

**Corroborate**—[to establish; to confirm; to make more certain] पुष्टि करना; प्रतिपोषित करना।

*Corroboration (N.)*—प्रतिपोषण।

*Corroborative* (Adj.)—प्रतिपोषक।

*Corroborative testimony or evidence*—प्रतिपोषक प्रमाण; पद साक्ष्य[1]।

*Corroborative witness* — पद साक्षी;[2] प्रतिपोषक साक्षी।

**Corrupt**–1. [Debased] दूषित; भ्रष्ट। 2. [Relating to bribery] उत्कोचक।

*Corrupt practice*—दूषित प्रथा।

*Corruption* (N.)—दोष; भ्रष्टता। 2. [Bribery] उत्कोच।

**Co sharer** – सहभागी।

**Costs**—1. [Expenses incurred in litigation] व्यय। 2. [Price charged or engaged to be paid for anything bought] मूल्य। 3. [Charges for loss or detriment] व्यय।

1. (a) Parties will bear their

[1]Wilson's Glossary Page 616.

[2]Wilson's Glossary. Page 616.

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own costs. दोनों पक्ष अपना अपना व्यय सहन करेंगे।

(b) Costs will follow the event. (or) Costs will abide the result. व्यय परिणाम के अनुरूप होगा।

(c) Costs in the cause—अर्थ-व्यय।

(d) Costs of the suit—वाद-व्यय।

(e) Costs of maintenance—भरण-पोषण-व्यय।

(f) Costs of process—क्रियाविधि का व्यय।

2. Cost price—क्रयमूल्य।

3. The defendant has not opposed the petition but for costs. प्रतिवादी ने व्यय के अतिरिक्त निवेदन के प्रति और कोई विरोध प्रकट नहीं किया है।

*Costly*—बहुमूल्य।

Co-surety—सह-प्रतिभू।

Council—[Assembly] सभा ; परिषद्।

*Legislative Council* — विधायक परिषद्।

*Executive Council*—कार्यकारिणी परिषद्।

Counsel—1. [Advice] सम्मति ; राय। 2. [one who gives advice in legal matters] वकील।

(V.) [ to advise ] सम्मति देना ; परामर्श देना ; राय देना।

*Counsellor*—1. [A member of a council] सभासद; पारिषदिक। 2. [An adviser] परामर्शदाता।

Count (V.)—1. गिनना। 2. [to narrate the facts constituting the plaintiff's case] वर्णन करना।

(N.)—[charge in an indictment] पाद।

The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for six months under each count. प्रत्येक पाद के अन्तर्गत अभियुक्त को छः मास के कारावास का दंड दिया गया।

Counter—A prefix equivalent of 'प्रति' and 'अभि'

*Counter action*—प्रत्यभियोग।

*Counter charge*—प्रत्यभियोग।

*Counter claim*—प्रत्याचना

*Counter deed*-प्रतिलेख ; प्रत्यालेख।

*Counter security*—अभिप्रतिभूति।

Counterfeit (Adj.)—[fabricated] कूट ; खोटा ; कृत्रिम ; जाली।

( V. ) [to forge ] कूटलेख रचना ; कूटमुद्रा बनाना।

Counterfoil — [A complementary part] प्रतिरूप।

Countermand—प्रत्यादेश।

Counterpart—प्रतिवस्तु।

Counter petition—प्रत्यावेदन।

Counter plea—प्रत्युक्ति।

Countersign—प्रतिहस्तांकन करना।

*Counter signature*—प्रतिहस्तांकन।

Couple—दम्पति।

*Coupled*—युक्त

*Coupled with an interest*—हितयुक्त।

Courage—साहस

*Courageous*—साहसी; साहसपूर्ण।

Course—1. [Habitual or ordinary manner of procedure, way, or order ] क्रम ; मार्ग। 2. [Manner or way of conduct]

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रीति ; विधि ; प्रकार । 3. [orderly progress] मध्य ; प्रसंग ; समय ।

1. (a) The law must take its course—विधि अपने निश्चित मार्ग का अनुसरण करेगी ।

(b) Course of nature—सृष्टिक्रम ।

(c) In the course of time—कालक्रम में ।

(d) There being no other course—अन्य मार्ग न होने के कारण ।

(e) Proper course of conduct—सुमार्ग ।

2. (a) In ordinary course—सामान्य रीति से ।

(b) As of course—विधिवत् ।

(c) In due course—साधारण प्रकार से ।

3. (a) In the course of proceedings—कार्यवाही के प्रसंग में ।

(b) In the course of arguments—तर्कवितर्क के मध्य में ।

(c) Course of business—कार्य-प्रसंग ।

(d) In the course of employment—नियोग के प्रसंग में ।

*Of course*—यथावत् ; वास्तव में ।

**Court**—[A court of law] न्यायालय ।

*Court of Admiralty*—सामुद्रिक न्यायालय ।

*Civil court*—व्यवहार न्यायालय ।

*Criminal court*—दंड न्यायालय ।

*Court of original jurisdiction*—प्रथम विचाराधिकारी न्यायालय ।

*Court of first instance*—प्रथम न्यायालय ।

*Court martial*—सैनिक न्यायालय ।

*Court of Bankruptcy*—दिवाले का न्यायालय ।

*Court of Sessions*—उपरोक्त न्यायालय ।

*Court of small causes*—लघुवाद न्यायालय ।

*Court of wards*—संरक्षक विभाग ।

*Court of inquiry*—परिशीलन न्यायालय ।

*Court of appellate jurisdiction*—पुनर्वाद न्यायालय ।

*Court of Review*—पुनर्विचार न्यायालय ।

*Court of Revision*—पुनर्निरीक्षण न्यायालय ।

*Subordinate court*—अधीन न्यायालय ।

*Court fee*—न्याय शुल्क ।

*In open court*—खुले न्यायालय में ।

The judgment was pronounced in open court. खुले न्यायालय में निर्णय घोषित किया गया ।

*Court day*—विचार दिवस ।

**Cousin**—1. [Male, by father's brother ; first cousin] चचेरा भाई ; पितृव्य पुत्र । 2. [Female by father's brother] चचेरी बहिन; पितृव्य पुत्री । 3. [Male, by father's sister] फुफेरा भाई ; पितृष्वसेय । 4. [Female by father's sister] फुफेरी बहिन ; पितृष्वसीया ; पितृष्वसेयी । 5. [Male, by mother's brother] ममेरा भाई ; मातुलपुत्र । 6. [Male by mother's sister] मौसेरा भाई ; मातृष्वसीय ; मातृष्वसेय । 7. [Female by mother's sister] मौसेरी बहिन ; मातृष्वसीया ; मातृष्वसेयी ।

**Courteous**—सविनय ; विनम्र ।

*Courtesy*—अनुनय ; विनय ।

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**Covenant**–[A formal agreement] —संपण[1]

*Covenant running with the land*—भूम्याबद्ध संपण।

*Covenanted*—संपणित।

**Cover** — 1. [to overlay; to overspread] ढकना; आच्छादित करना। 2. [to hide or conceal] छिपाना। 3. [to be sufficient to defray a charge or liability; to compensate a loss or risk] पर्याप्त होना। 4. [to comprehend; include] समावेश करना।

1. To cover a table—मेज को ढकना।

2. The enemy were covered from our sight by the wood. जंगलने शत्रु को हमारी दृष्टि से छिपा लिया था।

3. A mortgage which fully covers a sum loaned on it. बन्धक जो उस पर दिए हुए ऋण के लिए पूर्णत: पर्याप्त है।

4. Indian Penal Code covers almost all cases of crime. भारतीय दंडविधान संग्रह में प्रायः सभी अपराधों का समावेश है।

(N.) 1. [A lid] ढक्कन। 6. [That which covers] आच्छादन; आवरण।

**Covert** (Adj.)–[under the cover, authority and protection of her husband] पति-आश्रित।

*Coverture*–[The condition or state of a woman under the protection of her husband] पति-आश्रय।

**Cow-slaughter**—गोवध।

[1]Distinguished from 'संविद' (contract)

**Cowardice**—भीरुता; कायरता।

*Coward*—कायर; भीरु।

**Craft** — 1. [Art; skill] कला। 2. [Cunning] चालाकी। 3. [Vessel] यान; जहाज।

*Craftsman*—शिल्पी।

*Crafty* (Adj.)—चालाक; मक्कार।

**Create**–1. [to bring into being] उत्पन्न करना; बनाना; रचना। 2. [To bring into legal existence] बनाना; उत्पन्न करना। 3. [To invest with rank] पद देना।

*Creation* (N.)—सृष्टि; उत्पत्ति।

*Creative*—उत्पादक।

**Credentials**—प्रत्यय-पत्र; अभिज्ञान-पत्र।

**Credible** — [Trustworthy] विश्वासनीय।

The deposition of Ram Sukh is more credible than that of Chandan. चंदन के साक्ष्य की अपेक्षा रामसुख का साक्ष्य अधिक विश्वासनीय है।

**Credit**–1. [Belief or trust] विश्वास; प्रतीति; साख। 2. [Reputation] मान; प्रतिष्ठा; यश। 3. [The commendation bestowed on account of an action or quality] श्रेय। 4. [confidence in buyer's ability and intention to pay at some future time for goods etc. entrusted without present payment] उधार। 5. [Reputation for solvency and probity in business, entitling a person or body to be trusted] साख; शाका। 6. [A sum entered on

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the credit side of an account] जमा।

1. The witness is not worthy of any credit. साक्षी विश्वास के योग्य नहीं है।

3. The credit of removing the control goes to Mahatma Gandhi. नियन्त्रण हटाने का श्रेय महात्मा गाँधी को है।

4. (a) to buy on credit—उधार मोल लेना।

(b) to give credit —उधार देना।

(c) long credit—दीर्घ काल के लिए उधार।

(d) Short credit — अल्पकाल के लिए उधार।

5. Since his bankruptcy Mohan Lal lost all his credit in the market. दिवाला निकलने के पश्चात् मोहनलाल की बाजार से साख उड़ गई।

*Bill of credit*—हुँडी।

*To impeach the credit of a witness*—साक्षी की साख पर आक्षेप करना।

Whenever it is intended to impeach the witness's credit his attention must be called to the discrediting facts so that he may have an opportunity of explaining them. (Sarkar on Evidence, Page 1209.) किसी साक्षी की साख पर आक्षेप करने के लिए उसका ध्यान अविश्वासकारी बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना आवश्यक है जिससे उसको उनका समाधान करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो सके।

*Creditor*—[one who gives money or goods on credit] उत्तमर्ण; ऋणदाता; महाजन।

*Adjudicating creditor*—दिवाले की व्यवस्थाप्राप्त उत्तमर्ण।

*Judgment creditor*—व्यवस्थाप्राप्त उत्तमर्ण; डिगरीदार।

Cremation—दाह संस्कार।

Crier—घोषक।

Crime—अपराध।

A crime is an act of commission or omission tending to the prejudice of the community and for which punishment can be inflicted. अपराध किसी ऐसे कार्य का करना या किसी कर्त्तव्य का न करना है जो समाज के लिए अहितकर हो और जिसके लिए दंड दिया जा सके। (Ratanlal).

*Capital crime* — प्राणदंडयोग्य अपराध।

*Criminal* (N.)—अपराधी।

A person charged with an offence and found guilty, is a criminal. वह व्यक्ति, जो आरोपित अपराध का दोषी ठहरा दिया जाता है, 'अपराधी' कहलाता है।

*Criminal* (Adj.) 1. [of the nature of or involving crime] आपराधिक; अपराधात्मक; दंडनीय। 2. [Relating to crime] अपराध संबंधी।

*Criminal breach of contract*—संविद का अपराधिक व्यतिक्रम।

*Criminal breach of trust*—न्यास का अपराधिक व्यतिक्रम।

*Criminal law*—दंड विधान।

*Criminal Procedure Code*—दंड क्रियाविधि संग्रह।

*Criminal proceeding*—अपराध संबंधी कार्यवाही।

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*Criminal conspiracy* — अपराधिक षड्यन्त्र ।

*Criminal conversation*—जारकर्म; परस्त्रीगमन ।

*Criminal force*—अपराधिक बल ।

A person uses criminal force to another if he intentionally uses force to any person without that person's consent in order to the committing of an offence. ( S. 350 I. P. C. ) यदि कोई व्यक्ति जान बूझ कर किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति पर उसकी अनुमति के बिना अपराध करने के अभिप्राय से बल का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह उसके के प्रति अपराधिक बल का प्रयोग करता है ।

*Criminal intent or intention* अपराधात्मक अभिप्राय ।

Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without criminal intention to cause harm......... (S. 81. I. P. C. )

यदि कोई कार्य अपराधात्मक अभिप्राय से नहीं किया गया है तो वह केवल इस कारण से अपराध नहीं हो सकता कि करने वाले को उसके हानिकारक होने का बोध था ।

*Criminal intimidation* — अपराधात्मक धमकी ।

Mere vague allegation by the accused that he is going to take revenge by false complaints cannot amount to criminal intimidation. ( 2. Bom. L. R. 55). अभियुक्त द्वारा केवल इस आशय का कथन कि वह झूठे अभियोग द्वारा बदला लेगा, अपराधात्मक धमकी नहीं हो सकता ।

*Criminal misappropriation*—अपराधिक दुरुपयोग ।

There can be no criminal misappropriation of things which have actually been abandoned. ( 8 All 51 ). जिन वस्तुओं का वास्तव में परित्याग हो चुका है, उनका अपराधिक दुरुपयोग नहीं हो सकता ।

*Criminal action*—अपराधिक कार्य ।

*Criminal appeal* — अपराधिक पुनर्वाद ।

*Criminal Law*—दंडविधि ।

*Criminal negligence*—अपराधात्मक असावधानी ।

*Criminal trespass*—अपराधात्मक अतिक्रमण ।

A prosecution for criminal trespass on the part of one co-owner will not lie unless there has been an ouster from possession or some destruction or waste of the common property. (3 Mad. 178). एक सहस्वामी द्वारा अपराधात्मक अतिक्रमण का अभियोग नहीं चल सकता जब तक कि संयुक्त सम्पत्ति को नष्ट न किया गया हो अथवा उसकी भुक्ति से उसे वंचित किया गया हो ।

*Criminal tribe*—अपराधप्रिय जाति ।

*Criminate*-अपराध लगाना ; अपराधी ठहराना ।

*Criminology*—अपराधतत्व; अपराधविज्ञान ।

**Criterion**—कसौटी ।



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**Crop**—उपज।

*Autumnal crop*—ग्रैष्मिक;[1] खरीफ़ की फ़सल।

*Standing crop*—खड़ी फसल।

*Vernal crop*—हैमन; रबी की फ़सल।

**Cross-action**—[A counter Suit] प्रतिकार्य।

**Cross appeal**—प्रत्युत्तर पुनर्वाद।

**Cross claim**—प्रत्यधियाचना।

**Cross-complaint**—प्रत्यभियोग।

**Cross-question**—प्रतिप्रश्न।

**Cross-decree**—विपक्षीय व्यवस्था।

**Cross examination**—[The examination of a witness by the party other than the one who calls the witness for examination] प्रत्यनुयोग।

**Cross-examine** (V.)—प्रत्यनुयोग करना।

*Cross rule*—प्रतिनियम।

**Crown**—सरकार; राज्य।

*Crown liability*—राज्य दायित्व।

*Crown contracts*—राज्य संविद।

*Crown prerogative*—सम्राट के विशेषाधिकार।

*Crown property*—राज्य सम्पत्ति।

*Crown representative*—राज्य प्रतिनिधि।

*Crown case*—राज्य व्यवहार।

*Crown debt*—राज्य ऋण।

*Crown grant*—राज्य अनुदान।

*Crown lands*—राज्य भूमि।

*Crown lawyer*—सरकारी वकील।

**Cruel**—[Pitiless] निर्दय; क्रूर।

*Cruelty* (N.)—निर्दयता; निष्ठुर व्यवहार; क्रूरता।

A wife would be justified in leaving her husband's house and would be entitled to separate maintenance from him if he habitually treated her with such cruelty as to endanger her personal safety. (19 Cal. 84)—यदि पति प्रायः अपनी पत्नी के साथ ऐसा कठोर व्यवहार करता है जिससे उसे अपने प्राणों का भय हो तो उसका पति के घर से चला जाना उचित होगा और वह भरण-पोषण पाने की अधिकारिणी होगी।

**Culpable**—[criminal; deserving punishment] दंडनीय। 2. [Blamable; censurable] दोषी।

*Culpable homicide*—दंडनीय नरहत्या।

*Culpable homicide not amounting to murder*—दंडनीय नरहत्या जो वध के तुल्य न हो।

**Culprit**—1. [An accused] अभियुक्त 2. [offender] अपराधी; दोषी।

**Cultivate**—(V.) [to raise crops] खेती करना; कृषि करना।

*Cultivation* (N.)—[Raising of crops] कृषि; खेती।

*Cultivable* (Adj)-[culturable] कृषियोग्य; खेती के योग्य।

*Cultivator*—[one who cultivates] कृषक; खेतिहर; किसान।

**Cumulative**—[accumulated] एकत्रित; संग्रहीत; क्रमगामी।

*Cumulative sentence*—क्रमगामी दंड।

**Curator**—[one appointed

[1] Chandra Gupta and His times, by R. K. Mukerji.

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guardian of a minor or lunatic] संरक्षक ।

**Curfew**—गृहकीलन[1] आज्ञा ।

**Curiosity**—जिज्ञासा ।

**Currency**-प्रचलित सिक्का ; प्रचलित मुद्रा ।

*Currency note*—प्रचलित नोट ।

**Current**—1. [in use or circulation. ] प्रचलित ; चलित । 2. [ Now running] वर्तमान ।

*Current account* – चलता हिसाब ।

*Current expenses*—प्रचलित व्यय ।

*Current price*—प्रचलित मूल्य ।

**Cursory**— [ hurried or hasty ; passing rapidly over a thing or substance] क्षिप्र ; चलता हुआ ।

I had only a cursory view of it. मैंने उस पर क्षिप्र दृष्टि डाली । अथवा, मैंने उसे चलती हुई दृष्टि से देखा ।

**Curtail**-[to shorten in (1) length (2) duration or (3) extent or (4) amount (1) संक्षिप्त करना ; (2) अल्प करना ; (3) कम करना ; (4) न्यून करना; कम करना ।

1. He curtailed his arguments to a great extent—उसने अपने तर्कवितर्क को बहुत कुछ संक्षिप्त किया ।

2. He has curtailed his stay here. उसने अपना यहाँ ठहरना अल्प कर दिया है ।

3. To curtail jurisdiction—विचारक्षेत्र कम करना ।

4. To curtail salaries—वेतन न्यून करना ।

**Custody**-1. [Protection or guardianship] संरक्षण । 2. [Imprisonment or confinement] प्रग्रह ।

1. The magistrate kept the girl in the custody of her parent—दंड नायक ने लड़की को उसके माता पिता के संरक्षण में रखा ।

2. Police custody—पुलिस प्रग्रह ।

*Custody of Law* — विधिअनुसार संरक्षण ।

*Custodian* — [ a guardian ] संरक्षक ।

*Custody of property* — संपत्ति संरक्षण ।

**Custom**—1. [A usage which by continuance has acquired the force of a law or right] आचार[2] ।

2. [ custom levied upon commodities on their way to market] चुंगी ।

*Family custom*—कुलाचार[3] ।

*Local custom*—स्थानाचार ।

*Custom of the country* —देशाचार[4] ।

*Old established custom*—वृद्धाचार[5] ।

*Tribal custom*—जात्याचार ।

*Custom house*—चुंगी की चौकी ।

*Custom on exports and imports*—आयातनिर्गत[6] ।

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[1] अमरकोष, तृतीय काण्ड, प्रथमवर्ग, श्लोक ४२ "बद्धेकीलित संयतौ" कीलित का अर्थ confined' है ।

[2] Distinguished from 'प्रणाली' (Practice), 'चलन' (Fashion), 'प्रथा' (Usage), 'परम्परा' (Prescription) and 'रीति' (Manner).

[3], [4] and [5] Wilson's Glossary, Page 5.

[6] Wilson's Glossary Page 64.

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*Customary*— [According to custom] आचारिक।

*Customary easement*—आचारिक उपकरण।

**Customer**—ग्राहक।

**Cut**—काटना।

*Cut motion*—कर्तन प्रस्ताव।

# D

**Dacoity**—[Robbery with violence committed by a gang] डकैती; डाका।

*To commit dacoity* — डाका डालना।

*Dacoit*—डाकू; डकैत।

**Daily**—(Adj.) [happening or belonging to every day] दैनिक।

*Daily programme*—दैनिक कार्यक्रम।

*Daily newspaper*—दैनिक समाचार पत्र।

*Daily fine*—दैनिक अर्थदंड।

*Daily penalty*—दैनिक प्रदंड।

**(Adv.)** [Everyday] प्रति दिन।

*To happen daily*. प्रति दिन होना।

**Dairy**—दुग्धागार।

*Dairyman*—ग्वाला।

*Dairymaid*—ग्वालिन।

*Dairying*—दुग्धव्यवसाय।

**Damage**—1. [Any hurt or hindrance that a man receives in his person or property or estate–Tomlin's Law Dictionary] क्षति[1]। 2. [Plural—The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; compensation or satisfaction imposed by law for a wrong or injury caused by a violation of a legal right] प्रतिक्षति।

*Compensatory damages* —[Those allowed as a recompense for injury actually received] प्रतिकारक प्रतिक्षति।

*Consequential damages*— [Those though directly, are not immediately, consequential upon the act or default complained of] आनुषंगिक प्रतिक्षति।

*Continuing damages*— अविरत प्रतिक्षति।

*Exemplary damages*-[Those allowed for torts committed by fraud, deliberate malice, violence or opperssion. This is awarded as a punishment to the defendant and as a warning to other wrongdoers] आदर्श प्रतिक्षति।

*General damages*. [Such as the law presumes and implies to have occurred from the

[1] Distinguished from 'अपकृति' (Injury) and 'हानि' (Loss). "Injury is the general term for hurt of any sort, whether suffered by a person (often in the sense of wrong) or a thing; Damage is especially an injury which impairs value or involves value." (Webster's Dictionary). "Loss is the generic term. Damage is a species of loss. Damage signifies the thing taken away—the lost thing which a party is entitled to have restored to him, so that he may be made whole again." (I. L. L.)

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wrong complained of ] सामान्य प्रतिक्षति ।

*Prospective damages*—[damages which are awarded to plaintiff, not as compensation to the ascertained loss which he has sustained at the time of commencing his action but in respect of loss which it may reasonably be anticipated he will suffer thereafter in consequence of defendant's act or omission ] प्रत्याशित प्रतिक्षति ।

*Liquidated damages.* [damages, the amount of which has been determined by anticipatory agreement of the parties] विगणित प्रतिक्षति ।

*Excessive damages*—आत्यन्तिक प्रतिक्षति ।

*Nominal damages.* स्वल्प प्रतिक्षति ।

*Small damages*—अल्प प्रतिक्षति ।

*Punitive damages.* [damages intended to act as a deterrent punishment on the wrong-doer] दांडिक प्रतिक्षति ।

*Special damages*—[Such as actually result from the commission of the wrong but are not such that may be implied by law] विशेष प्रतिक्षति ।

*Ultra damages*—[Additional damages claimed by a plaintiff not satisfied with those paid into court by the defendant] अतिरिक्त प्रतिक्षति ।

*Vindictive damages*-[Damages given on the principle of punishing the defendant over and above compensating the plaintiff] दंडात्मक प्रतिक्षति ।

*Measure of damages*—[the scale or rule by reference to which the amount of damages to be recovered is, in any given case, to be assessed] प्रतिक्षति का माप ।

*Remoteness of damages* —[Damage is said to be remote when, although arising out of the same cause of action, it does not so immediately and necessarily flow from it as that the offending party can be made responsible for it.] प्रतिक्षति की असमीपता ।

*Remote damages*-दूरवर्ती प्रतिक्षति ।

*Damageable* — [ susceptible of damage] क्षतीय ।

*Aggravation and mitigation of damages*—प्रतिक्षति का बढ़ाव और घटाव ।

*Damaged*—क्षत ।

*Damnify*—[to cause hurt or injury] क्षति पहुँचाना ।

*Damnification* (*N.*)-[causing hurt or injury] क्षतिकरण ।

Damsel-[A young single gentle woman] कुमारी ।

Danger—[ Peril, risk, hazard,

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exposure to injury from pain or other evil] भय[1] ।

*Dangerous* [ Attended with danger] भयानक ।

**Dare** — [ To have adequate or sufficient courage for anything] साहस करना ।

*Daring*—साहसपूर्ण ; निर्भीक ।

*Daring dacoity*—निर्भीक डाका ; साहसपूर्ण डाका ।

**Data**— [ Grounds whereon to proceed ; facts from which to draw a conclusion ; things known or assumed as a basis for inference or reckoning] निर्दिष्ट[2] ।

**Date**—(N.) [the point of time at which a transaction or event takes place] तिथि ।

*Date fixed for the hearing*—सुनवाई की नियत तिथि ।

*Date of institution of a suit*—वाद स्थापना की तिथि ।

*Date of payment*—भुगतान की तिथि ।

*Date of realization*—उगाहने की तिथि ; उद्ग्रहण तिथि ।

*Date of publication of the notice*—सूचना प्रकाशन की तिथि ।

*Date of decree*—व्यवस्था की तिथि ।

*Date of judgment*— निर्णय की तिथि ।

*Date of applying or application*—प्रार्थना की तिथि ।

*Date of deed*—लेखतिथि ।

*Out of date* — [ obsolete ; antiquated) अप्रचलित ।

**Daughter**—पुत्री ; बेटी ।

*Appointed daughter*—पुत्रिका ।

*Daughter-in-law*—पतोहू ; बहू ।

*Daughter's son*—दौहित्र ; धेवता ।

**Day**—दिन ; दिवस ।

*Clear days*—पूर्ण दिन ।

*Day book*—दिवस पंजिका[3] ; रोजनामचा ।

*Day by day*—दिन दिन ; दिन प्रति दिन ।

*Consecutive days*-क्रमानुगत दिवस।

*Day of trial*—विचार दिवस ।

*Day specified for payment*—भुगतान का निश्चित दिन ।

*Daytime* —दिन का समय ।

*Days of grace*—अनुग्रहीत दिवस ।

*Day to day*—दिन प्रति दिन का ।

*Day to day loan*—दिन प्रति दिन का ऋण ।

*Day to day administration*—दिन प्रतिदिन का प्रशासन ।

**Dead**—1. [Lifeless] मृत । 2. [Disused or obsolete ] मृत । 3.

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[1] Princep—Vocabulary of Sanskrit words.

Distinguished from 'सङ्कट' (Peril), 'जोखिम' (Risk). "Danger is the liability or exposure to evil of any kind. Danger is general or contingent, and may be remote. It is the generic term. Peril is always immediate and personal. A man is in danger of his property and in peril of his life. Risk is hazard of loss only." (Smith. Syn. Dis.)

[2] The Hindi Scientific Glossary (Mathematics)—The Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

[3] Distinguished from 'दैनिका' (diary)

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[Motionless ; still] स्तब्ध ; निश्चल । 4. [ Inoperative ] मृत । 5. [Unprofitable ; unsalable] निष्प्रयोज्य । 6. [Complete] परिपूर्ण ।

*Dead animal*—मृत पशु ।

*Dead body*—मृत शरीर ; शव ।

*Dead custom* —मृत आचार; अप्रचलित आचार ।

*Dead language*—मृत भाषा; अप्रचलित भाषा ।

*Dead river*—निश्चल नदी ।

*Dead law*—मृत विधि ।

*Dead capital*—निष्प्रयोज्य पूंजी ।

*Dead stock*—निष्प्रयोज्य संचय ।

*Dead loss*—परिपूर्ण हानि ।

*The dead hours of the night*—रात्रि की स्तब्ध घड़ियों में ।

*In the dead of night*—रात्रि के मध्य में ।

*Dead account*—1. [Account of a person deceased] मृत का खाता । 2. [An account that has ceased to be operative] बट्टा खाता; मृत खाता ।

*Dead letter*—1. [That which has lost its force or authority or has fallen into disuse without being formally abolished or declared useless ] अनभ्यवहृत; अप्रचलित; मृत । 2. [A letter not claimed and not deliverable by the post office] अज्ञात पत्र । 1. That law has become dead letter. वह विधि अप्रचलित होगई है ।

*Dead letter office*—अज्ञात पत्रालय ।

*Dead freight*—सम्पूर्ण जहाज का भाड़ा ।

*Dead rent*—खान का नियत कर ।

*Deadlock*—रुकावट; अवरोध ; बाधा ।

*Dead loans*—मृतऋण ।

*Dead security*—मृतप्रतिभूति ।

*Deadly* — [ mortal; fatal ] घातक ।

*Deadly weapon*—घातक शस्त्र ।

Deaf—बहिरा; बधिर ।

*Deafness*—बहिरापन; बधिरता ।

*Congenital deafness*—आजन्मिक बहिरापन ।

Deal—V. [to contend with; to strive or treat with by way of opposition, check or correction] सामना करना । 2. [to have to do or be concerned] संपादन करना । 3. [to conduct one's self] व्यवहार करना । 4. [to do a distributing or retailing business ; to traffic, trade or to do business] व्यापार करना । 4. [to deliver] प्रहार करना ।

1. He has to deal with unforeseen difficulties. उसे अदृष्ट कठिनाइयों का सामना करना है ।

2. He deals with serious affairs. वह गंभीर कार्यों को संपादित करता है ।

3. To deal fairly and justly. उचित एवं न्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार करना ।

4. He deals in cloth. वह कपड़े का व्यापार करता है ।

5. To deal blows. प्रहार करना ।

*Dealer*—व्यापारी ।

*Dealing*— 1. [ Intercourse; treatment] व्यवहार । 2. [connection] संपर्क ।

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1. His dealings with his subordinates are not praiseworthy. अपने अधीन कर्मचारियों के साथ उसका व्यवहार प्रशंसनीय नहीं है।

2. I have no dealings with him. मेरा उससे कोई संपर्क नहीं है।

A *good deal*—अत्यन्त; प्रचुर।

*A hard man to deal with*—दुर्धर्ष मनुष्य।

*An easy man to deal with*—वश्य पुरुष।

**Dear**—1. प्रिय। 2. [costly] महँगा।

*Dearness*—महँगाई।

*Dearness allowance*—महँगाई।

*Dear sir*—प्रिय महोदय।

**Death**—मृत।

*Civil death*—व्यावहारिक मृत्यु।

*Deathbed*—मृत्युशय्या।

*Death by accident*—आकस्मिक मृत्यु।

*A violent death*—अपघात; अपमृत्यु।

*Death duties*—दायकर[1]।

*Deathrate*—मरणनिष्पत्ति[1]।

*Death warrant*—[A warrant for the execution of a death sentence] वधादेश।

*Deathsman*—[The executioners] वधिक।

*Death sentence*—प्राणदंड।

*Death illness*—प्राणघातक रोग।

*Deathblow*—प्राणघातक प्रहार।

2. [An event which kills or destroys] विनाशकारी घटना।

*Deathbed declaration or dying declaration*—मरणोन्मुख प्रकथन।

*Deathbed gift*—मरणोन्मुख प्रतिग्रह।

**Debar**—[to exclude from admission or right; to preclude from doing certain acts] विवर्जित करना[2]।

*Debarred*—विवर्जित।

**Debate**—[to fight for; to contend] वाद-विवाद करना।

(N.) वादविवाद[3]।

*Debatable*—वादविवादनीय।

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[1] The Hindi Scientific Glossary—Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

[2] Distinguished from 'विहीन करना' (to deprive), 'अड़चन डालना' (to hinder), 'निषेध करना' (to prohibit), 'अयोग्य ठहराना' (to disqualify), 'निकालना' (to exclude), 'वर्जित करना' (to preclude), 'प्रतिषेध करना' (to forbid), 'अस्वीकार करना' (to disallow.)

"Debar applies only to persons in reference to things, rightful, desirable or desired; as to be debarred from privileges, possessions, rights. Deprive denotes the coercive taking away of what one possesses either in fact or in prospect. To hinder is to debar either temporarily or entirely from some act or occupation to which one was seeking to devote one's self. Prohibit and forbid have the force of interdiction by authority or debarring by the use of words of command. Forbid is less formal than prohibit, is used in the commoner matters of life, and is more direct. Disqualify is to debar by attaching personal and inherent prohibition from some privilege, office or dignity. Exclude is to formally shut out and may be an act of law and regulation by arbitrary power or inherent conditions. Preculde is to exclude by indirect means. It is to shut out by anticipation, or to prevent by necessary consequence. (Smith's Synonyms Discrimina ed.)

[3] Distinguished from 'विमर्श' (deliberation), and 'पर्यालोचन'(discussion). See footnote on discussion.

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*Debated*—वादविवादित ।

**Debauch**—(V.) [to corrupt ; to seduce, spoil and violate a woman] भ्रष्ट करना ; दूषित करना ।

(N.) विषयी ; व्यभिचारी ।

*Debauchery*—विषयासक्ति ; व्यसन ।

**Debenture**—[A document or certificate signed by the officer of a corporation or company, acknowledging indebtedness for money lent and guaranteeing repayment with interest] विऋण-पत्रक ।

*Debenture bonds*—विऋणकरण ।

*Debenture stock*—[A stock or fund representing money borrowed by a company or public body and charged on the whole of its property] विऋण संचय ।

**Debility**—[Weakness and relaxation of muscular fibres and general depreciation of vitality] दुर्बलता ।

**Debit**—(N.) [the left hand page of a ledger to which all items are carried that are charged to an account; that which is charged as due or owing] नाम खाता ।

(V.) नाम के खाते पर चढ़ाना ।

**Debt**—[A sum of money due under an express or implied agreement] ऋण[1] ।

*Action for debt*—ऋण-कार्य ।

*Judgment debt*—निर्णीत ऋण ।

*Debt note*—ऋणपत्र ।

*Debt of honour*—[debt not legally recoverable] सद्भावनाश्रित ऋण ।

*Bad debt*—अप्राप्य ऋण ।

*Debt secured by a mortgage*—बन्धकऋण ।

*National or public debt*—राज्य ऋण ।

*To pay off a debt*—ऋण चुकाना ।

*Discharge of a debt*—ऋणशोधन; ऋणोद्धार ।

*Involved in or run into debt or indebted*—ऋणग्रस्त ।

*Free from debt*—अनृण; ऋणमुक्त ।

*Recovery of debt*—ऋणादान ।

*Debtor*—ऋणी; अधमर्ण ।

*Judgment debtor*—निर्णीत ऋणी; निर्णीत अधमर्ण ।

**Decease**—[Death] प्रमीति[2] ।

*Deceased*—प्रमीत ।

[1] Distinguished from 'उधार' (loan) "A debt is something quite different from a loan. A loan contracted creates a debt, but there may be a debt created without contracting a loan. A debt may be contracted without resorting to a loan.

[2] Distinguished from 'प्रयाण' (departure), 'मृत्यु' (death) and 'निधन' (demise.) (Apte : Sanskrit English Dictionary.)

"Death is the simplest, being applicable to the extinction of life both in animals and plants, to which the others are inapplicable. It may be calm or violent, natural or self-inflicted. Departure is a term under which lies the idea of social life, and in spirits of the highest faith, indicates the hope of re-union, as well as a point of arrival, or future state beyond the grave. The

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**Deceit** — [False representation made with intent to deceive] छल[1] ।

*Deceitful*—छली ।

**Deceive**-[Mislead ; to persuade in what is false] छलना ।

*Deceiver*—छलिया ।

*Deception*—कपट ।

**Decennial**—दशवर्षीय ।

**Decentralize**—अकेन्द्रित करना ।

*Decentralization*—अकेन्द्रीकरण ।

**Decide**—[to determine ; to form a definite opinion ] निपटाना ; निष्पादन करना ।

*To decide on merits*—[ to adjudicate on material questions of fact after the due consideration of evidence] वस्तु के आधार पर निष्पादन करना ।

*To decide the suit forthwith*-वाद का तत्काल निष्पादन करना ।

*Decided*—निष्पन्न ।

*Deciding*—निष्पादन ।

*Decision*—निष्पत्ति[2] ; निपटारा ।

*Decisive*—निष्पादक ।

*Decision on points of law*-विधितर्कों की निष्पत्ति ।

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aged, or the sick calmly awaiting their end, depart ; not those who die on the scaffold or in battle. Decease is the term we use when we think of the death of another as an epoch of his existence, or of our own, and in connection with personal events proceeding, accompanying or following it ; yet a violent death is not called a decease. Demise is employed of the death of illustrious persons, as peculiarity of royalty, or in reference to the bequeathing of titles or estates to successors and demise." (Smyths' Synonyms Discriminated.)

[1]Distinguished from 'कपट' (deception), 'उपधा' (fraud) and 'वंचना' (cheating)

"Deceit is always a personal act, and if there be an habitual propensity to deceiving, the deceit is then a characteristic of the person. Deceitful and Deceptive are employed with this distinction ; a person is said to be deceitful and a thing deceptive." (I. L. L.)

"Deceit is indeterminate when compared with fraud, which is a special mode of deceiving ; deceit is practised only in private transactions ; fraud is practised towards bodies as well as individuals, in public as well as private ; a child practises deceit towards its parents ; frauds are practised upon government, on the public at large or on tradesmen ; deceit involves the violation of moral law, fraud that of the criminal law. A servant may deceive his master as to the time of his coming or going but he defrauds him of his property if he obtains it by any false means." (I. L. L)

[2] The original meaning of the word 'decide' is 'to cut off' whence it came to mean 'To bring to a termination, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party.' (Webstor's Dictionary) The word 'निष्पादन' means 'concluding' and 'निष्पत्ति' means 'termination, conclusion or completion.' (Apte : S. E. D.) Hence in his Glossary Prof. Wilson has given 'decision' as equivalent of 'निष्पत्ति' ।

Distinguished from 'निर्णय' ( judgement), 'निश्चय' (determination), 'दण्ड' (sentence), 'मत' (opinion), and 'अधिमत' (verdict )

"One decides a contest or a question ; one judges a person, an act, performance, a work, a judge is more authoritative than decide. Pri

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*Decision contrary to law*—विधि विपरीत निष्पत्ति ।

*Decisive oath*–[An oath upon which the cause rested where the party elected to leave the issue to the oath of his adversary] निष्पादक शपथ ।

**Declare**-[to announce formally] प्रज्ञापन करना[1] ।

*Declared*—प्रज्ञात ।

*Declared policy* —प्रज्ञात नीति ।

persons and umpires decide ; magistrates judge. It is only the mind of man that judges. Circumstances sometimes decide persons to adopt one course rather than another, or action rather than inaction. To judge is speculative, to decide practical. We often judge for another ; we decide for ourselves.

"To determine, is to decide by limitation or conclusion. A matter is decided when it is practically settled ; it is determined when it has been shown what it theoretically amounts to. Decision stops further argument ; determination renders it superfluous. Judgment often precedes decision in which case decision is judgment put into action. We judge which of two courses is better to be adopted before deciding on adopting it." (Smyth's Syn. Dis.)

'Decision,' 'Judgement' and 'Sentence' are "now employed so that the two latter are species of the former : a final conclusion of any business is comprehended in them all but decision conveys none of the collateral ideas which is expressed by judgment and sentence ; a decision has no respect to the agent ; it may be said of one or many ; it may be the decision of the court, of the nation, of the public, of a particular body of men or of a private individual ; but a judgment is given in a public or among private individuals : a sentence is passed in a court of law or at the bar of the public. A decision specifies none of the circumstances of the action ; it may be a legal or arbitrary decision ; it may be a decision according to one's caprice, or after mature deliberation ; a judgment is always passed either in a court of law and consequently by virtue of authority, or it is passed by an individual by the authority of his own judgment : a sentence is passed either by the authority of law." (Crabb.) " 'Sentence' is now rarely used for a judgment or decision of a court in any civil or criminal cause.' It is popularly used to mean 'the judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted criminal, or 'the punishment to which a criminal is sentenced.' (Oxford English Dictionary).

"A decision of the court is its judgment, the opinion is the reasons given for that judgment." (Houston v. Williams, 73 Am. Dec. 565.) 'Verdict' signifies the finding of the jury and 'decision' the finding of the court.

[1] Distinguished from 'प्रकाशन करना' (Publish) and 'घोषणा करना' (Proclaim.)

"The idea of making known is common to all these terms : this is simply the signification of declare, but the other two include accessory ideas. The word declare does not express any particular mode or circumstance of making known as is implied by the others : we may declare publicly or privately ; we publish and proclaim only in a public manner ; we may declare by word of mouth, or by writing ; we publish or proclaim by any means that will render the thing most generally known. In declaring the leading idea is that of speaking out that which passes in the mind ; in publishing the leading idea is that of making public or common ; in proclaiming, the leading idea is that of crying aloud : we may, therefore, often declare by publishing or proclaiming. Facts and opinions are declared ; events and circumstances are published ; the measures of government are proclaimed." (I. L. L.)

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**Declarant**–[one who declares] प्रज्ञापक ।

**Declaration** — [ A formal announcement ; a proclamation, affirmation, open expression or publication—W. L. L.] प्रज्ञापन ।

*Declaration of dividend* — लाभांश का प्रज्ञापन ।

*Declaration of insolvency*— परिक्षीणता का प्रज्ञापन ।

*Declaration of Title*—आगम का प्रज्ञापन ।

*Declaration of Trust*— न्यास प्रज्ञापन ।

*Declaration of war*–युद्ध प्रज्ञापन ।

*Dying declaration* — मरणासन्न प्रकथन ।

**Declaratory**— [ designed to fix or elucidate what before was uncertain or doubtful ] प्रज्ञापक ।

*Declaratory actions*–प्रज्ञापक कार्य ।

*Declaratory decree* — प्रज्ञापक व्यवस्था ।

*Declaratory judgment*—प्रज्ञापक निर्णय ।

*Declaratory law*—प्रज्ञापक विधि ।

**Decline**— 1. [ Not to accept ; not to consent ; polite refusal] मना करना । 2. [to show a downward tendency; to decrease or deteriorate] गिरना ; अवनत होना ।

1. (a) He declined on principle. उसने सिद्धान्त के आधार पर मना किया ।

(b) The Judge declined to accept the argument advanced by the defendant's counsel, न्यायाधीश ने प्रतिवादी के वकील द्वारा दिए हुए तर्क को स्वीकार करने से मना कर दिया ।

2. (a) His health is declining day by day. उसका स्वास्थ्य दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है ।

(b) In the declining days of Mughal Empire. मुगल साम्राज्य के अवनति काल में ।

**Decree**—[the formal expression of an adjudication which, so far as regards the court expressing it, conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy in the suit and may be either preliminary or final] व्यवस्था ।

*Decree on appeal* —पुनर्वाद की व्यवस्था ।

*Final decree*—अंतिम व्यवस्था ।

*Declaratory decree* — प्रज्ञापक व्यवस्था ।

*Preliminary decree*— प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था ।

*Interlocutory decree*—[Intermediate or indefinitive decree; decree made during the progress of an action] गर्भस्थ व्यवस्था ; अन्तर्वर्ती व्यवस्था ।

*Decree nisi*–[A decree which is to take effect unless the party against whom it is made comes before the court and gives reasons by a certain

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date why it should not take effect. W. L. L.] यद्यात्मक व्यवस्था ।

*Decree for rent*—1. [decree for rent of cultivable land] लगान की व्यवस्था । 2. [decree for rent of a building etc.] किराये की व्यवस्था ।

*Decree for money*–[A decree for payment of money] द्रव्य की व्यवस्था ।

*Decree for sale*–विक्रय की व्यवस्था ।

*Ex parte decree*—[A decree made in the interest of one party only] एकपक्षीय व्यवस्था ।

*Decreeholder*–व्यवस्थाधारी; डिगरीदार।

*Decretal money or amount*—[money pertaining to a decree] व्यवस्था का द्रव्य ।

*Decreed*—व्यवस्थित ।

**Decrement**—[Decrease ; diminution] अवृद्धि ; न्यूनता ।

**Decrepit**—[broken down with age] जीर्ण ।

*Decrepitation*–जीर्णता ; जरावस्था ।

**Dedicate**—[to give or surrender by way of dedication] अर्पण करना ।

*Dedication*—[An appropriation of land to some public use made by the owner and accepted for such use by or on behalf of the public] अर्पण[2] ।

*Dedicated*—अर्पित ।

**Deduce**—[to derive ; to infer ; to derive by logical process] निगमन करना । 2. [to derive from ; to trace the origin of ] निगमन करना ।

1. (a) The knowledge of causes is deduced from their effect. कार्य से कारण के ज्ञान का निगमन होता है ।

(b) Principles and powers are deduced from circumstances or observations. किसी के सिद्धान्त एवं शक्तियों का निगमन परिस्थिति तथा निरीक्षण से होता है ।

2. He cannot derive his descent whclly by heirs male. (Blackstone) पुरुषानुक्रम से वह अपने वंश का पूर्णतः निगमन नहीं कर सकता ।

*Deduction* (N.)—[deducing ; inference] निगमन ।

**Deduct**—[to take away ; withhold ; not to reckon] निकाल लेना ; काटना ; घटाना ; व्यवकलन करना ।

*Deduction*–1. [Act of deducting] व्यवकलन ; घटाव । 2. [Amount deducted] घटाव ; व्यवकलन ; कमी । 3. [ deducing ; inference ] निगमन ।

1. The interest given to them was with a deduction of that sum. उस धन को काटकर उनको व्याज दी गई थी ; अथवा —उस धन का व्यवकलन करके उनको व्याज दी गई थी ।

2. A deduction from the yearly rent–वार्षिक कर में से व्यवकलन ; वार्षिक लगान का व्यवकलन ।

3. A fair deduction. उचित निगमन ।

**Deed**—[ A written or printed document between parties able to contract under the

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[1] यदि आत्मक = यदि से युक्त ।

[2] Distinguished from 'surrender' ( समर्पण ) ।

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hand (and sometimes also seal) of the obligor][1] पत्र।

**Deed** *of arrangement* — [A deed of assignment or composition whereby a debtor conveys his property to a trustee for realization and distribution among his creditors] संव्यवस्था पत्र।

**Deed** *of covenant* —[A deed whereby a party covenants or contracts with another to do certain things] संपण पत्र।

**Deed** *of Inspectorship*—[deed providing for the realization and distribution of an insolvent debtor's assets by trustees or inspectors] निरीक्षता का पत्र।

**Deed** *of Settlement* — निर्धारण पत्र।

*Sale deed*—विक्रय पत्र।

**Deed** *Poll*— [Deed executed by one party only] एकपक्षीय पत्र।

*Mortgage deed*—बन्धक-पत्र।

**Deed** *of gift*—प्रतिग्रह पत्र।

**Deed** *of endowment*—दान पत्र।

**Deed** *of trust*—न्यास पत्र।

**Deed** *of acquittance or release*—निस्तारण-पत्र।

**Deed** *of disinheritance*—दाया-लोप-पत्र।

**Deem**—[ to conclude or believe on consideration ; to form a judgement upon ; to regard.] समझना।

**Deep**—गहरा।

**Deface (V.)**—[to destroy or mar the external appearance or face of; to disfigure.][2] विरूप करना।

*To deface a deed*—पत्र को विरूप करना।

**D***efaced coin*—विरूपित मुद्रा।

**D***efacing*—[ obliterating ] विरूपकरण।

**D***efacement*—विरूपण।

**De facto**—[of fact; in point of fact.] यथार्थ में; वस्तुतः।

**De** *facto guardian* — यथार्थ अभिभावक।

**Defalcate** [to embezzle money held in trust] पचाना; खा जाना।

**D***efalcation*—[embezzlement or misappropriation of public

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[1] It consists of three principal points, writing, sealing and delivery; writing to express the contents ; sealing, to testify the consent of the parties and delivery to make it binding and perfect. [Tomlin's Law Dictionary.] "A deed cannot be written on wood, leather, cloth, or the like, but only upon parchment or paper, for the writing upon them can be least vitiated altered or corrupted." It is in this signification that it differs from 'document' लेख।

[2] Distinguished from 'alter' ( विकृत करना )।

'Defacing would be the obliterating ; altering would be changing from what it was before into a different brand." (Linney V. State 55 American Decisions, 756.)

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or trust funds.] अपचय[1] ।

**Defame**—[To harm or destroy good fame or reputation ; to disgrace ; to dishonour by slanderous reports. ] मानहानि करना ।

*Defamed*—मानहानिकृत ।

*Defamation*—[The publication concerning a person of a statement in words, writing, by pictures or significant gestures, which exposes such person to feelings of hatred, ridicule, or contempt, whereby he suffers injury to his reputation (not to his self-esteem): Underhill's Law of Torts.] मानहानि; वाक्य पारुष्य[2] ।

*Defamatory* — [ Containing defamation.] मानहानिकारी ।

*Defamatory words*—मानहानिकारी भाषा ।

**Default**—1. [Failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation; omission of that which one ought to do; neglect. W. L. L. ] अवहेलना ; चूक । 2. [Failure to appear in court] अनुपस्थान[3] । 3. [Want or failure] अभाव ।

1. (a) Default in payment-[non payment at the due time and place] भुगतान में चूक ।

(b) Default in proceedings in court—[the failure of one party or the other to take some step in the action or other proceeding at the proper time, whereby the party so failing becomes liable to some consequences] न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में अवहेलना ।

(c) In default of a single instalment—एक अंशिका चूकने पर ।

2. The suit is dismissed for default of the plaintiff. वादी के अनुपस्थान के कारण वाद अपास्त किया जाता है ।

3. (a) Default of issue—[An indefinite failure of issue ] संतानाभाव ।

(b) Default of evidence—साक्ष्याभाव ।

*Defaulter* — 1. [ one who

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[1] Distinguished from 'गमन' (embezzlement) and 'दुरुपभोग' (misappropriation.)

"Defalcation is a diminution or deduction in regard to a sum of money. Embezzlement is primarily to squander, now to filch from a sum or account. It is in its present use essentially fraudulent." (Smith Syn. Dis.)

[2] कौटिल्य तथा स्मृतिकारों ने 'वाक्य पारुष्य' का इस अर्थ में प्रयोग किया है । परन्तु 'मानहानि' सरल एवं प्रचलित होने के कारण अधिक उपयुक्त है ।

[3] Distinguished from 'अनुपस्थिति' (absence.) "There is a plain difference in meaning between 'default' and 'absence': 'default' signifying that there has not been an appearance at any stage of the action by the party in default ; while 'absence' means that the party was not present at a particular time." (Covart v. Haskins, 39 Kan. 571.)

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makes the default] चूक करनेवाला। 2. [delinquent] दोषी।

**Defeasance** — 1. [The rendering null and void (of an act, condition, right etc.) निर्मूलन। 2. [A condition upon the performance of which a deed is defeated or made void] निर्मूलक प्रनियम। 3. [A collateral deed or writing accompanying another providing that upon the performance of certain matters an estate or interest created by such other deed shall be defeated and determined] निर्मूलक पत्र।

*Defeasible*—निर्मूलनीय।

**Defeat** – (V.) 1. [To render null and void] निष्फल करना। 2. [deprive] वंचित करना। 3. [Vanquish] हराना; पराजित करना।

1. (a) This device was to defeat the title of the rightful heir. यह युक्ति यथार्थिक उत्तराधिकारी के आगम को निष्फल करने के लिए थी।

(b) To defeat law. विधि को निष्फल करना।

2. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be voidable etc. (S. 53 (1) T. P. Act). अचल संपत्ति का प्रत्येक हस्तांतर जो हस्तांतरकर्त्ता के उत्तमर्णों को ऋणादान से वंचित अथवा उसमें विलंब करने के ध्येय से किया गया है, निरर्थीय होगा।

*Defeated party*—पराजित पक्ष; हाराहुआ पक्ष।

**Defect**—[Blemish; shortcoming; want or absence of something necessary or essential for completeness or perfection] दोष।

*Latent defect*—अप्रत्यक्ष दोष।

*Patent defect*—प्रत्यक्ष दोष।

*Defective* —[faulty] दोषपूर्ण; अविशुद्ध।

*Defective title*—अविशुद्धागम।

**Defend**—1. [to deny, repel or oppose the plaintiff's plea by the defendant.] प्रतिवाद करना। 2. [to protect] रक्षा करना।

*Defendant*—प्रतिवादी।

*Pro forma defendant* —कल्पित प्रतिवादी।

*Defender*—रक्षक।

*Defence*–(N.) 1. [(a) A denial of the plaintiff's allegations by the defendant; (b) justification or excuse; (c) the statement of pleas raised by the defendent] प्रतिवाद। 2. [Protection or guard] रक्षा।

*Peremptory defence* —[Denial by the defendant of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's claim or complaint] सुनिश्चित प्रतिवाद।

*Dilatory defence*— [defence raising a technical objection

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[1] आगमेन विशुद्धेन भोगो याति प्रमाणताम्। अविशुद्धागमो भोगः प्रामाण्यं नैव गच्छति॥ —कात्यायन।

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to the further prosecution of the action, but does not go to the merits] चिरक्रिय[1] प्रतिवाद ।

*Defence witness*—उत्तरसाक्षी ।

*Self-defence* —आत्म-रक्षा ।

*Defensive*— [Protective] रक्षात्मक ।

*Defensive war*—रक्षात्मक युद्ध ।

*Defensive meassure* — रक्षात्मक उपाय ।

*Defensive weapon* — रक्षाकारी शस्त्र ।

*To be on the defensive*—आत्म-रक्षा में ।

*Defensible*—रक्षणीय ।

**Defer**—1. [to put off to some later time; to delay; to postpone] टालना; रखना । 2. [to pay deference or kind regard to] आदर करना ।

He deferred this business till to-morrow—उसने यह कार्य कल पर टाला ।

*Deferred*—रोका हुआ ।

*Deferred bonds* — [ Bonds entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of dividend or interest until a fixed maximum rate is reached; when they become converted into ordinary bonds ] विलम्बित करण ।

*Deferred payments* — [Payments postponed or not made when due] विलम्बित भुगतान ।

*Deferred dower*—महर मुवज्जल ।

**Defiance**—[Disregard ; disposition to resist] अवहेलना ।

*Defiant*—[ Insolent ; full of defiance] उद्दत ।

*Defy* (V.) [to disregard] अवहेलना करना ।

**Deficiency**—[Inadequacy] कमी ; हीनता ।

*Intellectual deficiency* — बुद्धि-हीनता ।

To make good a deficiency. कमी पूरी करना ।

**Deficient**—कम ; हीन ; अल्प ।

*Deficient court fee*—अल्प न्याय-शुल्क ।

**Deficit**—[Deficiency] कमी ; न्यूनता ; घाटा ।

**Defile**—1. [to pollute ; to corrupt] अपवित्र करना; दूषित करना; भ्रष्ट करना

*To defile the holy water of Ganga.* गंगा के पवित्र जल को अपवित्र करना ।

*To defile a virgin*—कन्या को भ्रष्ट करना ।

*Defilement*—दूषण ; अपवित्रता ।

*Defiled*—दूषित ।

**Define** — 1. [ to circumscribe] परिमित करना; सीमित करना । 2. [to give precise meaning of] परिभाषा करना। 3. [to fix, decide, or prescribe, clearly and with authority ] निरूपण करना ; निर्दिष्ट करना ।

1. To define the scope of an enactment. विधान के क्षेत्र को सीमित करना ।

2. Important words are

[1] अमरकोष, तृतीय सामान्य काण्ड, वर्ग १, श्लोक १७ ।

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usually defined in the beginning of an enactment. विधान के प्रारम्भ में प्राय: मुख्य शब्दों की परिभाषा दी जाती है ।

3. The powers of the Governor General are defined in the Government of India Act of 1935. सन् १६३५ के भारतीय शासन विधान में गवर्नर जनरल की प्रशक्तियों का निरूपण किया गया है ।

**Definite**— 1. [ Limited ; fixed ] नियत । 2. [ certain ; precise ] निश्चित ; ठीक ।

1. D*efinite period*—नियत काल ; नियत अवधि ।

2. D*efinite answer*–निश्चित उत्तर ।

**Definition**—परिभाषा ।

**Definitive** — [ determinative ; final] स्थिर; अन्तिम ।

D*efinitive judgement* — [ A judgement which is final unless appealed against or unless it is reversed] स्थिर निर्णय ।

D*efinitive sentence*–स्थिर दंडाज्ञा ।

D*efinitely*—निश्चित रूप से ।

**Defraud**—[to take or withhold from a person by fraud what is his by right] ठगना ; परिवंचित करना; धोखा देना ।

D*efrauder*—परिवंचक ।

D*efraudation*—परिवंचना ।

**Defray**—[to meet the expense ; to pay for] व्यय करना ; व्यय भार वहन करना ; व्यय देना ; चुकाना ; देना ।

**Defunct**— [ Having ceased to live] मृत ।

D*efunction*—मृत्यु ।

**Defy**— अवहेलना करना ।

**Degrade**—1. [to reduce from a higher to a lower rank] अपपदस्थ करना । 2. [to lower in estimation, character or quality] पतित होना ; परिभ्रष्ट करना ।

1. He was degraded from his office for defying the orders of his superior. अपने प्रधान की आज्ञा की अवहेलना करने के कारण वह अपपदस्थ किया गया ।

2. Vice degrades a man दुष्कृत्यों से मनुष्य पतित होता है ।

D*egradation*--1. [Deposition from some rank] अपपदस्थापन । 2. [Lowering in honour, estimation and social position] अपमान । 3. [ Moral or intellectual debasement.] पतन ।

D*egraded* — 1. [ Lowered in rank.] अपपदस्थ । 2. [Lowered in estimation] अपमानित ।

D*egrading*—अपमानजनक ।

**Degree**—1. [units of measurement] माप; क्रम । 2. [university rank] ( विश्वविद्यालय की ) उपाधि । 3. [A step in direct line of descent.] पीढ़ी; आवली । 4. [A point of advancement or retrogression ] कोटि; श्रेणी । 5. [class or order] वर्ग; गण । 6. [measure or extent] मात्रा; परिमाण ।

1. Degree of temperature—तापक्रम ।

2. Degree of B. A.—बी० ए० की उपाधि ।

3. A relation in the third degree—तीसरी पीढ़ी का संबंधी ।

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4. Efficiency of high degree-उच्च कोटि की निपुणता ।

5. Prohibited or forbidden degrees-[degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed] निषेधित वर्ग ।

6. To what degrees. किस मात्रा में ।

In some degrees. कुछ मात्रा में ।

*By degrees.* [gradually] क्रमशः ।

**Deity** - देव ।

**De jure**—[of right; lawful.] विधि-अनुसार ।

**Delate**—[ to make public ; to inform against] प्रतिसूचना देना ।

*Delation*—[ Accusation by informer] प्रतिसूचना[1] ।

*Delator*—प्रतिसूचक ।

**Delay**—( V. ) 1. [ To put off ; defer; to postpone] विलम्ब करना । 2. [to impede the progress of] रोकना ।

1. Justice delayed is justice denied—न्याय में विलम्ब करना न्याय से वंचित रखने के सदृश्य है ।

2. The mail is delayed by heavy snow. भारी तुषारपात के कारण डाक रुक गई है ।

(N.) [The action of delaying; putting off] विलम्ब । 2. [Hindrance to progress] रुकावट ।

1. Delay defeats equity—विलम्ब समन्याय को निष्फल कर देता है ।

*Without delay*—अविलम्ब ।

*Del credere agent*—प्रत्यायक[2] प्रतिनिधि; प्रत्यायक आढ़तिया ।

**Del credere commission**—प्रत्यायक आढ़त; प्रत्यायकदस्तूरी ।

**Delegate**—(V.) 1. [ (a) To send on commission a person as a deputy or representative with power to act for another ; to depute, (b) to entrust or commit authority to another as an agent or deputy ] प्रत्यधिकृत करना ।

( N. ) [ A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others ; a deputy] प्रत्यधिकारी ।

*Delegated*—प्रत्यधिकृत[3] ।

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[1] प्रतिसूचना—( प्रति + सूचना ) । 'प्रति' means 'against' and 'सूचना' means information.

[2] 'Del credere' is 'a phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells.' The word 'प्रत्यायक' means 'producing assurance.' Hence 'प्रत्यायक प्रतिनिधि' is one who gives some sort of assurance, or guarantee.

[3] 'प्रत्यधिकृत' शब्द गढ़ा हुआ अवश्य है परन्तु 'delegated' शब्द का भाव पूर्णरूप से प्रकट करता है। प्रत्यधिकृत = प्रति + अधिकृत । 'प्रति' उपसर्ग का अर्थ 'on behalf of' है। 'अधिकृत' का अर्थ 'empowered' है । अतएव 'प्रत्यधिकृत' का अर्थ 'empowered on behalf of.' हुआ। 'Delegate' का अर्थ भी 'to assign with power" (Webster) है ।

Distinguished from 'विनियुक्त' ( commissioned ) 'प्रनियुक्त' (deputed), and 'प्रतिनिधि' (agent or representative.) See "Depute."

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**Delegation**—1. [The action of delegating or the fact of being delegated ; a charge or commission given to a delegate] प्रत्यधिकरण । 2. [A number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives] प्रत्यधिकारीगण । 3. [The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt] प्रत्यधिकरण ।

3. The delegation of a debt. ऋण का प्रत्यधिकरण ।

*Delegator or delegant*—प्रत्यधिकर्त्ता ।

**Deliberate**—(V.) [to weigh in mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision] विमर्श करना ।

(Adj.) [carefully thought out; not hasty or rash ; premeditated] विमर्शित ।

*Deliberate conviction*—[opinion formed on close and careful consideration] विमर्शित धारणा ।

*Deliberate murder*–विमर्शित वध ।

*Deliberate use of a deadly weapon*—[A use that is the result of a resolution, purpose or design, formed in the mind and reflected upon and not done in self-defence] घातक शस्त्र का विमर्शित प्रयोग ।

*Deliberately*—विमर्श करके ।

*Deliberating*—विमर्श ।

*Deliberation*—विमर्षण[1] ।

*Deliberative*—विमर्शी ।

*Deliberative body*—विमर्शी सभा ।

**Delimit**-1.[to assign boundaries] सीमा निर्धारित करना । 2. [to limit] सीमित करना ।

*Delimitation*—सीमा निर्धारण ।

**Delinquency**— [A violation of duty; misdeed; guilt; an offence] अपचार[2] ।

*Delinquent*—अपचारी ।

**Deliver**—1. [(a)to give or hand over possession of; (b) to discharge; (c) to solemnly announce] देना । 2. [to rescue or set free] छुड़ाना; छोड़ना । 3. [to give birth to a child] जनना ।

1. (a) To deliver possession-भुक्ति देना ।

To deliver goods—वस्तु देना; माल देना ।

(b) To deliver a blow—घूसा देना ।

(c) To deliver judgment—निर्णय देना ।

To deliver a speech—भाषण देना ।

2. To deliver one from captivity—बंधन से छुड़ाना ।

3. To deliver a child—बच्चा जनना ।

*To take delivery of goods*—माल छुड़ाना; माल की अनुप्राप्ति करना ।

[1] Distinguished from 'वादविवाद' (debate) and 'पर्यालोचन' (discussion). See footnote on 'Discussion.'

[2] Distinguished from 'अपराध' (crime).

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*Deliverance* — [ Liberation; release] छुटकारा; मुक्ति ।

*Delivery*—1. [ (a) The transfer of the possession of a thing from one person to another; (b) the formal transfer of a deed by the grantor] अभिदान । 2. [childbirth] प्रसव ।

*Delivery of possession*—भोगाभिदान ।

*Delivery of goods*—माल का अभिदान ।

*Constructive or symbolical delivery*—प्रलक्षित अभिदान ।

*Deliverable*—अभिदेय ।

*Deliverable state*—अभिदेय दशा ।

**Delusion**—[A false belief] भ्रम ।

**Demand**—(N.) [A calling upon a person for anything due] माँग ।

(V.) [to require] माँगना ।

*Payable on demand*—मांग पर देय ।

**Demarcation**—[Action of marking the limits of] सीमांकन ।

*Demarcate*—सीमांकित करना ।

*Demarcated*—सीमांकित ।

**Demeanour**—[Manner of comporting oneself towards others; one's bearing] मुद्रा[1] ।

**Demerit**—[censurable conduct] अगुण ।

**Demi**—[Half] अर्द्ध; आधा ।

*Demi-official*—[Partly official] अर्द्ध आधिकारिक ।

*Demi-official letter*—अर्द्ध आधिकारिक पत्र ।

**Demise**—(V.) 1. [to transfer by will or lease] दे मरना[2] । 2. [to die or decease] निधन होना ।

(N.) [Decease or death] निधन[3] ।

*Demise of the Crown.* सम्राट का निधन ।

**Demobilize**-[to disband] सेना भंग करना ।

*Demobilization*—सेना भंग ।

**Democracy** — 1. [ Government by the people ; a state in which the government is vested in the people] प्रजातंत्र ; लोकतंत्र ।

*Democrat* — [ An adherent or advocate of democracy ] प्रजातंत्रवादी ; लोकतंत्रवादी ।

*Democratic*—प्रजातांत्रिक ।

**Demolish** — [ to destroy by disintegration of the fabric of ; to pull or throw down ;

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[1] 'शासन-शब्द-संग्रह' तथा 'न्यायालय शब्द संग्रह' में 'demeanour' का पर्याय 'हावभाव' दिया है । 'हावभाव' का अर्थ हिन्दी शब्द सागर में 'स्त्रियों की वह मनोहर चेष्टा जिससे पुरुषों का चित्त आकर्षित होता है,' दिया है । अतः यह सर्वथा अनुपयुक्त है । संक्षिप्त-हिन्दी-शब्दसागर में मुद्रा का अर्थ "हाथ, पाँव, आँख, मुँह, गर्दन आदि की कोई स्थिति; बैठने या खड़े होने का कोई ढंग; मुख की आकृति या चेष्टा ।" दिया है ।

[2] Duncan Forbes' English Hindustani Dictionary.

[3] Distinguished from 'मृत्यु' (death) and 'प्रयाण' (departure.) See decease.

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to reduce to ruin] विनष्ट करना[1] ; गिराना ।

*Demolition* (N.)—विनाश ।

**Demonstrate** — [ to make evident] प्रदर्शित करना ।

*Demonstrative*–[Illustrative; making evident] प्रदर्शायक ।

*Demonstrative evidence* — [That which established a fact beyond doubt] प्रदर्शायक प्रमाण ।

*Demonstrative legacy* — [ A legacy made payable out of a designated sum] प्रदर्शायक उत्तरदान ।

**Demur**–[to interpose an objection which raises an issue of law ; to interpose a demurrer] विलम्बोक्ति प्रस्तुत करना ।

*Demurrer* — [ A pleading which admitting the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined] विलम्बोक्ति ।

**Demurrage** — [ A charge for detention for railway trucks or a vessel] देरडाँड ; गह्वरी[2] ।

**Denaturalize** — [ to deprive of citizenship] जानपदत्व विहीन करना ।

**Denize** — [ to make a man a denizen or citizen] जानपदत्व प्रदान करना ।

*Denization*—[formal admission of an alien to the status of a citizen] जानपदत्वदान ।

*Denizen*—[a person who has received letters of denization] जनित जन[3] ।

**Denote**—[to signify ; to mean] प्रकट करना ।

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[1] Distinguished from 'dismantle' (ढाना), 'destroy' (नष्ट करना), and 'raze' (ध्वंस करना, मिटाना) ।

"A fabric is demolished by scattering all its component parts ; it is razed by way of punishment, as a mark of public vengeance; a fortres is dismantled from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenceless ; places are destroyed by various means and from various motives, that they may not exist any longer. Individuals may demolish ; public authority causes an edifice to be razed with the ground ; a general orders towers to be dismantled and fortification to be destroyed." (Crabb).

"Destroy is the most general term; as to destroy a building, a paper, a nest of caterpillars, to destroy life, affection, one's influence. That is demolished which had possessed a mass or structure ; as to demolish a building, a wall, an embankment, (fig) to demolish an argument. That is dismantled which is stripped of its equipments or necessary appurtenances ; that is razed which is brought level with the ground ; as to dismantle a fortress, a ship, a room ; to raze a city to its foundations; "The fortifications were razed to the ground." (Gibbon)—(Webster's Dictionary.)

[2] Wilson's Glossary, Page 253 ; 'Duncan Forbes,' A Dictionary, Hindustani and English.

[3] 'जनित' means 'created' or 'changed into' and 'जन' means 'citizen' 'जनित जन' therefore means 'one who has been changed into a citizen.' (Williams Sanskrit-English Dictionary.)

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**Denounce**—1. [to make formal or public accusation against] अभिशप्त करना । 2. [to give formal notice of the termination of a treaty etc.] अवसान घोषित करना ।

*Denounced*—अभिशप्त ।

*Denouncement*—अभिशाप ।

*Denouncer*—अभिशापक ।

**De novo**—[ Anew ; over again ; afresh] अभिनव ।

*Trial de novo*—अभिनव विचार ।

**Deny**—[to refuse to admit the truth of ; to contradict or gainsay] नाहीं करना ।

*Denial*—1. [Act of denying or refusing ] नाहीं ; निषेध । 2. [A contradiction of an assertion ; a traverse in the pleading of a party of an allegation of fact set up by the other] प्रत्याख्यान ।

*Bare denial*—कोरी नाहीं ।

*Evasive denial*—निषेधाभास[1] ।

*Specific denial*—स्पष्ट निषेध ।

**Depart**—[ to leave ; to start ] चलना ; प्रस्थान करना ; प्रयाण[2] करना । 2. [ to die ] प्रयाण करना । 3. [ to deviate ; to withdraw from] विचलित होना ; हटना ; छोड़ना ।

2. The train departs at 6. 30 a.m. गाड़ी साढ़े छः बजे चलती है ।

2. He departed from this world in peace. उसने इस संसार से शान्तिपूर्वक प्रयाण किया ।

3. They are departing from their principle. वे अपने सिद्धान्तों से विचलित हो रहे हैं ।

*To depart from one's way*—मार्ग से विचलित होना ; पथ भ्रष्ट होना ।

*Departed*—[dead; started] प्रयाणित । [deviated] विचलित ।

*Departure*—1. [A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea] विचलन । 2. [decease; death; the action of starting on a journey] प्रयाण; प्रस्थान ।

**Department** — [ one of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration] विभाग ।

*Home department*—गृह विभाग ।

*Education department*—शिक्षा विभाग ।

*Excise department*—अन्तःशुल्क विभाग ।

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[1] Wilson's Glossary में 'evasive reply' का पर्याय 'उत्तराभास' दिया है । यहाँ पर 'आभास' का अर्थ 'having the mere appearance of a thing ; looking like' है । (See William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary.) 'Evasive' से भी यही तात्पर्य है कि किसी बात को स्पष्ट न कह करके उसे टालने के लिए आभास मात्र दे देना । 'evasive reply' को 'उत्तराभास' और उसी के अनुरूप 'evasive denial को 'निषेधाभास' कहा है ।

[2] 'प्रस्थान करना' की अपेक्षा 'प्रयाण करना' अधिक उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि 'प्रयाण' का अर्थ 'Setting out, starting, departure' तथा 'departure from the world दोनों ही हैं । अतः यह 'depart' के दोनों भावों को व्यक्त करता है ।

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*Agriculture department*—कृषि विभाग।

*Department of Industries*—उद्योग विभाग।

*Development Department*—विकास विभाग।

*Police Department* — पुलिस विभाग।

*General administration department*—सामान्य शासन विभाग।

*Law department*—विधि विभाग।

*Finance department* — अर्थ विभाग।

*Public works department* – लोक कर्म विभाग।

*Local self-government department*—स्वायत्त शासन विभाग।

*Health department* — स्वास्थ्य विभाग।

*Public health department*—लोक स्वास्थ्य विभाग।

*Legislative department*–विधायी विभाग।

*Departmental*-[of or pertaining to a department] वैभागिक।

**Depend** — [to rely on for support; to trust] निर्भर होना; आश्रित होना।

You may depend on him. तुम उस पर निर्भर रह सकते हो।

*Dependable* — [trustworthy] विश्वासनीय।

*Dependant*—[A person who depends on another for support, position etc.] आश्रित; अधीन।

*Dependant contract*—[contingent contract] आश्रित संविद।

*Dependence* — [The condition of a dependant.] अधीनता; आश्रय; निर्भरता।

*Dependency*-[country, state or province controlled by another sovereign] अधीन राष्ट्र; परतंत्र राष्ट्र।

**Deplore**—[to regret] खेद प्रकट करना।

*Deplorable*—खेदजनक; शोचनीय।

**Depone**—[To state or declare upon oath] सशपथ कहना।

Deponent—[A person who makes an affidavit (W. L. L.); one who testifies in writing] शपथकथक।

**Deport**—[to send into banishment or subject to deportation; to exile] देश से निकालना।

*Deportation* — (N.) [The removal of an alien or other undesirable person out of the country] देश निकाला[1]।

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[1]Distinguished from 'परदेशार्पण' (extradition), 'कालापानी' (Transportation) and also from 'विवास' (banishment) 'निष्कासन' (expulsion) and 'निर्वासन' (exile).

"Transportation is by way of punishment of one convicted of offence against the laws of the contry; extradition is the surrender to another country of one accused of an offence against its laws, there to be tried, and if found guilty, punished; deportation is the removing of an alien out of the country simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare, and without any punishment being imposed or contemplated, either under the laws of the country out of which he is sent, or under those of the country to which he is taken." (I. L. L.)

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**Depose**—[to give evidence upon oath in a court of law] साक्ष्य देना। 2. [to dethrone] राजगद्दी से उतारना; राज्यच्युत करना।

*Deposition*—1. [The act of giving a testimony; the evidence put down in writing by way of answer to questions] साक्ष्य। 2. [Depriving of a dignity; dethronement] राज्यच्युति।

**Deposit**—(V.) [to commit to the charge of any one for safe keeping or as a pledge; to place in a bank at interest] जमा करना।

(N.) [Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping; something committed to another person's charge as a pledge; a sum of money deposited in a bank] जमा[1]।

*Deposit of title deeds*—आगम पत्रों की जमा।

*Mortgage by deposit of title deeds*—आगम पत्रों की जमा द्वारा बंधक।

*Depositary*—[A bailee] जमाग्रहीता।

*Depositor*—जमा करनेवाला।

**Depreciate**—[to lessen price] भाव घटाना; भाव घटना।

*Depreciation*—1. [Lowering of value] भाव की घटोतरी; मूल्यापकर्ष। 2. [Allowance made in valuation for wear and tear] टूट फूट।

**Depressed**—दलित।

*Depressed class*—दलित जाति; दलित वर्ग।

**Deprive**—1. [to divest; to dispossess] विहीन करना; विहीन रखना; वंचित रखना; छीन लेना।

*Deprived*—विहीन; वंचित।

They are deprived of their rights as citizens. उनको उनके नागरिक अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया है।

[1]The Smritikars have mentioned six kinds of deposits: (1) 'न्यास' or common deposit; (2) औपनिधिक, sealed deposit; (3) याचितक, or loans for use; (4) अन्वाहितिक, or deposits for delivery to a third person (5) शिल्पीहस्तगत or bailments in the hands of an artisan; (6) 'पोगन्दधन' or property of a minor. Distinguished from 'आधि' (Pledge) and 'प्रतिभूति' (Security.)

The term deposit has most regard to the confidence we place in another; pledge has most regard to the security we give for ourselves; security is a species of pledge. A deposit is voluntarily placed in the hands of an indifferent person; a pledge and security are required from the parties who are interested. Money is deposited in the hands of a friend or bank in order to execute a commission: a pledge is given as an equivalent for that which has been received: a security is given by way of security for the performance of some agreement. A deposit must consist of something movable, as money, papers, or jewels, and which can be deposited or placed in the hands of another. It may sometimes serve as a pledge or security where it is intended to bind the party depositing anything. A security is whatever makes a person secure against a loss, and in the ordinary acceptation consists of any instrument or written document which legally binds a person. (I. L. L.)



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Paralysis has deprived him of his right arm. लक़वे ने उसे दाहिने हाथ से विहीन कर दिया है ।

*Wrongful deprivation*—अन्याय-पूर्वक वंचित करना ।

**Depute**—[to ordain to act on one's behalf; to appoint as one's substitute, agent or delegate] प्रनियुक्त करना[1] ।

*Deputation* — 1. [ Appointment to act on behalf of another] प्रनियुक्ति । 2. [A person or body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others] प्रनियोग; प्रनियुक्त-गण ।

*Deputable*—प्रनियोज्य ।

**Deputy**—[one who governs and acts instead of another or who exercises an office etc. in another man's right] Denoted by the prefix 'प्रति'[2] as in

*Deputy Secretary*—प्रतिसचिव ।

**Derange** — 1. [ to disturb the arrangement of ] उलट पुलट करना । 2. [to disorder the mind or brain of] मति विभ्रम होना ।

*Derangement*—1. [ Disorder] उलट पुलट । 2. [Insanity] मति विभ्रम ।

*Deranged*—भ्रान्त ; विक्षिप्त ।

**Derelict** — 1. [ forsaken; cast away ] छोड़ा हुआ; त्यक्त । 2. [guilty of dereliction of duty] कर्त्तव्य विमुख

(N.) [A vessel forsaken at sea] परित्यक्त पोत ।

*Dereliction*—[the voluntary abandonment ] त्याग ; छोड़ना । 2. [Neglect of duty] कर्त्तव्यविमुखता ।

*Dereliction of duty* —कर्त्तव्य-विमुखता ।

**Derive** — 1. [ To deduce ; to obtain by reasoning ; to come from something as its source] निकालना ; व्युत्पन्न करना[3] । 2. [to show or trace the derivation, origin or pedigree of] व्युत्पत्ति बताना ।

*Derivative* — [ of derived nature or character ] व्युत्पन्न ; निकला हुआ ।

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[1] Distinguished from 'प्रत्याधिकृत करना' (to delegate.)

"To delegate is applied to the power or office which is given ; deputy to the person employed. The delegate is the person commissioned, who is bound to act according to his commission ; the deputy is the person deputed who acts in the place of another, but may act according to his discretion or otherwise circumstances require. A delegate is mostly chosen, in public matters and on particular occasions; deputies are those who are deputed to act officially and regularly for others." (I. L. L.)

[2] Distinguished from 'Assistant' which is denoted by the prefix 'उप' as in 'उपसचिव' (Assistant Secretary.)

[3] Distinguished from 'निगमन करना' (to deduce), 'अनुवर्णन करना' (to trace) and 'खोजना' (to detect).

"The act of deriving is immediate and direct ; that of tracing a gradual process ; that of deducing ratiocinative process. A person derives his name from a given source ; he traces his family upto a given period; principles or powers are deduced from circumstances or observations."(I.L.L.)

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*Derivative title* — [A title acquired from another, being necessarily by contract] व्युत्पन्न आगम ।

*Derivative conveyances* — [secondary deeds, which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance] व्युत्पन्न स्वत्वान्तर पत्र ।

*Derivative mortgage*—[ sub-mortgage] व्युत्पन्न बन्धक ।

*Derivation*—व्युत्पत्ति ।

**Derogate**—[to annul in part; to restrict the action of; to take away from] अंशलोप करना ।

It is an established rule that a man may not derogate from his own grant. यह एक सुसिद्ध नियम है कि कोई व्यक्ति अपने अनुदान का स्वत: अंशलोप नहीं कर सकता ।

*Derogation* (*N.*)—[the act of weakening or restraining a former law] अंशलोप[1] ।

*Derogatory* — [ tending to lessen effect] अंशलोपक ।

*Derogatory clause* — अंशलोपक वाक्यांश ।

**Descend**—1. [ to come down] उतरना । 2. [to come down by way of inheritance ] वंशक्रम से मिलना ।

The throne has descended to her. उसे राजगद्दी वंशक्रम से मिली है ।

*Descended*—क्रमागत ।

*Descendant*—[ one who descends, as offspring however remotely] वंशज

*Descent* — 1. [ The title to inherit land by reason of consanguinity ; the hereditary succession of property vested in a person by operation of law, that is, by his right of representation as heir at law] क्रमागम । 2. [Lineage] वंश ।

1. *Lineal descent*—[As descent from father or grandfather to son and grandson] स्ववंशीय क्रमागम ।

*Collateral descent*—[As descent from brother to brother, and cousin to cousin] सगोत्रिय क्रमागम ।

2. ( a ) Of high descent — उच्च वंशी ।

(b) Of low descent—निम्न वंशी ।

**Describe**-1. [to give an account of] वर्णन करना ।

*Description*-(N.) 1. [A sketch or account of anything in words; a portraiture or representation in language ] वर्णन । 2. [ An enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or object] लक्षण ।

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[1] Distinguished from 'Abrogation.'

Abrogate implies the complete repeal of a law while derogation implies the taking away only some part of a law [ Wharton's Law Lexicon.]

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2. Description of a document लेख्यलक्षण[1] ।

**Desert**—(V.) 1. [to forsake ; to abandon ] छोड़ देना ; त्यागना । 2. [to run away from service without permission] छोड़ भागना ।

1. A husband deserts his wife if he wilfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish. किसी पति का अपनी पत्नी की इच्छा के विरुद्ध उसके संसर्ग में नहीं रहना, उसे त्याग देना है ।

2. The soldier has deserted the army. सैनिक सेना को छोड़ भागा है ।

*Deserter*—भगोड़ा ।

*Desertion*–[Forsaking ; abandoning ] त्याग[2] । 2. [ Running away from service] छोड़ भागना ।

**Deserve**–[to be worthy to have] योग्य होना ।

*He deserved punishment*—वह दंड के योग्य था ।

*Deserving*—योग्य ; उपयुक्त ।

He is a deserving candidate—वह उपयुक्त पदाभिलाषी (उम्मीदवार) है ।

*Deservedly*— [justly] न्यायतः ।

**Design**—[ A plan or scheme conceived in the mind of something to be done ; a scheme formed for the detriment of another intention; aim ; purpose ; object] कुचक्र[3] ।

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[1] Wilson's Glossary, Page, 488.

[2] Distinguished from 'परित्याग' (abandonment.) See 'abandonment.'

[3] Distinguished from 'अभिप्राय' (Intention)' 'लक्ष्य' (aim), 'तात्पर्य' (purpose) 'उद्देश्य' (object) and 'ध्येय' (end).

"To design denotes an object of attainment placed before the mind, with a calculation of the steps necessary for it. It is a complicated intention carried into action, or proposed for it. The intention is a movement or inclination of the mind in regard to a distant object, which causes it to stretch forward towards that object. The design is an idea chosen and adopted, which implies method and meditation. An intention is pure or otherwise ; a design is suddenly or deliberately formed, and may be good or bad, but is seldom entirely good. One may be mistaken in one's intentions and thwarted in one's design." (Smith. Syn. Dis.)

"Intention which suggests little more than what one means or proposes to do, implies less settled determination than purpose, less definite plan or prearrangement than 'design', which frequently adds the implication of crafty or artful scheming ; as, "She had not had an intention or a thought of going home, until she had announced it to him as a settled design" (Dickens) his intentions are good : cf. to declare one's intentions ; "My purpose holds to sail beyond the sunset, and the baths of all the western stars, until I die" (Tennyson) ; "I go amongst the buildings of a city and I see a man hurrying along—to what ? The creature has a purpose and his eyes are bright with it" (Keats) ; envious commands, invented with design to keep them low" (Milton) "Should he find one here, [he] would discover my name, and perhaps my design, to the rest of the family (Goldsmith); cf. "designing lovers. Intent is chiefly legal or poetical ; as intent to deceive, to kill ; "the power of a sublime intent" (Shelley.) Aim emphasises directness of purpose, object that on which activities are forcussed, end that towards which they tend as their consequence or their final cause ; as "to [his trust] keeps faithful with a singleness of aim" (Wordsworth) ; "her steadiness and courage in the

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2. He has no design upon your property. आपकी सम्पत्ति लेने के लिए उसने कोई कुचक्र नहीं रचा है ।

3. He had a settled design upon another man's life. दूसरे मनुष्य का जीवन लेने का उसका निश्चित कुचक्र था ।

(V.) 1. [to produce a scheme or plan; to intend; to purpose] कुचक्र रचना ।

*Designing*—[crafty ; artful] कुचक्री ।

*Designedly* — [ purposely ] साभिप्राय ।

**Designate**—( V. ) [ to specify ; to denominate] निर्दिष्ट करना ।

*Designate* (P.P.)-[Appointed but not yet installed] मनोनीत ।

*President designate* — मनोनीत राष्ट्रपति ।

*Designation*—1. [ A distinctive mark ; appellation ; nomination ] अभिधान ; पद । 2. [The statement of profession, trade, residence etc. for purposes of identification] पता ।

**Desire**—[to long for; to crave] इच्छा करना ।

(N.) [Longing] इच्छा[1] ।

*According to one's desire*—इच्छानुसार; यथेष्ट ।

*Desired*—इ ; अभीष्ट ।

*Desirous*—इच्छुक ।

*Desirable*—[ worthy to be desired] वाञ्छनीय ।

*Desirability*—वांछनीयता ।

**Despair**— [utter hopelessness] नैराश्य ।

*Desperate* (Adj.)-1. [Almost beyond hope; causing despair] निराशाजनक । 2. [ irretrievable; past cure ] असाध्य । 3. [without regard to danger or safety; reckless] निर्भीक; साहसी ।

2. Desperate disease—असाध्य रोग ।

3. (a) Desperate attempt—निर्भीक प्रयत्न ।

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pursuit of her aims" (J. R. Green) ; "Yet in the luxury of freedom I began to wish for the daily task, the active pursuit, which gave a value to every book and an object to every inquiry" (Gibbon) ; the object of education, a man without an object in life ; "I see in part that all, as in some piece of art, is toil co-operant to an end" (Tennyson) ; "Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever" ( Westminister catechism )'. (Webster's Dictionary).

[1] Distinguisned from 'कामना', (wish), 'चाह' (want), and 'आकांक्षा' (will, see "The Hindi Scientific Glossary Nagiri Pracharini Sabha.)

"Desire, Wish and Want are arranged in the order of the formality of use, **want** being chiefly colloquial ; as I do not desire (wish want) to go ; I desire (wish, want) your permission. **Desire** ( frequently emphasising strength or ardor of feeling ) is the stronger term, **wish** (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader ; **want** often suggests imperiousness of craving or need ; as "whatsoever mine eyes **desired** I kept not from them, I withheld not my heart from any joy" ; "wishing me like to one more rich in hope, featured like him, like him with friends possessed, desiring this man's art and that man's scope" (Shakespeare) ; "I want work." ( Shakespeare ).' (Webster's Dictionary).

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**Despatch** – see Dispatch.

**Despot**—[one who governs with unlimited authority] निरंकुश; स्वेच्छाचारी ।

*Despotism*–[Absolute power] निरंकुशता; स्वेच्छाचारिता ।

**Destination**—[Place to which a person or a thing is bound] ठिकाना; गन्तव्य स्थान ।

The train reached its destination late. रेलगाड़ी अपने ठिकाने देर से पहुँची ।

**Destitute** — [one in absolute want] निराश्रित; अकिंचन ।

**Destroy** — 1. [to unbuild; to demolish; to put an end to] नष्ट करना[1] ।

*Destroyed*—नष्ट ।

*Destruction*—नाश ।

*Destructive*—[ fatal ] नाशक; विनाशकारी ।

*Destroyer*—[A vessel] विध्वंसक ।

**Desuetude** — [Abrogation of a law by long disuse] उपरति ।

The long desuetude of an[y] law amounts to its repeal. कि[सी] विधि की दीर्घ उपरति उसके प्रत्यालोप के तु[ल्य] होती है ।

**Detach**—[to unfasten; to sepa[-] rate] अलग करना ।

*Detached* — [ separate; un[-] connected; indifferent] निर्लिप्त ।

*Detached point of view*—निर्लि[प्त] दृष्टि कोण ।

*Detachment*—1. [disassocia[-] tion] निर्लिप्ति । 2. [ A body o[f] troops or part of a fleet sen[t] from the main body on spe[-] cial service] सैन्यदल; गुल्म[2] ।

**Detail**—[ to enumerate; men[-] tion or relate in detail] विस्[तृत] वर्णन करना ।

He detailed all the facts i[n] due order. उसने सब बातों का यथा[क्रम] तथा विस्तृत वर्णन किया ।

(N.) [A narrative or repor[t] of particulars] विस्तार[3] ।

*In detail*—सविस्तार ।

*Detailed report*—विस्तृत विवरण ।

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[1]Distinguished from 'ढाना' (to dismantle) 'गिराना' (to demolish), an[d] 'मिटाना, ध्वंस करना' (to raze)—See demolish.

Distinguished from 'परिध्वय' (ruin).

Destruction is an act of immediate violence ; ruin is a gradual process; a thing is destroyed by some external action upon it ; a thing falls to ruin of itself ; we witness destruction wherever war or the adverse elements rage; we witness ruin whenever the works of man are exposed to the effects of time. The property of a man may be destroyed to a greater or less extent without necessarily involving his ruin. The ruin of a whole family is often times the consequence of destruction by fire. The happiness of a family is destroyed by broils and discord ; the morals of a young man are ruined by continued intercourse with vicious companions." (I. L. L.)

[2]According to Apte 'गुल्म' means 'a part of an army'. It has also be[en] used by Jai Shanker Prasad in his drama 'स्कन्दगुप्त'.

[3]Apte's English and Sanskrit Dictionary.

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**Detain**—1. [to stop, delay, or to restrain from proceeding] रोकना। 2. [to keep in confinement or custody] संरुद्ध करना।

**To detain in custody**—संरुद्ध करना; आसेधित करना।

*Detainer*—[A wrongful keeping of a person's goods, although the original taking may have been lawful] संरोध। 2. [one who detains] संरोधक।

*Detention*—[(a) confinement or custody; (b) the keeping back of what is due or claimed; withholding] संरोधन।

*Detention of goods*—वस्तु संरोधन।

*Detained*—संरुद्ध।

**Detect**—[discover the existence, presence or nature of a thing] खोज करना[1]।

*Detection* — [discovery of what is unknown or hidden] खोज।

*Detection of theft*—चोरी की खोज।

*Detection of fraud* —उपधा की खोज।

*Detective*—[one whose occupation is to discover matters artfully concealed] गुप्तचर।

**Deterrent**—[serving or tending to restrain or prevent from doing, acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble] भयोत्पादक[2]।

*Deterrent punishment*—भयोत्पादक दंड।

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[1]Distinguished from 'अनुसंधान करना' (to discover) 'अन्वेषण करना' (to trace).

"**Detect** is always taken in a bad sense; **discover** in an indifferent sense. Thieves are detected in picking pockets; a lost child is discovered in a wood. Detection is the act of the moment; it relates to that which is passing; a discovery is either a gradual or an immediate act, and may be made of that which has long since passed. A plot is detected by any one who communicates what he has seen and heard; many murders have been discovered after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary." [I. L. L.] 'खोजना' की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत के 'खुज' = 'चुराना' से है। (देखो संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर)

[2]'Deterrent' is derived from 'deter' which is in its turn derivative of the Latin word 'deterrere' (de+.errere), meaning 'to frighten, terrify'. Its current meaning 'serving or tending to restrain or prevent from doing, acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble', suggests that the usage has given it two ideas, (1) of prevention; and (2) that such prevention is the result of fear or terror. Some writers have taken the first to be its chief idea and have given 'निवारक' as its synonym, but the word 'निवारक' or 'निवारण' does not suggest that the prevention was out of fear or otherwise. An act may be prevented from being done or from proceeding by any means, force, fear, love, negotiations, requital or the like. As would appear from its etymological meaning the primary idea of 'deter' is 'terror' and, therefore, 'भयोत्पादक' has been adopted. Something which excites fear will also refrain persons from acting otherwise, as 'भयोत्पादक दंड' will not only excite fear in those who see but will also serve as an example to them and will, therefore, prevent them from acting to the contrary.

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**Determine**—1. [to put an end to; to end] समाप्त करना। 2. [to decide] निर्णय करना; निश्चित करना। 3. [to resolve] निश्चय करना।

1. To determine an estate—भुक्ति समाप्त करना।

2. (a) The court has determined the cause. न्यायालय ने अर्थ का निर्णय कर दिया है।

(b) I am unable to determine what it means. मैं इसका अर्थ निश्चित करने में असमर्थ हूँ।

3. (a) He determined to go. उसने जाने का निश्चय किया।

(b) This determined him to go immediately. इस कारण उसने शीघ्र जाने का निश्चय किया।

*Determination*–1. [Termination or cessation of an interest or estate] समाप्ति। 2. [Judicial or authoritative decision or settlement] निर्णय; निश्चय। 3. [A fixed intention or resoluteness] निश्चय।

*Determinative*—निश्चयात्मक।

**Dethrone**—[deposing a sovereign or king] राजगद्दी से उतारना; राज्यच्युत करना।

**Detinue**—1. [wrongful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another] निग्रहण। 2. [Action of detinue or detention] निग्रहण वाद।

*Action of detinue*—[An action at law to recover a personal chattel or its value wrongfully detained] निग्रहण कार्य।

**Detriment**—[Loss or damage done to or sustained by any person or thing] हानि।

*Detrimental*—[causing loss or damage] हानिकारक।

**Deuterogamy**—[A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse] द्वितीय विवाह।

**Devastation**—[waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator] विनाश।

**Develop**—[to advance; to further; to promote the growth of] विकाश करना; बढ़ना।

*Development*—विकाश।

*Development department*—विकाश विभाग।

**Devest or divest**—[to take away, as an authority, title etc.; to deprive, as of a vested right] प्रतिवेष्टित[1] करना।

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[1] The Latin word 'Vestire' from which this word has been derived means 'to dress' and 'devest' etymologically means 'to undress' from whence it came to mean 'to deprive of a vested right, interest or authority.' The word 'वेष्ट' (to dress) resembles 'Vest' both in meaning and sound and like its English counterpart 'Vested', the usage has given its derivative 'वेष्टित' the meaning, encircled, invested or "secured from access." In O. E. D. 'Vested' means "Established, secured and settled in the hands of or definite by assigned to a certain possessor." Hence 'प्रतिवेष्टित करना' has been adopted for 'devest' or 'divest' the Sanskrit prefix 'प्रति' being akin to the Latin prefix 'de'.

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*To divest one of right*—अधिकार से प्रतिवेष्टित करना ।

**Deviate**—[to turn out of the way] विचलित होना; हटना ।

To deviate from the right way. सद्मार्ग से विचलित होना ।

Never deviate from the right path. सद्मार्ग से कदापि विचलित न हो ।

*Deviation*–[departure] विचलन ।

**Device**–[A plan or contrivance] युक्ति; कौशल । 2. [An artful contrivance] चाल ।

**Devise**–1. [to give by will] उत्तरदान करना । 2. [to plan; to scheme; to contrive] उपाय निकालना; निकालना ।

2. To devise an instrument—यंत्र निकालना ।

*Devisor*[1]—[one who devises property by will] उत्तरदानी ।

*Deviser*—[one who invents] आविष्कार कर्त्ता ।

*Devisable* — [That can be devised or bequeathed] उत्तरदान के योग्य ।

*Devisee* — [The person to whom a devise is made] उत्तरदानग्राही ।

*Devise* (N.)— [A testamentary disposition of real property] उत्तरदान ।

**Devolve**—1. [to pass by transmission or succession] हाथ में आना ; मिलना । 2. [to fall (as an obligation)] (भार) आपड़ना ।

1. After the General fell the command devolved upon the Colonel. जनरल के धाराशायी होने के पश्चात् सेनाध्यक्षता कर्नल के हाथ में आई ।

2. It will devolve on you to manage the school. स्कूल के प्रबन्ध का भार आप पर आपड़ेगा ।

*Devolution (N.)*–[The handing of anything to a successor] न्यसन ।

**Diary**—[Daily record kept of events] दैनिका ।

*Case diary*—[diary in which are entered cases posted for a particular day] व्यवहार दैनिका ।

*Police diary*—पुलिस दैनिका ।

**Dictate** — [to ponounce to a person something which he is to write] लिखाना ; बोलना । 2. [to give orders] अधिवाद करना ; आज्ञा देना । 3. [to prescribe or to lay down] बताना[2] ; अधिवाद करना ।

1. To dictate a letter—पत्र लिखाना ।

2. Who can dictate to the sovereign. (Macaulay). सम्राट को कौन अधिवाद कर सकता है ।

3. They dictated the condi-

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[1] Devisor is the person who devises property, and is in legal use only; deviser is the agent noun of devise in other senses." (Fowler's Modern English Usage.)

[2] हिन्दी-संक्षिप्त शब्दसागर में 'बताना' का अर्थ 'निर्देश करना' दिया है, जिसमें आज्ञापूर्वक कहने का भाव निहित है ।



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tions of peace. (Gibbon) उन्होंने शान्ति की शर्तें बतादीं। उन्होंने शान्ति की शर्तों का अधिवाद किया।

**Dictum**—[A saying; an expression of opinion by the judge on a matter of law] अधिवचन।

*Obiter dictum*—[An incidental or collateral opinion uttered by a judge, and therefore (as not material to his decision or judgement) not binding] प्रासंगिक अधिवचन।

**Die**—मरना।

Die *leaving issue*—सन्तान छोड़कर मरना।

Die *without leaving issues or children*—निरसन्तान मरना।

Die *intestate*—बिना मृतपत्र किए मर जाना।

Die *without heirs*—निर्वंश[1] मर जाना।

Die *sonless*—पुत्ररहित मरना।

**Diet**—खुराक; आहार।

**Differ**—1. [to be unlike; to be distinguishable] भिन्न होना; असदृश होना। 2. [to disagree; to have different opinion] असहमत होना; वैमत्य होना।

1. The testimony of the two witnesses differs in many respects. इन दोनों साक्षियों का साक्ष्य बहुत सी बातों में भिन्न है।

2. (a) I differ with you as to the construction of this section. मैं इस धारा के अर्थ के विषय में आपसे असहमत हूँ।

2. (b) Men differ in opinion about his conduct. उसके आचरण के विषय में मनुष्यों में वैमत्य है।

*Difference*-1. [Dissimilarity] भेद; असमानता। 2. [Disagreement of opinion] मतभेद; वैमत्य। 3. [Dispute or quarrel] झगड़ा। 4. [The quantity by which one quantity differs from another] अन्तर।

1. There is a great difference between the constitutions of great Britain and America. ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और अमरीका के संविधानों में बड़ी असमानता है।

2. There was difference of opinion between the trial court and the appellate court. प्रथम विचारक न्यायालय तथा पुनर्वाद न्यायालय में वैमत्य (अथवा, मतभेद) था।

3. They amicably settled their difference. उन्होंने अपने झगड़े का सप्रीत निबटेरा कर लिया।

4. Difference between the two calculations. दो गणनाओं में अन्तर।

*Different*—[dissimilar] भिन्न

**Difficult**— 1. [Not easy] कठिन 2. [Not easy to go on with; obstinate; hard to manage or please] विकट।

1. Difficult task. कठिन कार्य।

2. He is a difficult man to deal with. वह व्यवहार में बड़ा विकट है।

*Difficult road*—विषम मार्ग।

*Difficult circumstances*—विषम परिस्थितियाँ।

[1] Wilson's Glossary, Page 605.

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*Difficult days*—दुर्दिन ।

*Difficulty* — [ hardness; arduousness] कठिनाई । 2. [show of reluctance; feeling of objection] आपत्ति । 3. [embarrassment in financial affairs] कठिनाई; संकट । 4.[Impediment; obstacle] बाधा ।

2. He made no difficulty in granting the request. उसने मेरी प्रार्थना स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं की ।

3. Financial difficulties. आर्थिक कठिनाई, अथवा संकट ।

4. I shall overcome all the difficulties that come in my way. मैं अपने मार्ग में आनेवाली समस्त बाधाओं को पार कर लूँगा ।

**Dig**—खोदना ।

**Digest**—[An abstract of some body of law, systematically arranged] कपरिका ।

**Dignitary** — [ one who holds an exalted position or office ] उच्चपदाधिकारी ।

**Dignity** — **1.** [ state, quality, or character of being worthy or honorable ; nobleness ; excellence ] प्रतिष्ठा; मान; मर्यादा । 2. [elevated office ; high rank] प्रतिष्ठा ।

1. (a) One must maintain the dignity of one's office. प्रत्येक को अपने पद की प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा करनी चाहिए ।

(b) a man of dignity—प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति ।

(c) Suits for vindication of mere dignity of office are not suits of a civil nature. केवल पदप्रतिष्ठा की रक्षार्थ किए गए वाद व्यावहारिक वाद नहीं होते । [Mulla : C. P C. Page, 24]

2. When there is no person in whom a dignity is vested it is said to be in abeyance. प्रतिष्ठा उस काल तक प्रतीक्षा में कही जाती है जब तक कि ऐसे व्यक्ति का अभाव रहता है जिसमें वह अधिष्ठित हो सके ।

**Digress**— [to deviate ; to go apart] (प्रसंग से) दूर चला जाना ।

The Judge remarked, "You have digressed too long, come to your subject." न्यायाधीश ने कहा आप बहुत दूर चले गए हैं, अपने विषय पर आइए ।

*Digression*–[Deviation from the subject in discourse or writing] उत्क्रम[1] ।

**Dilapidate**—[to bring a building into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse] टूटी फूटी दशा में करना ; भग्नावस्था में करना ।

The tenant dilapidated the house—किरायेदार ने घर को टूटी फूटी दशा में कर दिया ।

Akbar's palace at Fatehpur

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[1] Distinguished from 'विचलन' (deviation.)

"**Digress** is mostly taken in a good or indifferent sense ; **deviate** in an indifferent or bad sense. Although frequent **digressions** in legal arguments are faulty, yet occasionally it is necessary to digress for the purposes of explanations ; every deviation is bad, which is not sanctioned by the necessity of circumstances." (Iyer's Law Lexicon).

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Sikri is in dilapidated condition. अकबर का फतहपुर सीकरी का राजभवन भग्नावस्था में है।

*Dilapidation*—[state of bad repair] भग्नावस्था।

**Dilatory**—चिरक्रिय[1]।

*Dilatory defence*-[A defence intended to defeat or delay a pending action without touching the merits of the case] चिरक्रिय प्रतिवाद।

*Dilatory pleas*. [Pleas which tend to delay or put off the suit by questioning the propriety of the remedy rather than by denying the injury] चिरक्रिय उक्तियाँ।

**Dilemma**—विकल्प पाश ; द्विविधा।

**Diligence**-1. [In law, the attention and care required of a person in a given situation] तत्परता। 2. [Industry] परिश्रम।

*Diligent* — [ Perseveringly attentive and careful ] तत्पर। 2. [Industrious] परिश्रमी।

*Diligent search*—तत्पर जाँच।

**Diminish**— [ to lessen ] कम करना ; अपचय करना।

*Diminished*—अपचित।

*Diminution*— [ Reduction ; process of making less ] अपचय ; कमी।

*Diminutive*—लघु।

**Diploma**—पुटितपत्र।

**Diplomacy**-1. [ Management of international affairs; the conducting of negotiations between nations by means of ambassadors, envoys or the like or by correspondence] राजनीति। 2. [Tactful and adroit dealing, especially in international affairs] कूटनीति।

*Diplomat*— [ One employed or skilled in international diplomacy] कूटनीतिज्ञ ; नीतिनिपुण।

*Diplomatic*-[of or pertaining to international diplomacy] कूटनैतिक ; राजनैतिक।

*Diplomatic agent* — राजनैतिक प्रतिनिधि।

*Diplomatic circle* — राजनैतिक क्षेत्र ; कूटनैतिक क्षेत्र[2]।

*Diplomatic correspondent*—राजनैतिक संवाददाता।

*Diplomatic protest*—राजनैतिक विरोध।

*Diplomatic relation*—राजनैतिक संबंध।

*Diplomatic rupture*—राजनैतिक विच्छेद।

*Diplomatic service*-दौतिक सेवा।

**Direct**—(Adj.) 1. [straight ; not circuitous ; leading by the short or shortest way] सीधा। 2. [Lineal and not collateral] क्रमानुयायी[3]। 3. [ Immediate ;

[1] अमरकोष, तृतीय सामान्य काराड, वर्ग १, श्लोक १७।

[2] बङ्गाली में प्रचलित।

[3] 'क्रमानुयायी' means "succeeding or following in a direct line." (Wilson's Glossary, Page 465.)

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proximate] प्रत्यक्ष । 4. [downright] प्रत्यक्ष ।

1. Direct means—सीधे साधन ।

Direct route—सीधा मार्ग ।

2. Descendant in the direct line. क्रमानुयायी वंशज ।

3. Direct cause—प्रत्यक्ष कारण ।

Direct damage—प्रत्यक्ष क्षति ।

Direct evidence or testimony—प्रत्यक्ष साक्ष्य ।

Direct injury—प्रत्यक्ष अपकृति ।

Direct loss—प्रत्यक्ष हानि ।

Direct result—प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम ।

4. Direct contempt — [An open insult in the face of the court] प्रत्यक्ष अवज्ञा ।

(V.) 1. [to point out or show to any one as the direct or right course or way; to guide] निर्देश करना; संकेत करना । 2. [to determine the direction or course of; to conduct or regulate] संचालन करना । 3. [to instruct as a superior authority; to order; to ordain; to give directions or instructions.] निर्देश करना; निर्दिष्ट करना; बताना ।

1. He directed my attention to the left. उसने मुझे बाईं ओर ध्यान देने के लिए संकेत किया ।

2. To direct the affairs of a nation. राष्ट्रकार्य संचालन करना ।

3. (a) He directed them to go. उसने उन्हें जाने के लिए निर्देश किया ।

(b) The Judge directed the jury in a matter of law. न्यायाधीश ने सभ्यगणों को विधितत्व निर्दिष्ट किया ।

To direct a verdit. अधिमत देना ।

The Jury directed a verdict for the defendant. सभ्यगण ने प्रतिवादी के पक्ष में अधिमत दिया ।

*Directly* — 1. [In a direct manner] सीधे । 2. [Immediately] प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ।

*Directly and substantially in issue*—वस्तुत: तथा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विवादग्रस्त ।

*Direction* — 1. [guidance; management or administration] संचालन । 2. [A guiding or authoritative instruction; an order or command] निर्देश[1] । 3. [A direct line or course] दिशा; ओर । 4. [Superscription or address] पता । 5. [The rule of law in a case given to the jury] निर्देश ।

1. The direction of public affairs. लोककार्य संचालन ।

2. He gave directions to his servants. उसने अपने नौकरों को निर्देश किया ।

3. (a) The ship sailed in a south-easterly direction. जहाज दक्षिण-पूर्व की ओर गया ।

(b) In what direction did the thief run away? चोर किस दिशा में भागा ?

4. The direction of a letter. पत्र का पता ।

5. The Judge's direction to the jury was in favour of the accused. सभ्यगणों के लिए जो निर्देश

[1] Distinguished from 'आज्ञा' (order) and 'आदेश' (instruction).

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न्यायाधीश ने दिया वह अभियुक्त के पक्ष में था।

**Directive** — 1. [ Having the quality or function of directing] निर्देशक। 2. [ That which directs, specifically a general instruction as to line of conduct] निर्देश।

**Director**—संचालक।

Director of Agriculture—कृषि संचालक।

Director of Industries—उद्योग संचालक।

Director of Public Education—लोकशिक्षा संचालक।

*Directorate*—संचालन विभाग।

*Directory*—[directive; guiding; opposite to mandatory] निर्देशक।

*Directory enactment*—[A law directing what is to be done and how it is to be done, rather than what shall be done, which will not invalidate acts done in disregard of its directions] निर्देशक विधान।

**Disable** — 1. [ To deprive of legal capacity; to render legally incapable ] असमर्थ करना। 2. [to render physically in capable.] असमर्थ करना।

*Disabled*-1. [devoid of leg capacity] असमर्थ। 2. [physicall incapable] असमर्थ।

*Disability*— [Incapacity o legal disqualification] असमर्थता

*Absolute disability*—[whi while it continues, wholl disables a person, e.g., idioc outlawry] नितान्त असमर्थता।

*Partial disability* — आंशि असमर्थता।

**Disadvantage** —1. [Loss; detr ment] अलाभ; हानि। 2. [Unfavou able or prejudicial quality condition, circumstance or th like] असुविधा।

1. Advantages and disad vantages of caste system जातिप्रथा के लाभ और हानियाँ।

2. In England he had th disadvantage of being vegetarian. इंगलैण्ड में उसे शाका होने से असुविधा थी।

*Disadvantageous* ( Adj. )- [ Inconvenient ] असुविधाजनक 2. [*Prejudicial*] हानिकर।

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[1] Distinguished from 'अयोग्यता' ( Inability ), 'अयुक्ति' ( disqualificati 'अक्षमता' (incapacity.)

"Inability ordinarily suggests an inherent lack of power to perform thing in question; Disability now commonly implies some deprivation loss of the needed competency or qualification; as one may decline an o on account of **inability** (due to ill health, lack of means, etc.) to discharge duties; one may be ineligible to office on account of some legal disability judge is under a disability of deciding in his own case.' (Webster.)

"Disability expresses the absence of power or fitness, physical, m intellectual, or social, in a subject capable of it. Inability expresses absence in a subject incapable of it. Disqualification differs from disab in being more general, while Disability is commonly used of specific s privileges." (Smyth. Syn. Dis.)

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**Disaffection** — [ Alienation or want of affection or goodwill, especially towards government or those in authority] विद्वेष[1] ।

Attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty (I. P. C. 124A) सम्राट के प्रति विद्वेष उत्पन्न करने का प्रयत्न करता है ।

**Disaffirm**-[to refuse to confirm ; to repudiate] निराकृत करना ।

*To disaffirm a judgement*—निर्णय को निराकृत करना ।

*Disaffirmed*—निराकृत ।

*Disaffirmance* — [ Repudiation] निराकृति ।

**Disagree**—[to differ in opinion; to be at controversy ] असहमत होना ; वैमत्य होना ।

*Disagreement*—विमति ; वैमत्य ।

**Disallow**—[to deny the force or validity of ; to reject] अस्वीकार करना ।

**Disappear**—विलीन होना ; चंपत होना ।

**Disappoint**-निराश करना ; निराश होना ।

*Disappointed*—निराश ।

*Disappointment*—निराशा ।

**Disapprobation**—असंमति ।

**Disapprove**-1. [to refuse official approbation to] अनभिमत करना ।

*Disapproval*—अनभिमति ।

**Disarm**—निरस्त्र करना ; निः शस्त्र करना ।

*Disarmed*—निरस्त्र ; निः शस्त्र ।

*Disarmament* — निरस्त्रीकरण ; निःशस्त्रीकरण ।

**Disavow**—[to disown ; to repudiate] अपलापित करना ; हट जाना[2] ।

*Disavowal*—अपलापन ।

**Disbar**—[to expel from the bar or legal profession] वकीली करने से रोक देना ।

**Disbelief**—अविश्वास ।

*Disbelieve* — [ to refuse to believe] अविश्वास करना ।

**Disbench**—न्यायासन से हटाना ।

**Disburse**—[to pay out or expend ; to defray, usually from a public fund or treasury] व्यय करना ; उठाना ।

*Disbursement*—व्यय ।

**Discard**—दूर करना ।

**Discharge** — 1. [ to unload a ship] सामान उतारना । 2. [To fire off] छोड़ना ; चलाना । 3. [to relieve of a charge or office ; to dismiss from office] निकाल देना । 4. [ To liberate ; to dismiss one charged of an offence]

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[1] Distinguished from 'अनक्ति' (disloyalty.)

[2] Distinguished from 'नाहीं करना' (to deny). 'मुकरना' ( disown ), and 'छोड़ देना' (repudiate )

"To **disavow** is to refuse to acknowledge in a strong manner, with some solemnity. To **deny** is to contradict specifically. A **disavowal** is commonly volunteered ; a denial follows upon a specification. To **disown** is, as the term implies, to disavow or deny, as connected with one's self personally, to refuse to acknowledge personal interest, authorship or relationship generally. Repudiate is to force away from one's self what some other person or some external power would connect with us, as a gift, claim or responsibility." (Smyth, Syn, Dis.)

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प्रमुक्त करना ; छोड़ना । 5. [to pay one's debt] चुकाना ; शोधन करना । 6. [to cancel, annul or to set aside] निराकृत करना । 7. [to relieve of an obligation] प्रमुक्त करना । 8. [to perform a charge, function or office] पालन करना ; निर्वाह करना ।

1. To discharge a vessel. जहाज़ से सामान उतारना ।

2. To discharge a bullet. गोली चलाना ; गोली छोड़ना ।

3. To discharge of employment. नौकरी से निकाल देना ।

4. To discharge a prisoner. बन्दी को प्रमुक्त करना ; बन्दी को छोड़ना ।

5. To discharge a debt. ऋण चुकाना ; ऋण शोधन करना ।

6. (a) The order for daily attendance was discharged. दैनिक उपस्थिति की आज्ञा निराकृत करदी गई ।

(b) To discharge a rule. नियम को निराकृत करना ।

7 (a) To discharge a bankrupt — [to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy] दिवालिया को प्रमुक्त करना ।

(b) To discharge a surety. प्रतिभू को प्रमुक्त करना ।

8. To discharge one's duty. (a) कर्त्तव्य पालन करना । (b) कर्त्तव्य निर्वाह करना ।

D*ischarged*–1. [Acquitted or freed from obligation] प्रमुक्त । 2. [dismissed] प्रमुक्त ।

1. Discharged insolvent– प्रमुक्त परिक्षीण ।

2. Discharged soldier—प्रमुक्त सैनिक ।

(N.) 1. [An act of freeing from obligation, liability or restraint] प्रमुक्ति । 2. [Payment] चुकौती; शोधन । 3. [something that frees from obligation, a document, acquittance or certificate] चुकौती; चुकती-पत्र; शोधन-पत्र[1] । 4. [Fulfilment or execution] पालन; अनुष्ठान । 5. [Dismissal or reversal of an order of court] निराकृति ।

2. Discharge of a debt—ऋण शोधन ।

4. In the discharge of official duty. राज्य कार्यानुष्ठान में; आधिकारिक कर्त्तव्य निर्वाह में ।

**Disciple**—शिष्य; चेला ।

**Discipline**—अनुशासन ।

D*isciplinary action*—अनुशासन की कार्यवाही ।

The District Judge took disciplinary action against some of his subordinates. जिला न्यायाधीश ने अपने कुछ अधीन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्यवाही की ।

**Disclaim**—[To renounce a claim or title; to repudiate connection with] (अधियाचना) त्यागना; अनधियाचित करना ।

D*isclaimer*—[The action of disclaiming, renouncing or

[1] Wilson's Glossary, Page 781.

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repuditing a legal claim] अनधियाचना । 2. [ one who disclaims ] अनधियाचक ।

**Disclose**—[to expose to view] खोलना[1]; बताना ।

(a) To disclose a secret—भेद खोलना ।

(b) If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, etc. (S. 231 Contract Act) यदि संविद पूर्ण होने से पूर्व स्वामी अपने को बता देता है तो संविद करनेवाला दूसरा पक्ष संविद पालन करने से मना कर सकता है ।

**Discomfort** — [ Pain; distress; uneasiness] कष्ट; बेचैनी । 2. [That which causes distress or uncomfortableness] बाधा[2] ।

2. Discomfort of a neighbourhood—पड़ोस की बाधा ।

**Discontent**—[ unsatisfied state of mind] असंतोष ।

**Discontinue**— [ To cease; to break off ] छोड़ना; बन्द करना या होना ।

*Discontinuance*-1. [Interruption or breaking off; interruption occasioned by the failure of plaintiff to continue the suit from time to time as he ought, or failure to follow up his case] विच्छेद । 2. [cessation] अरति ।

1. (a) Discontinuance of a suit—वादविच्छेद ।

(b) Discontinuance of possession—भुक्ति विच्छेद ।

2. (a) Discontinuance of an easement—उपकरण की अवरति ।

*Discontinuous*. [Interrupted] अवरत ।

*Discontinuous easement* — [one that needs the act of man for its enjoyment] अवरत उपकरण ।

**Discount**—(N.) [An abatement or deduction from the amount or from the gross reckoning of anything] बट्टा ।

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[1] Distinguished from 'प्रकट करना' (to reveal), 'भण्डा फोड़ना' (to divulge),? 'कहना' (to tell), and 'प्रदर्शित करना' (to discover.)

"To Reveal is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed. To Disclose is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight or especially to reveal what has been kept secret, to Divialge is to communicate or make public (especially a secret or other private matter.)" (Webster's Dic.)

"**Reveal** differs from **disclose** as applying to matters of knowledge, while **disclose** is applicable to physical objects of sight......The term **reveal** conveys a favourable, as **divulge** an unfavourable, impression. We **reveal** under a sense of duty or for the benefit of another, we **divulge** to his injury in betrayal of a trust." [Smyth's Syn. Dic.]

[2] Discomfort of a neighbourhood connotes the same as "Annoyance. Per O' Brien C. J., Pembroke v. Warren, (1895) 1 I. R. 134.



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2. [A deduction made for payment before it is due or for prompt payment, of a bill or account] मिती काटा ।

V. [to give or receive the present worth (of a bill or note) before it is due ; to deduct or to leave out of account] बट्टा काटना ।

**Discourteous**—[ uncivil ; rude ] अविनीत ; रूखा ।

*Discourtesy* — [ Rudeness ] अविनय ।

**Discover** — 1. [ to disclose or expose to view (anything covered up or previously unseen ; to reveal ; to disclose to knowledge ] प्रदर्शित करना ; विदित होना । 2. [To find out or detect; to make discovery] अन्वेषण करना ।

1. (a) The party to whom interrogatories are served discovers by his affidavit, the nature of his case. ( Mulla's C. P. C., Page 657). जिस पक्ष को परिप्रश्न दिए जाते हैं वह शपथपत्र द्वारा अपने व्यवहार के रूप को प्रदर्शित करता है ।

1. (b) When an agreement is discovered to be void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement is bound to restore it. (S. 65 Contract Act.] किसी प्रतिज्ञा के निरर्थक विदित होने पर उससे जो लाभ किसी व्यक्ति को पहुँचा है, वह उसे लौटाना होगा ।

(c) Discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of an offence (S. 27 Evidence Act.) अभियुक्त से प्राप्त सूचना के फलस्वरूप विदित हुआ ।

2. Columbus discovered America. कोलंबस ने अमरीका का अन्वेषण किया ।

*Discovered* — [ Disclosed ; revealed] विवृत ; विदित ; प्रदर्शित ।

*Discovery*—1. [Revealing or disclosing ; disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title] विवृति । 2. [ Finding out or ascertaining something previously unknown or unrecognized ; exploration ] अन्वेषण ।

1. ( a ) *Discovery by Interrogatories.* O. 11. R. I. C. P. C.) परिप्रश्नों द्वारा विवृति ।

(b) *Discovery of documents.* O. 11. R. 12 C. P. C. ) लेखों की विवृति ।

(c) A bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of his assets. दिवालिया अपनी मालमता की पूर्ण विवृत करने के लिए बद्ध है ।

(d) The discovery of new and important matter or evidence. ( O. 47 R. 1 C. P. C.) नवीन एवं महत्वपूर्ण विषय अथवा प्रमाण की विवृति ।

(e) Discovery of facts or documents in consequence of information received from an accused. [S. 27 Evidence Act]

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अभियुक्त से प्राप्त सूचना के फलस्वरूप तथ्य अथवा लेख की विवृति ।

**Discredit** — 1. [ to disbelieve] अविश्वास करना । 2. [To cause disbelief ; to destroy confidence] अविश्वास कराना । 3. [To deprive of credit or good repute] बदनाम करना ; अपकीर्ति करना ।

1. The report is discredited. विवरण पर अविश्वास किया गया है ।

2. A witness is not discredited merely because the cross-examiner asked some questions impeaching his character when the answers are satisfactory. (118 I. C. 333). यदि कोई प्रत्यनुयोगी किसी साक्षी से उसके चरित्र पर आक्षेप करनेवाले प्रश्न करता है और वह उनका संतोषजनक उत्तर दे देता है तो केवल प्रश्नों के आधार पर उसका अविश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता ।

*Discredit*—(N.) 1. [Disbelief] अविश्वास । 2. [ Disrepute ] अपकीर्ति; बदनामी ।

*Discreditable*—[Disreputable] अपकीर्तिकारी ; अकीर्तिकर ।

*Discrediting*—अविश्वासकारी ।

**Discrepancy** — [ Variance ; contrariety] असंगति ।

*Discrepant*—असंगत ।

**Discretion**—[a power or right conferred upon public functionaries by law, of acting officially in certain circumstances according to the dictates of their own judgement and conscience, uncontrolled by the judgement or conscience of others] स्वेच्छा । 2. [Discernment] विवेक ।

*In his own discretion*-स्वेच्छया ; स्वेच्छानुसार ।

*To attain the age of discretion*—व्यवहारप्राप्त होना ।

*Discretionary*—[Left to discretion] विवेकाधीन ।

*Discretionary power*—विवेकाधीन शक्ति ।

**Discriminate**—[to differentiate or to distinguish] सूक्ष्म भेद करना ।

*Discrimination*-[The faculty of discriminating] अवबोध[1] ।

**Discuss**— [to reason upon by presenting favourable and adverse considerations ; to debate] पर्यालोचन करना ।

*Discussion*—पर्यालोचन[2] ।

**Disease**—रोग ।

*Diseased*—रोगी ; रोगग्रस्त ।

**Disencumber**— [ To relieve or

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[1] Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary.

[2] Distinguished from 'वादविवाद' (debate), 'विमर्श' (deliberation) and 'विवाद' (dispute) and 'तर्क' (Argument.)

"To discuss is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con. To Argue (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position. To Debate is to argue formally or publicly (as between opposing parties), or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self. Dispute, in the present usage, ordinarily implies contentious or heated argument. (Webster.)

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free from encumbrances] हलका करना ; भार से मुक्त करना ।

**Disengage**—[to free from engagement, pledge, contract or obligation] छुड़ाना ।

*Disengaged*-1. [Not engaged or occupied] खाली ।

**Disfavour** — [ unfavourable regard] अननुग्रह; अकृपा ।

**Disfigure**-[to deface; to deform] बिगाड़ना; विरूप करना ।

*Disfigured*—विरूप ।

*Disfigurement*- [defacement] विरूपता । 2. [The act of disfiguring] विरूपकरण ।

**Disfranchise**—मताधिकार विहीन करना ।

*Disfranchisement*-मताधिकारविहीन करण ।

**Disgrace** — 1. [ to dishonour] अपमान करना । 2. [to keep out of favour] अकृपा करना ।

1. His ignorance disgraced him. अज्ञान के कारण उसका अपमान हुआ ।

2. To be in disgrace. आँख से गिरना; अकृपा का भाजन होना ।

*Disgrace*—(N.) अपमान; अकृपा ।

*Disgraceful* —अपमानजनक; लज्जास्पद ।

**Disguise** — [ to change the appearance of] वेश बदलना ।

(N.) वेशान्तर ।

**Dishonest**—खोटा;[1] बेईमान ।

A dishonest man-खोटा आदमी ।

*Dishonestly*—धोखे से; बेईमानी से ।

*Dishonesty*—खोटापन; बेईमानी ।

**Dishonour** — 1. [to refuse or neglect to accept or pay when duly presented for payment a bill of exchange, promissory note or draft on a bank] नकारना । 2. [to disgrace] अपमानित करना ।

(N.)—1. [The non-payment or non-acceptance of a commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn] नकारना । 2. [Disgrace] अपमान ।

*Dishonourable*—अपमानजनक ।

**Disinfect**—निःसंक्रामक करना ।

*Disinfectant*—निःसंक्रामक ।

**Disinherit**—[to deprive a person of inheritance] दायविहीन करना ।

*Disinherited* —दायविहीन ।

*Disinheritance*—1. [State of being disinherited ] दायविहीनता । 2. [ Depriving a person of his inheritance] निर्दायकरण ।

**Disinterested**—निर्लिप्त ।

*Disinterested witness* —निर्लिप्त साक्षी ।

**Disloyal**—राजद्रोही ।

*Disloyalty*—राजद्रोह ।

**Dismember**—1. [ to tear off] छेदना । 2. [divide] विच्छिन्न करना ।

*Dismembered*—छिन्न ।

*Dismemberment* — छेदन[2] । 2. [division] विच्छेद ।

**Dismiss**—1. [To remove from office, position or employ

[1] Opposite of 'खरा' (honest).

[2] Wilson's Glossary, Page, 171.

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ment] निकाल देना; पदच्युत करना; अपदस्थ करना । 2. [to reject] अपास्त करना ।

1. The master dismissed his servant. स्वामी ने अपने सेवक को निकाल दिया ।

2. The suit is dismissed with costs. वाद व्ययसहित अपास्त किया गया ।

*Dismissed* — 1. [Removed from office] पदच्युत; अपदस्थ । 2. [Rejected] अपास्त ।

*Dismissed for default*—अनुपस्थान के कारण अपास्त ।

*Dismissal* — 1. [ Removal from office] पदच्युति । 2. [Rejection] अपासन ।

*Dismissal of action*–कार्यअपासन ।

*Dismissal of execution petition*– साधन पत्र का अपासन ।

*Dismissal for default*—अनुपस्थान के कारण अपासन ।

Disobey—[to refuse or neglect to obey] आज्ञा न मानना ।

*Disobedience* — [ Refusal or neglect to obey] अनाज्ञा ।

*Disobedient*—अनाज्ञाकारी ।

Disorder—1. [Want of order; confusion] अस्त व्यस्त अवस्था । 2. [Breach of puplic order; an ailment] गड़बड़ ।

1. The papers are in disorder. कागज़ अस्त व्यस्त अवस्था में हैं ।

2. (a) There is some disorder in the city. नगर में आज कुछ गड़बड़ है ।

(b) There is a slight disorder in my eye. मेरी आँख में कुछ गड़बड़ है ।

(V.) 1. [to put out of order अस्तव्यस्त करना ।

*Disordered*—अस्तव्यस्त ।

*Disorderly* — 1. [ unruly; tumultuous; lawless] अव्यवस्थित । 2. [offensive to good morals or public decency] उच्छृंखल ।

1. Disorderly assembly—अव्यवस्थित सभा ।

2. Disorderly man — उच्छृंखल व्यक्ति ।

Disown — [ to repudiate; to disclaim] मुकरना[1] ।

Disparage — [ to treat slightingly; to undervalue ] उपेक्षा करना ; तिरस्कार करना ।

*Disparaged*—उपेक्षित; तिरस्कृत ।

*Disparagement*–उपेक्षा; तिरस्कार ।

Disparity—असमानता; प्रभेद ।

Dispassionate—[Impartial] विरक्त ।

*From dispassionate point of view*— विरक्त भाव से; निष्पक्ष भाव से ।

Dispatch—1. [to send off] भेजना ।

(N.) 1. [ Sending off a message or messanger] भेजना । 2. [ A message dispatched ] वाचिक[2] ।

Dispauper—[ to deprive of the right to sue in forma pauperis] निराकाशेश[3] करना ।

[1] Distinguished from 'नाही करना' (deny), 'छोड़ देना' ( to repudiate ) and 'हट जाना' (to disavow). See disavow.

[2] Wilson's Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

[3] In Smritis 'आकाशेश' (Any helpless person, such as a child, a woman, a pauper, who has no other possession than the air—Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary) has been used for a pauper.

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**Dispel**—[to clear away] दूर करना ।

*To dispel doubt or fear* –संदेह अथवा भय दूर करना ।

**Dispense**–1. [to distribute] बाँटना; वितरण करना । 2. [to deal out] करना । 3. [to exempt or excuse from doing something] विमुक्त करना; हटाना ।

1. To dispense medicines. दवा बाँटना; औषध वितरण करना ।

2. He dispenses equal justice to all. वह सबके लिए समान न्याय करता है ।

3. (a) You can easily dispense with his services. आप सुगमता से उसे उसकी सेवाओं से विमुक्त कर सकते हैं ।

(b) To dispense with one's services. नौकरी से हटाना ।

D*ispensation*—[The relaxation or suspension of a law in some particular instance] विमुक्त करना ।

1. A way of preventing the king's dispensation with Acts. राजा द्वारा विधानों से विमुक्त करने की प्रणाली को रोकने का उपाय ।

*Dispensary*—औषधालय ।

**Disperse** — [ To scatter in all directions ] तितर बितर होना ; तितर बितर करना ।

*To disperse an unlawful assembly by use of force.* अवैध मंडली को बलपूर्वक तितर बितर करना ।

**Displace**—[ to oust ; to remove from a position, dignity or office ] हटाना ; निकाल देना । 2. [to put out of place] कुठौर रखना ; इधर उधर रखना ।

1. To displace an officer. अधिकारी को पद से हटाना ।

2. The papers are displaced. कागज कुठौर रख दिए हैं । अथवा, कागज इधर उधर रख दिए गए हैं ।

**Displease**–[to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction or dislike] अप्रसन्न करना ।

D*isplеasure*—अप्रसन्नता ।

**Dispose of** —1. [ to finish ] समाप्त करना । 2. [to sell] बेचना ।

1. How many cases has the judge disposed of. न्यायाधीश ने कितने व्यवहारों को समाप्त कर दिया है ।

2. He has disposed of all his property. उसने अपनी समस्त सम्पत्ति बेच दी है ।

**Dispose to**—[ to make ] बनाना; करना । [to incline ] उद्यत होना ।

Sad news disposes him to melancholy. दुःखद समाचार उसे उदास कर देता है ।

3. He is not disposed to do it. वह इसे करने के लिए उद्यत नहीं है ।

D*isposal*— 1. [ Power ] वश । 2. [Alienation] दे देना । 3. [The action of disposing of ] समाप्त करण ।

1. Now it is at your disposal. अब यह आप के वश में है ।

2. Disposal of property. सम्पति दे देना ।

His disposal of cases is satisfactory. उनके निर्णीत व्यवहार की संख्या संतोषजनक है । अथवा, उनका व्यवहार समाप्त करण संतोषजनक है ।

D*ispo sition*—स्वभाव ।

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**Dispossess**—[to oust or dislodge a person from possession of property] निर्भुक्त करना ; भुक्तिविहीन करना ; निकाल देना ।

*Dispossessed*—निर्भुक्त ।

*Dispossession*—[Act of dispossession ; state of being dispossessed] निर्भुक्ति[1] ; भुक्तिविहीनता ।

*Dispossession otherwise than in due course of law*—विधि विरुद्ध निर्भुक्ति ।

**Disprove**—असिद्ध करना ।

*Disproved*—असिद्ध ।

*Disproof*—असिद्धि ।

**Dispute** ( V. )—विवाद करना ; झगड़ा करना ; झगड़ना ।

(N.) विवाद ; झगड़ा ।

**Disqualify**-अयुक्त ठहराना ; अयुक्त करना ।

*Disqualified*—अयुक्त ।

*Disqualification*—(N.) अयुक्ति ।

**Disseminate** (V.)—[to spread or extend by dispersion ; to spread abroad ; to diffuse] फैलाना ; प्रचार करना ।

Whenever a Magistrate...... has information that there is......any person who...disseminates......seditious matter, ......he (such Magistrate) may require such person.........to execute a bond .....for good behaviour.........(Section 108 Cr. P. C.). जब किसी दंडनायक को यह सूचना प्राप्त हुई हो कि कोई व्यक्ति उपजापक विषय का प्रचार कर रहा है तो वह ऐसे व्यक्ति से सदाचरण-करण लिखा सकता है ।

*Dissemination (N.)*—प्रचार ।

*Disseminator*—प्रचारक ।

**Dissent**-[contrariety of opinion] विमति ।

*Dissenting or dissentient*—विमत[2] ।

*Dissenting judgement*—विमत निर्णय ।

*Dissenting opinion*—वैमत्य ।

*Dissension*—वैमत्य ।

**Dissolution**—भंग[3] ।

Dissolve—(V.) भंग करना ।

**Dissimilar**—असमान ; विरोधी ।

*Dissimilarity*—असमानता ; विरोध ।

**Distance**—दूरी ।

*Distant*—दूर ।

*Distant kindred*—साकुल्य[4]; बन्धु[5] ।

**Distillation**—(मद्य) संधान ।

*Distillery*—शराब की भट्टी ।

*Distiller*—शराब खींचनेवाला ।

**Distinct**-1. [Different; separate] भिन्न । 2. [clear] स्पष्ट ।

*Distinct offence*—[An offence entirely unconnected with a former offence charged] भिन्न अपराध ।

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[1] Distinguished from 'बेदखली';'निःसारण' (ejectment.)

[2] 'विमत' means 'disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion.' (Apte: Sanskrit English Dictionary.)

[3] See note on Adjournment.

[4] 'साकुल्य' means 'A Kinsman, or, more usually, a distant kinsman, not nearer than five, seven or ten degrees.' (Wilson's Glossary, Page 729).

[5] 'बन्धु' means 'a cognate kinsman in a remote degree.' (Wilson's Glossary, Page 91).

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*Distinctive*—विशेष ।

*Distinctive device or mark*—विशेष लक्षण ।

*Distinctly*— 1. [clearly] स्पष्ट रूप से । 2. [separately] पृथक् ।

**Distinguish**—[To point out an essential difference between] भेद दिखाना ; भेद बताना ।

*Distinguished* — [Discriminated] विशेषित ।

**Distrain**- [To levy a distress upon a (person) in order to obtain payment of a debt by sale of the goods taken] निरुद्ध करना ।

*Distraint*—[Act or proceeding of distraining] निरुद्धि ।

**Distress** (*N.*)—[Act or remedy of distraining; the seizure and detention of goods of another by way of pledge for the reparation of injury, by the sale of the goods seized] धृति । 2. [suffering or anguish] यातना ।

*Distress for recovery of rent*-लगान अथवा किराया प्राप्त करने के लिए धृति ।

(V.)—[To levy a distress upon; to distrain] धृत करना ।

**Distribute**—1. [To divide among several or many] बाँटना; वितरण करना ।

*Distributed*—विभक्त ।

*Distribution* —वितरण ।

*Rateable distribution*—समानुपातिक वितरण ।

*Distributive*—विभागात्मक ।

**District**—जिला; जनपद ।

*District Board*—जानपद समि[illegible]

*District court* -जिला न्याया[illegible] जानपद न्यायालय ।

*District Judge*—जिला न्यायाधी[illegible] जानपद न्यायाधीश ।

*District magistrate*—जिला दं[illegible]नायक; जानपद दंडनायक ।

**Distrust**—[want of confidence] अविश्वास ।

*Distrustful*—अविश्वासी ।

**Disturb** — 1. [To agitate and destroy (quiet etc.); to break up the quiet, tranquillity or rest of] गड़बड़ करना; भंग करना । [illegible] [To interfere with in the lawful enjoyment of a right or possession] विघ्न डालना ।

1. To disturb public peace-लोक शान्ति भंग करना ।

2. To disturb the possession-भुक्ति में विघ्न डालना ।

*Disturbance*— (N.) 1. [A[illegible] interruption of a state of peace or quiet] भंग; बाधा । [illegible] [Public commotion or agitation] गड़बड़; उपद्रव । 3. [The interruption of a right] विघ्न ।

*Disturbance of public pea[illegible]*—लोकशान्ति का भंग ।

*Disturbance in enjoyment of an easement*—उपकरण के उपभो[illegible] विघ्न ।

**Disuse** — [cessation of use, practice or exercise] अव्यव[illegible] काम में न आना ।

**Ditch**—खाई ।

**Divest**—see devest.

**Divide**—बाँटना; विभाजित करना ।

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*Divided*—विभक्त ।

*Division*—बटवारा; भाग; विभाजन ।

*Dividend*—[A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons especially the total sum payable as interest on a loan or as the profit of a joint stock company] लाभ्यांश ।

**Divorce**—विविच्छेद; विवाह-विच्छेद ।

**Docket** — 1. [A bill tied to goods] अंकपट । 2. [Small piece of paper containing the heads of a writing] संग्रहपत्रक । 3. [List of those who have cases in a court] अर्थी नामावलि पत्र ।

**Doctrine**—तत्व; सिद्धान्त ।

**Document**—[An instrument on which is recorded any matter which may be used as evidence] लेख ।

*False document*—कूट लेख ।

*Forged document*—कपट लेख ।

*Public document*—लोक लेख ।

*Private document* — वैयक्तिक लेख ।

*Document of title*—आगम लेख ।

*Documentary*—लिखित ।

*Documentary evidence* — लिखित प्रमाण ।

**Domestic**—1. [of or pertaining to one's house or home] घरेलू । 2. [tame] पालतू ।

*Domestic building* — रहने का घर ।

*Domestic servant*—घरेलू नौकर ।

*Domestic purpose*—घरेलू काम ।

*Domestic animal*—पालतू पशु ।

**Domicile**— [A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time; a residence accepted as a final abode] समावास ।

*Domiciled*—समावासित[1] ।

**Dominant** — [Predominant; controlling] अधिशासक ।

*Dominant heritage* — [The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which a right of easement exists] अधिशासक दाय[2] ।

*Dominant owner* — अधिशासक स्वामी ।

*Dominant tenement* — [The estate or tenement in favour of which a servitude or easement exists] अधिशासक प्रगृह[3] ।

**Dominate** – [to have or exercise control] अधिशासित रखना; अधिशासन करना ।

*To dominate the will of another*—(S. 16 Contract Act.) दूसरे की इच्छा को अधिशासित रखना; अथवा, दूसरे की इच्छा पर अधिशासन करना ।

*Domination*—[supremacy; sovereignty] अधिशासन ।

*Dominion* — 1. [Territory governed or over which authority is exercised] अधिराज्य ।

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[1]See 'Abode' for distinction between 'abode', residence and domicile.

[2]Compare with 'अधिशासित दाय' (Servient heritage).

[3]Distinguished from 'गृह' (house).



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2. [ Control ; supremacy ] अधिशासन ।

**Donate**—[To give for specific object ; to bestow freely ; to give gratuitously] दान देना ।

*Donation*—दान ।

*Donee*—देयी ; दानग्रहीता ।

*Donor*—दाता ।

**Dormant partner**—अकर्त्ता साझी ।

**Doubt**—शंका[1] ।

*Benefit of doubt*—शंकालाभ ।

*Doubtful*—संदिग्ध ।

*Doubtful title*—संदिग्ध आगम ।

**Dower**—महर ; विशुल्क[2] ।

*Deferred dower*—महर मुअज्जल ; विलम्बित विशुल्क ।

*Prompt dower*—महर मुअज्जल ; तत्काल विशुल्क ।

**Dowry**—दायजा ; दहेज ।

**Dozen**—दर्जन ।

**Draft**—1. [Order for money] हुण्डिका पत्र । 2. [A tentative provisional writing ; a rough copy of a document] पाण्डुलेख ।

*Draftsman*—आलेखक[3] ।

**Drain**—नाली ।

**Draw**—1. [To write in d... form ; to prepare a draft of...] लिखना । 2. [To attract] आ... करना । 3. [To withdraw ; ... deduce] निकालना ।

1. (a) To draw a bill o... exchange —हुँडी लिखना ।

(b) To draw a sal... deed—विक्रय पत्र लिखना ।

2. To draw attention to—ध्यान आकर्षित करना ।

3. (a) To draw mone... (from a bank)—रुपया निकालना ।

(b) To draw an i... ference—निष्कर्ष निकालना ।

*To draw lots*—गोली डाल... गुटिका डालना ।

*Drawee*—[The person o... whom a bill is drawn or ... whom the bill is addressed... the person directed by a bi... to pay] (हुँडी का) भुगतान करने वा... (हुँडी) भुगतानक ।

*Drawee in case of need*—... आवश्यकताकालीन भुगतानक ।

*Drawing*—1. (हुँडी) लिख...

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[1]Distinguished from Suspicion (सन्देह), and 'Distrust' (अविश्वास).

"Doubt implies lack of certainty, Distrust want of confide... respecting something or (especially) some one ; Suspicion, as here compa... is more or less hostile distrust, especially on slight or insufficient evide... (Webster).

[2]Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane gives two meanings of the w... 'शुल्क:' 'One meaning of Sulka is 'tax or toll on merchandise.' An... sense is 'the fee paid to the bride or her parents by the bridegroom in c... sideration of marriage'." In order to distinguish between the two, the l... may be termed as 'विवाह शुल्क' which is shortened as 'विशुल्क'.

[3]Distinguished from "Scribe" (लिपिकार)

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2. [ A representation on a plane surface by means of lines and shades ] आलेख्य । 3. [ The drawing of lots ] गोली डालना ; गुटिका डालना ।

*Drawer*—1. [ A person who draws an instrument] लिखिया । 2. [ A person who draws a bill of exchange] हुँडीकार ।

**Drawback**—1. [Disadvantage; hindrance] असुविधा ; बाधा । 2. [An amount paid back from a charge previously made; especially, a certain amount of excise or import duty remitted when the commodities on which it has been paid are exported ] फिरता[1] । 1. The rain was a drawback to our outing. हमारे बाहर जाने में वर्षा बाधक थी ।

**Driftway**—[A road or way along which cattle are driven ; a drove-way ; it is "a right of way restricted to foot passengers, or restricted to foot passengers and horsemen and cattle[2]". Here drift means 'drive.' ] डहर ।

**Drive**—1. [ To make move ] हाँकना ; चलाना । To drive a vehicle—गाड़ी चलाना ।

*Driver*—हाँकने वाला ; चालक ।

**Drought**—[ Lack of rain ] सूखा: अनावृष्टि ।

Droughty—सूखा ; शुष्क ।

**Drove**-[A collection of cattle driven] पोहार ।

*Drover*—चरवाहा ; गोचारक । 2. [A dealer in cattle] (पशु) व्यापारी ।

*Droving*—पशु-व्यापार ।

**Drug**—[A substance used as a medicine, or in composition of medicines, for internal or external use, specifically a narcotic or opiate] भेषज[3] ।

*Druggist*—भेषजकार ।

**Drum**—ढोल ।

*To publish by beat of drum*-डौंड़ी पीटना ; मुनादी करना ।

*Drummer*—ढोलिया ; डौंड़ी पीटने वाला ।

**Drunkard**—मादपी[4] ; पियक्कड़ ; शराबी ।

*Drunkenness*—मद ; माद ; नशा ।

**Dry** ( Adj. )—1. [ Free from moisture ] सूखा ; शुष्क । 2. [Destitute of that which interests or amuses ] शुष्क ; रूखा ; नीरस । 3. [ In or on which the sale of intoxcating liquor is prohibited] मद्यनिषेधित ।

1. (a) Dry climate—शुष्क जलवायु ।

(b) Dry wood—सूखी लकड़ी

2. (a) Dry lecture—नीरस भाषण ।

(b) Dry person—शुष्क व्यक्ति ; रूखा आदमी ।

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[1]Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary.

[2]Per Jessel M. R. Cannon V. Villars, 8 Ch. D. 421.

[3]Distinguished from 'औषधि' (medicine).

[4]Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary.

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3. Dry district—मद्यनिषेधित जिला।

**Due** (*N.*)—1. That which is due to any one legally or morally] देना ; देय । 2. [That which one has to receive; that which may be claimed as of right] पाना ; लेना ; प्रतिदेय । 3. [A legal charge, toll, tribute, fee, or the like, chiefly in plural] देन ।

1. There are two hundred rupees due to him from me. मुझे उसको दो सौ रुपये देने हैं।

2. There are ten rupees due me from you. आपसे मुझे दस रुपये पाने हैं।

3. To clear dues. देय देना ; देन देना।

(Adj.)—1. [Fitting or proper] यथेष्ट ; उचित ; ठीक । 2. [Adequate] पर्याप्त । 3. [owing to; cause by; in consequence of] के कारण ; फलस्वरूप ।

1. (a) To render due respect-यथेष्ट सत्कार करना।

(b) To inflict a due penalty—यथेष्ट आदंड[1] देना।

2. I have decided this after due consideration of all the circumstances. समस्त परिस्थितियों पर पर्याप्त विचार करने के पश्चात् मैंने यह निश्चय किया है।

3. The difficulty is really due to our igrorance (Jowett). वास्तव में हमारा अज्ञान कठिनाई का कारण है।

*In due course*—साधारण प्रकार से।

**Due** *course of law or in due process of law*—[That course of legal proceedings that is in accordance with the law of the land] विधि अनुसार।

**Due** *date*—नियत तिथि।

**Due** *diligence*—यथेष्ट तत्परता ; यथेष्ट परिश्रम।

**Due** *notice*—यथेष्ट सूचना।

**Due** *service*—[Service made in proper time and in proper manner] यथोचित तामील।

**Duly**—[Due manner, order, form or season] यथाविधि ; विधिवत् ; उचित रीति से ; उचित ; यथासमय; ठीक ठीक।

*Duly arrested* — [Arrested under proper authority and manner] यथाविधि आसीधित ; उचित रीति से पकड़ा हुआ।

**Duly** *authorized*-[Conferred with authority in required manner] यथाविधि अधिकृत।

**Duly** *served*—[*Served in the manner prescribed by law*] यथाविधि तामील किया हुआ।

**Duly** *stamped* — [Affixed with stamp of proper amount] उचित मुद्रिकायुक्त।

[1]Distinguished from 'दंड' (punishment), and 'अर्थदंड' (Fine).

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*Duly sworn*–[lawfully sworn] विधिअनुसार शापित[1] ।

*Your letter was duly received* —आपका पत्र यथासमय प्राप्त हुआ ।

**Dumb**—गूँगा ; मूक ।

*Dumb bidding*—[In sales at auction when the amount which the owner of the thing offered for sale is willing to take is written and placed by the owner under a candlestick and it is agreed that no bidding shall avail unless equal to that] मूक बोली ; चुप बोली ।

*Dumbness*—मूकता ; गूँगापन ।

*Dungeon*—काला कारागार ; अन्धकूप ।

**Duplicate** — [ A copy of the original ; a counterpart] द्वितीय प्रति ।

*Duplication*—प्रतिलिपिकरण ।

**Duplicity**—1. [Double dealing] दोहरीचाल ; दुरंगीभाव । 2. [The use of two or more distinct allegations where one is sufficient ; the union of two incompatible offences] दोहरापन ।

**Durable** — [Able to endure or continue in a particular condition] टिकाऊ ; मज़बूत ।

*Durability* — टिकाव ; मज़बूती ; अक्षयता ।

**Duration** — [ Continuance in time] काल ; परिमाण[2] ।

*Duration of life*—जीवनकाल ; आयुपरिमाण ।

*During*—में ; बीच ; मध्य में ; जब तक ; पर्यन्त ।

*During coverture*—[During the continuance of marriage] पतिआश्रय में ।

*During the Suit*–वाद के मध्य में ।

*During life*—जीवनकाल में ।

**Duress**—[ Compulsion or constraint by which a person is illegally forced to do, or forbear some act] (अनुचित) दबाव ।

**Duty**—1. [That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do or refrain from doing ; that which one ought to do ; service morally obligatory ] कर्त्तव्य । 2. [ Any payment, service or other render un-

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[1]According to Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary 'शापित' means 'sworn'.

[2]Hindi Scientific Glossary of Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

[3]Distinguished from 'अधिकर्तव्य' (Obligation).

"Obligation commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than Duty ; as, a sense of duty (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of obligation (regarding what one feels bound or constrained to do, for some particular reason or in some particular case)." "Law and conscience dictate to a man what is his duty, and the neglect of it is a violation of right or virtue. Obligation is more practical, and is dictated

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posed and recoverable by law or custom, especially one payable to the government; specifically, any sum of money required by law to be paid as a tax on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods] शुल्क[1] । 3. [Business, office or function] काम ; कर्त्तव्य ; नियुक्ति ।

3. (*a*) It is not my duty. यह मेरा काम नहीं है ।

(*b*) Duties of a judge—न्यायाधीश के कर्त्तव्य ।

(*c*) Who is on duty—किसकी नियुक्ति है ?

*Absolute duty*—निरपेक्ष कर्त्तव्य ।

*Advalorem duty* — मूल्यानुसार शुल्क ।

*Fixed duty*—नियत शुल्क ।

*Primary duty* — प्रथम कर्त्तव्य ; मुख्य कर्त्तव्य ।

*Relative duty*—सापेक्ष कर्त्तव्य ।

*Secondary duty*—गौण कर्त्तव्य ।

*Dutiable*—[Subject to a duty; liable to duty] शुल्कीय ।

*Dutiable goods*—शुल्कीय पदार्थ; शुल्कीय वस्तु ।

*Dutiable value*—[The value of the property for the purpose of levy of duty after the debts or other allowances or exceptation authorized by the Act are deducted] शुल्कीय मूल्य ।

*Free from duty*—निःशुल्क ।

*Dutiful* — [Submissive to natural or legal superiors

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rather by usage and propriety. Obligation has also very often the sense of the power that binds while duty is the thing enforced. A duty never can be against reason; an obligation may be even absurd, as depending upon custom. Obligation is defined by the extent of the power which obliges; duty by the ability of the subject who performs." (Smyths' Synonyms Discriminated).

[1]According to 'शुक्रनीति' शुल्क is "the tolls or customs duties levied from vendors and purchasers on merchandise carried into or out of the kingdom":

"विक्रतृक्रेतृतो राजभागः शुल्कमुदाहृतं ।
शुल्कदेशाहट्टमार्गाः करसीमाः प्रकीर्तिता : ।
वस्तुजातस्यैकवारं शुल्कंग्राह्य प्रयत्नतः ॥

The word 'बलि', (suggested by some for 'duty'), which is also an ancient word for a tax paid to the king, appears to be akin to land revenue being 'the sixth part of the produce of land levied by the king as tax":

"प्रजाभ्यो बल्यर्थं संवत्सरेण धान्यतः षंष्ठमंशमादद्यात् ।
विष्णुसंहिता, अ० ३, १० ॥

सांवत्सरिकमाप्तैश्च राष्ट्रादाहारयेद्बलिम् ।
स्याच्चाम्नायपरो लोके वर्तेत पितृ वन्नृषु ॥
—मनुस्मृति, अ० ७, ८० ॥

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obedient, as to parents or superiors] कर्त्तव्य परायण।

*Dutiful servant* — कर्त्तव्यपरायण सेवक।

*Dutiful son*—कर्त्तव्यपरायण पुत्र।

**Dwell**—[To inhabit ; to reside] रहना ; बसना।

*Dweller*—रहने वाला ; वासी।

*Dwelling*—घर ; गृह।

*Dwelling house*—रहने का घर ; वासगृह।

*Dwelling place* — वासस्थान ; रहने का स्थान।

*Dying declaration* — मरणासन्न प्रकथन।

*Dying without issue*—निस्सन्तान मरन।

*Dynamic*]—प्रगतिशील।

*Dynasty*—राजवंश।

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# E

**Each**—Every (one of two or more) regarded separately] प्रत्येक।

*Each day*—प्रतिदिन[1]।

*Each month*—प्रतिमास।

*Each night*—प्रतिरात्रि।

*Each other*—एक दूसरा।

We saw at each other's face—हमने एक दूसरे के मुख को देखा।

They beat each other—उन्होंने एक दूसरे को मारा।

*With each other*—परस्पर; आपस में।

**Eager**—उत्सुक; अतीच्छ।

*Eagerly*—उत्सुकता से; अतीच्छा से।

*Eagerness*—उत्सुकता; अतीच्छा।

**Ear**—1 [The organ of hearing in men and animals] कान; कर्ण।

2. [The part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds]—(अनाज की) बाल।

*Outer ear*—श्रुतिमण्डल।

*Tip of the ear*—पालि।

*Lobe of the ear*—कर्णलतिका।

*Root of the ear*—श्रुतिमूल; कर्णजाह

*Hollow of the ear*—श्रवणोदर।

*To give ear to*—सुनना; ध्यान देना।

*To poison one's ear*—कान भरना।

*Set by the ears*—लड़ा देना।

*To turn a deaf ear*—कान न देना; आनाकानी करना।

*Ear-mark*—(N.)—[Identifying mark; mark of ownership] परिचिह्न (परिचय + चिह्न)।

(V.)—[To assign (money etc.) to a definite purpose] निर्दिष्ट करना। Sums earmarked for extinction of licenses—अनुज्ञा के उपशम के लिए निर्दिष्ट धन।

*Ear-witness*—[one whose testimony is based upon his own hearing] श्रुतसाक्षी।

**Early**—(Adj.)— 1. [Forward; prior in time] पूर्व; अग्र। 2 [Ancient] प्राचीन; पूर्वकालीन e.g., early history प्राचीन इतिहास।

(Adv.) शीघ्र।

*Early in the morning*—प्रातःकाल; तड़के।

*Earlier*—पहले।

*Earliest*—शीघ्रातिशीघ्र।

*At one's earliest convenience*—सुविधानुसार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र।

**Earn**—[To acquire by labour, service or performance] कमाना; अर्जन करना।

*Earned*—कमाया हुआ; अर्जित; उपार्जित।

*Earned leave*—अर्जित छुट्टी; उपार्जित अवकाश।

*Earning*—[That which is earned by labour or invested capital] कमाई; उपार्जन।

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1. In vernacular the idea is sometimes expressed by doubling the main word, e. g. दिन दिन (each day), मास मास (each month) घर घर (each house) etc.

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**Earnest** *(N.)*—[Something of value given by a buyer to a seller to bind the bargain] साई; बयाना ; अग्रिम ।

(Adj.)—[ Intently serious in purpose, feeling, conviction or action ] उद्युक्त ; समाहित ; भरसक ।

The matter deserves earnest consideration—इस विषय को आपके समाहित विचार की आवश्यकता है ।

*Earnest effort*—भरसक प्रयत्न ; उद्युक्त प्रयत्न ।

*Earnest money*—साई ; बयाना ; अग्रिम ।

**Earth**—भूमि ।

*Attached to the earth*—भूमि से प्रजुष्ट ।

**Easement**—[An accrued privilege or right of use or enjoyment falling short of ownership, which an owner or possessor of land has, by virtue of his ownership or possession, in the land of another] उपकरण[1] ।

*Accessory easement*—आ
उपकरण ।

*Apparent easement*—[A
easement the existence of wh
is shown by some perman
sign, which, upon car
inspection by a compet
person, would be visible to hi
प्रत्यक्ष उपकरण ।

*Continuous easement*—[O
whose enjoyment is, or may
continued without the act
man] अविरल उपकरण ; अव्याहत[2] उप

*Customary easement*—आचा
उपकरण ।

*Discontinuous easement*-
[One that needs the act
man for its enjoyment] अवि
उपकरण ।

*Easement of necessity*
आवश्यक उपकरण ।

*Prescriptive easement*
चिरकालिकी[3] उपकरण ।

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1. So far we have not been able to find out ancient technical term equiva
of 'easement'. Monier Williams has given 'उपकरण' as its equivalent in
Anglo-Sanskrit Dectionary. An easement is a right which the owner or occu
of dominant heritage has, as such, to do something on the servient heritage
the beneficial enjoyment of such dominant heritage. 'उपकरण' is also s
'means' or 'instrument' helping or assisting the enjoyment of dominant teneme
The term 'आभुक्ति' mentioned in "आरक्षिक शब्दावली" of Nagri Pracharini S
appears to have been derived from 'भुक्ति' (Possession) by adding prefix 'आ'.

2. पिता पितामहो यस्य जीवेच्च प्रपितामहः ।
त्रिंशत्समा या तु भुक्ता भूमिरव्याहता परैः ॥

3. Prescriptive means 'consisting in, or acquired by, or pertaining to
arising from prescription', and prescription means 'the establishment of a
or claim to a thing by vertue of immemorial use or enjoyment' (Webster).
Narad Smriti 'चिरकालिकी भुक्ति' has been used for 'possession from ti
immemorial:

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*Acquisition of easement*—उपकरण की अवाप्ति ।

*Disturbance of easement*—उपकरण में विघ्न ।

*Extinction of easement*—उपकरण का उपशम ।

*Imposition of easement*—उपकरण का आरोपण ।

*Revival of easement*—उपकरण का पुनरुद्धार ।

*Suspension of easement*—उपकरण का स्थगन ।

*Transfer of easement*—उपकरण का हस्तान्तर ।

**East**—पूर्व ।

**Easy**—1. [Causing little difficulty ; not hard to do] सरल 2. [Not difficult to move influence] सुगम । 3. [Not oppressive] सरल 4. [Free from care or apprehension] निश्चिन्त ।

2. Easy victim—सुगम शिकार ।

3 (*a*) Easy terms—सरल पण ।

(*b*) Easy rate of interest—ब्याज की सरल दर ।

4. Easy mind—निश्चिन्त मस्तिष्क ।

*Easily*—सरलता से ; सुगमता से ।

*Easiness*—सरलता ; सुगमता ।

**Eatable**—भक्ष्य ; खाद्य ; भोज्य ।

**Eaves**—[The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof] नीव्र ; ओलती ; ओरी ।

**Ebb**—भाटा ।

**Ebriety**—माद ।

**Eccentric**—1. [deviating from the centre] उत्केन्द्र । 2. [whimsical] सनकी ।

*Eccentricity*—सनक ; उत्केन्द्रता ।

**Ecclesiastic**—[Clergyman] पादरी

*Ecclesiastical*—गिरजा संबंधी ।

*Ecclesiastical law* — गिरजा संबंधी विधि ।

**Echo**—प्रतिध्वनि.; गूंज ।

**Economy**—1. [Political economy] अर्थशास्त्र । 2. [Frugality] मितव्ययता ।

*Economic*—आर्थिक ।

*Economic necessity*—आर्थिक आवश्यकता ।

*Economic organization*—आर्थिक संघटन ।

*Economic structure*—आर्थिक ढाँचा ।

*Economics*—अर्थशास्त्र ।

*Economical*—1. [Relating to political economy] अर्थशास्त्र संबंधी । 2. [Thrifty] मितव्ययी ।

*Economically*—आर्थिक दृष्टि से ; मितव्ययता से ।

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श्रुत्वोत्तरं क्रियावादे लेख्यं साधनमुद्दिशेत् ।
सामन्तलक्षणोपेता भुक्तिर्वा चिरकालिकी ॥

'चिरकालिकी' has therefore been adopted for 'prescriptive'. 'अतिभोगज' mentioned in 'आरक्षिक शब्दावली', also carries the same sense.

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*Economist*—अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ।

*Economize*—मितव्यय करना; बचत करना; बचाना।

**Edge**—1. [Cutting side of a blade] धार। 2. [Boundary line] किनारा।

*Sharp edged weapon*—तीक्ष्ण धारयुक्त अस्त्र।

*Double edged weapon*—दुधारा अस्त्र।

*Edgeless*—कुण्ठित; भोंथरा; कुंद; अतीक्ष्ण; धारहीन।

**Edible**—भक्ष्य; भोज्य।

**Edict**—राजाज्ञा; नृप आज्ञा।

**Edit**—संपादन करना।

*Edition*—संस्करण।

*Editor*—संपादक।

*Editorial* (Adj.)—संपादकीय।

(N)—[A leading article in a newspaper] अग्रलेख।

**Educate**—पढ़ाना; शिक्षा देना।

*Educated*—शिक्षित।

*Education*—शिक्षा; शिक्षण।

*Education Department*—शिक्षा विभाग।

*Education minister*—शिक्षा मंत्री।

*Educational*—शिक्षासंबंधी; शैक्षिक।

*Educational facilities*—शैक्षिक सुविधाएं; शिक्षासंबंधी सुविधाएं।

*Educational institu*[tion]— शैक्षिक संस्था; शिक्षा-संस्था।

**Efface**—[To rub out; obli[terate] or to erase] मिटाना; बिगाड़ना।

*Effaced*—अपमार्जित; अस्पष्ट।

*Effacement*—अपमार्जन[1]।

**Effect**—(N.)—1. [Result; co[nse]quence; outcome] परिणाम; ...
2. [Intended consequence; purpose; purport; mea[ning]; intent] अभिप्राय; प्रयोजन। 3. [... or fact of being operativ[e] ... realized] कार्यान्वित होना; काम में ...
4. [Effects; goods; mov[ables]] पराय; सामान।

1. (a) Cause and eff[ect]— कारण और परिणाम; कार्य और कारण।
(b) This is of no effect— कोई प्रभाव नहीं है।

2. To what effect—किस ... से; किस प्रयोजन से।

4. (a) Household eff[ects]— गृहस्थी का सामान; घरेलू सामान।
(b) Effects of deceased m[an]— मृतक का सामान अथवा सम्पत्ति।

*To go into effect*—का[र्यान्वित] होना; काम में आना।

The Act goes into effe[ct] ... May. विधान मई में कार्यान्वित हो[गा]।

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1. Distinguished from 'मार्जन' (erasure) 'अवमर्षण' (Expunction) and '...' (obliteration).

'Erase,' Expunge,' 'Efface,' and 'Obliterate' agree in the idea of rem[oval] ... detention. To erase is to rub or scratch out; as to erase a word. To exp[unge] is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had n[ever] existed; as "He seemed to have expunged their very name from his vocabu[lary]." To efface is to make indistinct or illegible; as to efface the inscription on a ... Obliterate is a stronger synonym for efface; as 'One brief impression obli[terates] another."

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With effect from the date he takes over charge—उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण करने की तिथि से।

(V.) [To bring about or to accomplish] करना।

(a) To effect a sale—बिक्री करना; बेचना।

(b) To effect a marriage—विवाह करना।

*Effective*—1. [Having the power to produce an effect] प्रभावोत्पादक; प्रभावी[1]; प्राभाविक। 2. [Real; actual; opposed to nominal] वास्तविक; यथार्थिक।

1. (a) Effective remedy—प्रभवोत्पादक औषध; प्राभाविक प्रतिकार।

(b) Effective coin—प्रभावोत्पादक मुद्रा।

2. Effective force — वास्तविक शक्ति।

*Effectual*—[Adequate; sufficient; that which produces intended effect]—अभीष्ट फलदायक; अमोघ; सफल।

(a) effectual steps to quell the rebellion—विद्रोह का दमन करने के अमोघ उपाय।

(b) Effectual cancellation—सफल खंडन।

**Effectuate**—[To bring to pass; to accomplish] पूरा करना; कार्यान्वित करना।

**Effeminate**—स्त्रैण।

*An effeminate person*—कापुरुष; निष्पुरुष।

*Effeminacy*—कापुरुता; स्त्रैत्व।

*Efficacious*—[Effective] प्रभावी; प्रभावोत्पादक; गुणकारी।

*Efficacious law*—प्रभावी विधि।

*Efficacious medicine*—गुणकारी औषध।

*Efficacy*—गुण; शक्ति।

**Efficient**—[Adequately skilled and active] दक्ष; कुशल[2]।

*Efficiency*—दक्षता; कौशल।

*Efficiency bar*—दक्षता अवरोध[3]।

**Effigy**—प्रतिमा।

**Efflux**—[Lapse or expiry of time] प्रवाह।

*Efflux of time*—समय का प्रवाह।

**Effort**—[A strenuous exertion of power, physical or mental; laborious attempt] प्रयास।

*Effortless*—अनायास।

*Effortlessly*—बिना प्रयास के।

**Egress**—[The right or liberty of going out] निकास; निष्कास।

**Eject**—1. [To cast out; evict; dispossess] निकालना; बेदखल करना। 2. [To throw out from within] उलटना; उलटी करना।

*Ejected*—निकाला हुआ; निष्कासित।

1. The translators of the Draft Constitution of India have suggested 'विपाकी' as its equivalent. The word means 'consequence' or 'result'.
2. 'स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली' of Nagari Pracharini Sabha.
3. स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली mentions 'कौशल बाध' for 'efficiency bar.'

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*Ejectment* — 1. [ Ejection; dispossession] निष्कासन ; बेदखली 2. [An action to recover possession of land after evicting another in possession] निष्कासन वाद ; बेदखली का वाद ।

*Ejector*—निकालने वाला ; निष्कासक ।

**Elaborate**—1. [To improve or refine with labour and study or by successive operations] श्रम-संपादित । 2 [Detailed] विस्तृत ।

**Elapse**—[To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time] बीतना ; व्यतीत होना ।

*Elapsed*—व्यतीत ; बीता हुआ ।

**Elastic**—लचीला ; स्थितिस्थापक ।

*Elasticity*—लचीलापन ।

N)—कोहनी ।

*At one's elbow*—सन्निकट ।

*Out at elbows*—फटे कपड़े पहने हुए ।

*Upto the elbows*—तन्मय ।

*Elbow grease*—कठोर परिश्रम ।

(V.)—कोहनियाना ।

ष्ठ ; बड़ा ; अग्रज ।

*Elder brother*—बड़ा भाई ; ज्येष्ठ भ्राता ।

*Elder sister*—बड़ी बहिन ; ज्येष्ठ भगिनी ।

*Elders*—बड़े ; वयोवृद्ध ।

*Elderly*—प्रौढ़ ।

*Eldest*—सर्व ज्येष्ठ ।

*Eldest daughter*—सर्व ज्येष्ठ पुत्री ; सबसे बड़ी पुत्री ।

*Eldest sister*—सर्व ज्येष्ठ भगिनी ; सबसे बड़ी बहिन ।

*Eldest son*—सर्व ज्येष्ठ पुत्र ।

*Eldest sonship*—ज्यैष्ठ्य ।

*Eldest wife*—सर्व ज्येष्ठ पत्नी; महो...

*Eldest male line*—सर्व ... पुरुषानुक्रम ।

*Edlest male lineal descendant*—पुरुषानुक्रम में सर्व ज्येष्ठ ।

**Elect**—[To select from a numb... or to make a choice of] चुन... निर्वाचन करना ।

*Elected*—निर्वाचित ; चुना हुआ ।

*Elected body*—निर्वाचित समि...

*Elected domicile*—निर्वा... समावास ।

*Elected member*—निर्वाचित सद...

*Election*—[ Act of choos... by vote] चुनाव ; निर्वाचन । 2. [... choice of an alternative ri... or course] वरण ।

*Election Agent*—निर्वाचन ... कर्ता ।

*Election Commissioner*... निर्वाचन विनियोगी ।

*Election expenses*—निर्वाचन ...

*By-election*—उपचुनाव ।

*General election*—... निर्वाचन ।

*Primary election*—प्रा... निर्वाचन ।

*Election of remedies*—[... choice by a party to an ac... of one of two or more coexis... remedial rights] प्रतिकार का ...

*Special election*—विशेष उ...

*Election offence*—निर्वाचन ... अपराध ।

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*Election Petition* — निर्वाचन निवेदन ।

*Election tribunal* — निर्वाचन अधिकरण[1] ।

*Elective*—निर्वाचित ।

*Elective body*—निर्वाचित समिति ।

*Elector*—निर्वाचक ।

*Electoral*-[Pertaining to election or electors] निर्वाचन संबंधी ।

*Electoral College* — निर्वाचक निकाय[2] ।

*Electoral right*—निर्वाचक के अधिकार ।

*Electoral roll*—निर्वाचक सूची ।

*Electorate*—[The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election or any distinct class or division of them] निर्वाचक गण ।

**Electric**—विद्युत् ; बिजली संबंधी ।

*Electrical*—विद्युत् ; बिजली संबंधी ।

*Electrical Adviser*—विद्युत् परामर्शक ; बिजली का परामर्शक ।

*Electrical Assistant Engineer*—विद्युत सह-यान्त्रिक ।

*Electrical Chief Inspector*—प्रमुख विद्युत निरीक्षक ।

*Electrical Industry*—विद्युत उद्योग ; बिजली का उद्योग ।

*Electrical Mechanic*—बिजली का मिस्त्री ।

*Electrical Overseer*—विद्युत अधिकर्मिक[3] ।

*Electrician*—विद्युद्विद् ।

*Electricity*—विद्युत् ।

*Electrocution*— [Execution by electricity] विहनन[4] ; बिजली की फाँसी ।

**Element**—1. तत्त्व ; मूल वस्तु । 2. [Ingredients] अंश ; अवयव ।

*Elementary*—[Initial ; rudimentary; introductory] प्रारम्भिक ।

*Elementary property*—कारण गुण ।

**Elicit**—[To educe or to draw forth] निकालना ; प्राप्त करना ।

*To elicit opinion*—सम्मति प्राप्त करना ।

*To elicit reply*—उत्तर निकालना ।

*To elicit testimony*—साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना ।

**Eligible**—[Fitted or qualified to be chosen or selected ; legally or morally suitable] पात्र ; योग्य ।

*Eligibility*—पात्रता ; योग्यता ।

*Eligibility for Legislature*—विधान सभा के लिए पात्रता ।

**Eliminate**—[To exclude ; to ignore] निकालना ; छोड़ देना ; अलग करना ।

*Elimination*—दूरीकरण ।

1. Ancient word. Apte gives, its meaning as 'court' or 'tribunal'.
2. Glossary to Draft Constitution of India.
3. अर्थेष्वधिकृतो यः स्यात्कुटुम्बस्य तथोपरि ।
   सोऽधिकर्मकरो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुम्बिकः स्मृतः ॥
4. वि (विद्युत) + हनन (execution).

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*Principle of elimination*—दूरीकरण का सिद्धान्त ।

**Elope**—[To run away; to escape privately, especially used of a woman, either married or unmarried] उड़रना; भागना ।

*Elopement*—उड़रना ; पथ्यनुसरण[1] ।

**Eloquence**—वाक्पटुता ।

*Eloquent*—वाक्पटु ।

**Elucidate**—विव्याख्या करना ।

*Elucidation*—विव्याख्या ; स्पष्टीकरण ।

*Elucidator*—विव्याख्याता ।

**Elude**—1. [To evade compliance with or fulfilment of] बचना । 2. [To escape by dexterity or stratagem] बचना ।

*Elusion*—[The action of escaping dexteriously from] बचाव ।

*Elusive*—[Evasive] बचावी ।

*Elusory* [Evasive] बचावी ।

**Emancipate**—[To liberate; to set free from any restraint imposed by law or convention] मुक्त करना ; उद्धार करना ।

*Emancipation*—प्रतिमोक्ष[2] ; उद्धार ।

*Emancipator*—मुक्तिदाता ; प्रतिमोक्षक ।

**Emasculate** — [To deprive of strength and vigour] नपुंसक क निष्पुरुष करना ।

*Emasculation* — नपुंसीकरण निष्पुरुषीकरण ।

**Embank**—[To enclose, confi or protect by banks] बाँध बाँध

*Embankment*—बाँध ।

**Embargo**—[A prohibition i posed in time of war by bel gerent state upon merchants against their leaving port a time specified] पोतासेध ।

*Hostile embargo*—द्वेषात्मक सेध ।

*Pacific embargo*—शांतिक सेध ; शमकारी पोतासेध ।

(V.) पोतासेधित करना ।

**Embark**—[To board the sh] नौकारूढ़ होना ।

*Embarkation*—नौकारोहण ।

**Embarrass**—1. [To perplex to discompose] घबराना; करना । 2. [To hinder from libe of movement; to impede, be to complicate] उलझन डालना ।

[To involve in difficulties co cerning money matters] (आ संकट में पड़ना ।

1. Laughter embarras the orator—हँसी ने सुवक्ता को दिया ।

1. पथि व्यन्तरे गूढ़देशाभिगमने मैथुनार्थेन शङ्कित प्रतिषिद्धाभ्यां वा पथ्यानुसरेण संग्रहणं वि
—कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।

2. राज्ञ एव तु दासः स्यात् प्रव्रज्यावसितो नरः ।
न तस्य प्रतिमोक्षो ऽस्ति न विशुद्धिः कथञ्चन ॥
—स्मृति चन्द्रिका ।

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2. The court may order to be strick out or amended any matter in any pleading which may tend to embarrass the fair trial of the suit. (Order 7, rule 16, C.P.C.)—न्यायालय वादप्रतिवाद की किसी भी ऐसी वस्तु को काटने अथवा संशोधित करने की आज्ञा दे सकता है जो वाद के न्याय-संगत विचार में उलझन डालने वाली हो।

3. A man is embarrassed when he cannot meet his obligations. जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने ऋण चुकाने में असमर्थ होता है तो वह आर्थिक संकट में पड़ जाता है।

*Embarrassing*—उलझनकारी।

A pleading is embarrassing if it is so drawn that it is not clear what case the opposite party has to meet at the trial—वह वादप्रतिवाद उलझनकारी होता है जिसकी रचना ऐसी हुई है कि उससे विपक्षी को यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि विचार के समय उसे किस व्यवहार का सामना करना होगा।

*Embarrassment*—घबराहट; व्याकुलता; उलझन; आर्थिक संकट।

**Embassador**—राजदूत।

*Embassy*—1. [The function of an ambassador] दूतकर्म। 2. [The residence or office of an ambassador] दूतावास।

**Embezzle**—[To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to ones care; to apply to one's own use by a breach of trust] गमन करना।

*Embezzlement*—गमन[1]। अपहार

**Embitter**—कटुता उत्पन्न करना।

**Emblem**—[Symbol] प्रतीक; चिह्न।

**Emblement**—[The natural product of soil; the growing crop or vegetable growth or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted—usually in plural] भूदेन।

**Embody**—1 [To give concrete form] रूप देना। 2. [To collect into an aggregate or to form into an organism] एकत्रित करना; समावेश करना।

1. To embody thoughts in words. विचारों को शब्दों का रूप देना।

2. To embody a group of States in a federal government. राज्यों का संघ-शासन में समावेश करना।

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1. In the following and in many other instances 'अपहार' has been used in the sense of embezzlement':

आधानविक्रयापव्ययनेषु चास्य चतुर्गुणपञ्चबन्धो दण्ड। परिवर्तने निष्पातने वा मूल्यसमः। तेन आधिप्रणाशोपभोग विक्रयाधानापहारा व्याख्याता:।

—कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र।

निक्षेपापहारी वृद्धिसहित धनं धनिकस्य दाप्यः।

—विष्णु।

But 'अपहार' has not been adopted for reasons. The word 'गमन' (not गबन) is very popular with the masses and may be connected with the Sanskirt root 'गम्'। 'अपहार' is likely to be confused with 'अपहरण' Abduction).

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*Embodiment* — [ Incorporation; incarnation] साकार ; मूर्ति ।

*Embodiment of justice*—न्यायमूर्ति ।

**Embossed**—[Carved or moulded in relief] उभरा हुआ ।

**Embrace**—(V.) आलिंगन करना ।
(N ) आलिंगन ।

**Embracery**—[Act of one who attempts or acts so as to influence a court, jury, etc. corruptly by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, threats or other improper inducements ] पक्ष-प्रलोभन ।

*Embraceor*—पक्षप्रलोभक ।

**Embryo**—[The foetus before the fourth month of pregnancy] भ्रूण ।

*Embryo-Killer*—गर्भघ्नी ।

**Emend**—संशोधित करना ।

*Emendation*—संशोधन ।

**Emerge**—[To come out in view; to issue from obscurity or concealment ] निकलना; उदय होना । 2 [To become manifest or to arise] प्रकट होना ; उत्पन्न होना ।

1. The sun emerges fr behind the moon in an eclip ग्रहण में सूर्य चन्द्रमा के पीछे से उदय होता 2. A question emerges-प्रश्न उ होता है ।

*Emergence*—[ Rising i view ] उत्पत्ति; उदय ।

*Emergency*—[An unfores occurrence or combination circumstances which calls immediate action or reme exigency] आसंकाल[1] ।

*Emergency order*—आसंक आज्ञा ।

*Emergency power*—आसंक शक्ति ।

*Emergency meeting*—आ कालिक अधिवेशन ।

*Emergent*—आसंकालिक ।

**Emigrate**—[To leave a pl of abode especially a country state for life or residence another] अपवासित करना ; अपवासी हो

*Emigration*—अपवासन[2] ।

*Emigrant*—अपवासी ।

*Emigrant Agent*—[Any son engaged in hiring labour

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1. 'Emergency' is an important word of everyday use. Its Synonyms a many as are writers and provincial languages. In Bengali, for ins 'आकस्मिक घटना' or 'आकस्मिक परिस्थिति,' is used while in Marathi 'आकस्मि is considered as its equivalent 'विशेषावश्यकता', 'विशेषावस्था', 'विशेष परिस्थिति,' वि सद्यस्कृत्य are also in vogue. Dr. Raghubir's synonym 'सद्यस्कृत्यस्थिति' has been too difficult to pronounce. The word 'emergency' means a sudden or unex occurrence or state of things." This idea is well expressed by 'आकस्मिक संक but this expression is an explanation or definition of the English term rather its synonym. Considering all this 'आसंकाल' [आ (आकस्मिक)+सं (संकट)+काल] has coined. It is very easy to form derivatives, e. g., 'आसंकालिक' (emergent).

2. See footnote on 'Immigration'.

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or soliciting emigrants in the state to be employed beyond the limits of the state] अपवास अभिकर्त्ता ।

**Eminence**—[A place or station above men in general, either in rank, office,or celebrity ; social, moral or mental loftiness ; high rank ; distinction] उत्कर्ष ।

*Eminent*—[ Distinguished ] उत्कृष्ट ।

*Eminent domain*—[That superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state which authorizes it to appropriate all or any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made] उत्कृष्ट अधिकार[1] ।

*Domain of Eminent*—उत्कृष्ट अधिकार-भूमि ।

*Eminently*-[Notably] प्रधानतः ; मुख्यतः ।

**Emissary**—[An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information, especially a disguised or secret agent] चर ; भेदिया ।

**Emoluments**-[Profit from office, employment or labour] परिलाभ ।

**Emotion**—1 Any vehement or excited mental state] आवेग । 2. A mental feeling or affection] मनोविकार ।

*Emotional*—1. [ Conected with the feelings or passions] भावुक । 2. [Liable to, or easily affected by emotions] आवेगमय ।

*Emotional insanity*—[A term applied to the case of one in possession of his ordinary reasoning faculties who allows his passions to convert him into a temporary maniac] अन्यथावृत्ति उन्माद ।

**Emperor**—सम्राट् ।

*Empire*—साम्राज्य ।

**Emphasis**—जोर ; अवधारणा ।

*Emphasize*—जोर देना ।

*Emphatic or Emphatical*—जोरदार ; अवधारणीय ; अवधार्य ।

*Emphatic language*—जोरदार भाषा ; अवधार्य भाषा ।

*Emphaticalty*—जोर से ।

**Empiric or empirical**—[Depending upon experience or observation alone] अनुभूतिमूलक ।

*Empirically*—अनुभूतितः ।

*Empiricism*—अनुभूतिवाद ।

*Empiricist*—अनुभूतिवादी ।

**Employ**—1. [To make use of,

1. 'प्रवर अधिकार' by शासन शब्द कोष, 'श्रेष्ठ', 'प्रख्यात' and 'प्रवर' 'गौरव' have been suggested by some writers as synonyms of 'eminent'. 'प्रख्यात' means 'celebrated' or 'famous.' 'प्रवर' means 'chief' 'गौरव, means 'high value or importance.' None of these words conveys the etymological sense of the word 'eminent' which means high' or 'lofty'. 'उत्कृष्ट' according to Apte, means 'excellent, eminent, best, highest and, according to Monier Williams, 'taking a high position; excellent ; eminent; superior ; best' श्रेष्ठ means 'pre-eminent ; and is therefore stronger.

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as an instrument, means or material] काम में लाना ; काम लेना । 2. [To occupy or busy ] लगाना । 3. [To give employment to; to make use of the services] (नौकर) रखना ; काम देना ; वृत्तियुक्त करना ।

1. To employ the pen in writing—कलम से लिखने का काम लेना ।

2. To employ time in studies अध्ययन में समय लगाना ।

3.*(a)* To employ hundred workmen—सौ आदमियों को काम देना, अथवा नौकर रखना ।

*(b)* He has been employed for some time. वह कुछ समय से वृत्ति-युक्त है ।

*Employed*—( in the third sense ) वृत्तियुक्त; काम पर लगा हुआ ।

*Employee*—कर्मचारी; कामकर ।

*Employer*—कामदाता; वृत्तियोजक; मालिक ।

*Employer's liability*—वृत्ति... का दायित्व ; मालिक का दायित्व ।

*Employment or employ*—[Act of employing or state... being employed; occupati... or office or service] वृत्ति[1]; काम...

*Employment Agency or ex-change*—वृत्तियोजक कार्यालय ।

*Agricultural employment*—कृषिवृत्ति; खेती का काम ।

*Public employment*—सार्व... काम ।

*Security of employment*—वृत्त्यभिरक्षण[2] ।

*Out of employment*—... क्षीणवृत्ति[3] ।

**Emporium**—[A place of tra... mart] निपद्या; मंडी ।

**Empower**—[To give authori... to ; to delegate power to]... देना ।

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In स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली published by Nagari Pracharini Sabha 'वृत्ति...' 'अधियोजक' 'अधियुक्तक' and 'अधियुक्त' are mentioned for 'Employment, 'Emplo... Employee' and 'Employed' respectively. In the formation of these words p... 'अधि' is superadded to 'योजन'। 'योजन' means, according to Apte, "joining ; uni... yoking; applying and fixing,' and, according to Monier Williams, joining, y... harnessing, instigation, stimulation, application, arrangement, union, combi... The prefix 'अधि' means 'over' and 'above.' Thus the words in no way c... the meanings of their English equivalent. 'वृत्ति' means 'employment' accor... to Apte and Monier Williams, and if 'वृत्ति' is prefixed to 'योजक' 'युक्तक' and '... suitable equivalents, as 'वृत्तियोजक' (Employer), वृत्तियुक्त (Employee) and वृ... (employed) will be obtained. For distinction between 'व्यवसाय' (occupation, ... Profession), उद्यम, (Trade), व्यापार (bussiness), वृत्ति (employment), see footno... business.

2. Here 'security' has been used in the sense of "sureness, protection, certainty" of employment and not in the sense of 'pledge' or 'surety.' It w... be wrong to translate 'security of employment' as 'नौकरी का प्रतिभू' as in ... शब्दकोष published by Sahitya Sammelan.

3. Williams' English Sanskirt Dictionary.

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The Supreme Court is empowered to try and decide cases, civil and criminal-सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को व्यवहार तथा अभियोगों पर विचार करने तथा उन्हें निष्पादित करने की शक्ति दी गयी है।

*Empowered*—सशक्त; शक्तिसम्पन्न।

*Empowered in that behalf*—उस विषय में सशक्त।

**Empress**—साम्राज्ञी।

**Empty**—1.[Containing nothing; vacant] खाली; रिक्त; शून्य; कोरा ; थोथा।

*Empty stomach*—खाली पेट।

*Empty handed*—खाली हाथ; रिक्त हस्त।

*Empty pleasure*—थोथा आनन्द।

*Empty words*—कोरे शब्द।

*Empty thanks*—कोरे धन्यवाद।

*Empty headed*—शून्य मस्तिष्क।

**Enable**—[To give one power, strength, or competency sufficient for the purpose ; to render efficient or capable] सक्षम करना; समर्थ करना अथवा होना।

Money enables a man to live in ease—धन मनुष्य को सुखमय जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए समर्थ करता है।

*Enabling*—[ that enables ] क्षमक[1]; क्षमकारक।

*Enabling Act*—[A statute which makes it lawful for a person or corporation to do something which otherwise would not be lawful] क्षमक विधान।

**Enact**—[To make into an act or law] विधान बनाना ; विधानित करना।

*Enacted*—विधानित।

*It is hereby enacted as follows*—निम्नलिखित के द्वारा यह विधानित किया जाता है।

*Enacting*—विधायक।

*Enacting clause* — विधायक वाक्यांश।

*Enactive*—विधायक।

*Enactment*—1 [Act of enacting or state of being enacted] विधानीकरण। 2. [Law or statute that is enacted] विधान।

**Encash**—[To convert into cash] भुनाना।

**Encircle**—[To surround] घेरना।

*Encircled*—घिरा हुआ; परिवेष्टित।

*Encirclement*—घेरा; घिरावट; परिवेष्टन।

**Enclose**—1. [To insert within a frame, case, envelope, receptacle or the like] बंद करना। 2. [To surround or bound on all sides] घेरना; लपेटना। 3 [To surround so as to bar egress and ingress] बाड़ लगना।

*Enclosed herewith*–साथ बंद हैं।

*Enclosure*–घेरा; बाड़ा; चहारदीवारी।

**Encompass**—[To surround] घेरना परिवेष्टित करना।

*Encompassed* — घिरा हुआ; परिवेष्टित।

1. 'Enabling' is present participle of 'enable' where as 'सक्षम' suggested in 'शासन शब्दकोश' is past participle. 'सक्षम' is something that is 'competent' or 'able', not something that makes another competent. Hence क्षमक or क्षमकारक will be suitale for 'enabling.'

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*Encompassment*—परिवेष्टन ।

**Encounter**—(N). [A meeting in conflict] मुठभेड़ ; भिड़न्त ।

(V). मुठभेड़ होना ।

**Encourage**—[To inspire with courage, hope or spirit; to enhearten] प्रोत्साहित करना ; आश्वासन देना 2. [To give help or patronage to, as an industry] प्रोत्साहित करना ।

*Encourager*—प्रोत्साहक ।

*Encouragement* — प्रोत्साहन ; आश्वासन ।

*Encouraging*—प्रोत्साहक ।

**Encroach**—[To enter by grad steps or by stealth into possesssions or rights of anot to trespass ; to intrude] प्र करना अथवा होना ।

*Encroached*—प्रसर्पित ।

*Encroachment*—प्रसर्पण[1] ।

**Encumber**—[To burden debts ; to charge an estate mortgage ; to place a bur upon] ऋणाक्रान्त करना । [To imp the motion or action of as

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1. Distinguished from 'Intrusion (व्युत्क्रमण), 'Invasion' (आक्रमण), Infringe (अतिलंघन) and 'Trespass' (अतिक्रमण) ।

"To intrude is to thrust one's self in an abrupt or unwelcome manner the presence or society of another ; while to invade denotes a direct, positive open violation of another's rights. Men often encroach when they would hes to invade. Invasion carries with it the idea of an overt act of hostility; done suddenly and without warning, but always as the commencement of hostilities. Infringe is positively to violate, or negatively to disregard a law, treaty, obligation or right." (Smith Synonyms Distinguished).

"Trespass implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion ; as to trepass on other's land. To Encroach is to make gradual or stealthy inroads ; Infr suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights ; Invade implies a h infrngement ; as "an ancient manor, deserted as the sea encroached (W. P impertinence—ever encroaches when it is tolerated ; the physicians exclusive distinction seemed infringed on "(G. Eliot) ; He was infringing the liberties of a man who had never done him any injury (Miss Edgew to invade the liberty of private judgement." (Webster).

'अतिक्रमण' has been suggested both for 'encroachment' and 'tresp 'शासन शब्दकोष, thereby ignoring the legal distinction between the two pointed out above. 'अतिक्रमण' and 'अतिचार' (suggested in स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली, प्रचारिणी सभा suggest transgression but the peculiar idea of encroachment enter gradually and stealthily into the possessions or rights of another," is fo to these words. 'प्रसृप' whence 'प्रसर्पण' has been derived, means, accord Monier Williams, "to creep into ; to glide into". If 'अतिक्रमण' or 'अतिचार' adopted, they are not likely to yield happy translation in many instances "An ancient manor deserted as the sea encroached." समुद्र के प्रसर्पित होने पर की प्राचीन भूमि त्याग दी गई ।

Impertinence—ever encroaches when tolerated. अशिष्टता सहन करने से प्रसर्पित होती है ।

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a burden ; to obstruct] परिबद्ध करना ; रोकना ।

*Encumbered*—ऋणाक्रान्त ; ऋण-भारग्रस्त ।

*Encumbered Estates Act*—ऋणाक्रान्त भूति विधान ।

*Encumbrance*—1. [A burden or charge upon property ; a claim or lien upon an estate which may diminish its value] ऋणभार ; ऋणाक्रान्ति । 2. [A clog ; hindrance ; impediment] रुकावट ; परिबंधन ; प्रतिबंध ।

*Encumbrancer*—[One who holds an encumbrance] ऋणभार-धारी ।

**Encyclopedia**—विश्वकोष । 2. [The circle of learning] विद्यामंडल ।

**End**—(N). 1.[Extreme point] सिरा; छोर । 2. [Aim object or scope] उद्देश्य ; अर्थ । 3. Consequence; conclusion] परिणाम ; अन्त ; समाप्ति । 4. [Death] मृत्यु ।

(V). [To bring or to come to an end] समाप्त करना अथवा होना ।

*Ending*—समाप्ति ; अन्त ।

*Endless*—1. [ Perpetual ; interminable] अनन्त । 2. [object-less] निरुद्देश्य ।

*In the ends of justice*—न्यायार्थ ।

**Endanger**—[To put to hazard; to bring into danger or peril] जोखिम में डालना ; संकट में डालना ।

**Endeavour**—(V.) [Make effort for specific object] प्रयत्न करना ।

(N.) [Effort; strenuous attempt] प्रयत्न ।

**Endorse**—1. [To write on the back of a document, specifically in commerce, to sign one's name on the back of a bill promissory note, or cheque] पृष्टांकित करना । 2. [To confirm by endorsement] सही करना; सकारना ।

*Endorsed*—पृष्ठांकित; पृष्ठाभिलित ।

*Endorsee*—पृष्ठांकिती; पृष्ठाभिलिखिती ।

*Endorsement*—[The action of endorsing; a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document ] पृष्ठाभिलेख[1] ; पृष्ठांकना[2] ।

*Blank endorsement*—[Endorsement which consists of endorser's name only] सामान्य पृष्ठाभिलेख।

*Facultative endorsement*—ऐच्छिक पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

*General endorsement*—सामान्य पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

*Qualified endorsement*—विशेषित पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

1. लेख्यस्य पृष्ठेऽभिलिखेद् दत्त्वा दत्त्वर्णिको धनम् ।

—याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, अ, २,९३ ॥

"If the debtor makes payments by instalments, he should enter on the back of the bond the amount paid each time."

—Ganganath jha.

2. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष by Dr. Raghubir.

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*Sans recours endorsement*—[An endorsement whereby the endorser declares that he will not hold responsible if the instrument is dishonoured] दायित्वरहित पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

*Special endorsement*—[Endorsement in favour of a named person] विशेष पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

*Endorser*—पृष्ठाभिलेखक ।

**Endow**—[To settle on as a permanent posseesion ; to furnish with a permanent fund or property] प्रतिष्ठित करना । 2. [To enr... or furnish with anything ... the nature of a gift] प्रदान कर... देना ।

*Endowed*—प्रतिष्ठित[1] ।

*Endowed institution*—प्रति... ष्ठित संस्था ।

*Property endowed to deity*—देवस्व ; देवोत्तर सम्पत्ति ।

*Endowment*—1. [Act ... endowing or bestowing a dow... fund or permanent provision f... support] प्रतिष्ठा[2] । 2. [That wh...

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1. स्त्रीधन दुहितॄणामप्रत्तानाम प्रतिष्ठानाञ्चेति अस्यार्थं प्रत्ताप्रत्तासमवायेऽप्रत्तानामेव ... प्रत्तासु चाप्रतिष्ठितासमवाये प्रतिष्ठितानाञ्चेति । (मिताक्षरा)

Colebrook has translated the above passage : "If there be a competitio... married and unmarried daughters, to the unmarried alone goes the 'Stridhan... and if among the married daughters there be a competition between the *endow...* and *unendowed* (daughters) it belongs exclusively to such as are *unendowed*...

2. 'वाणिज्य शब्द कोष' gives 'प्राभृत' and 'नीवि' as equivalents of 'endowme... while in 'शासन शब्द-कोष' 'अग्रहारदान' and 'वृत्तिदान' are mentioned as its synony... According to Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary 'प्राभृत' means a present, g... an offering, to a deity or king (Nazerana). Although literally 'प्राभृत' means ... offering', it contemplates only of charitable gifts. Similary 'अग्रहारदान' is al... used for charitable gift and especially for royal donation of land to Brahm... (Williams). Endowments are not necessarily, though mostly they are, charit... gifts (e. g., endowments for maintenance and education of children), nor they a... confined to gifts of land. 'प्राभृत' and 'अग्रहारदान' are only two of several kinds ... endowments. 'वृत्तिदान' though suitable, is a compound word and is likely ... cause difficulty in the formation of derivatives. 'नीवि' or 'नीवी' means, both acco... ding to Apte and Monier Williams," a piece of cloth wrapped round the wais... capital, principal stock," and it is in these two senses that the word has be... used in the following :—

नीवीस्तनप्रावरणसक्थिकेशावमर्शनम् ।
देशकालसभाषं सहावस्थानमेव च ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य ।

कुलनीवीग्राहकस्यापव्ययने विधवां छन्दवासिनीं प्रसह्यधिचरतः चाण्डालस्यार्यां स्पशतः प्रत्या... मापद्यनभिधावतो, निष्कारणमभिधावनं कुर्वतः, शाक्यजीविकादीन् वृषलप्रव्रजितान देवपितृकार्येषु भोज... शत्योदंडः । —कौटिल्य ।

So far we have not been able to find usage in favour 'नीवि' or 'नीवी' in ...

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is given or bestowed upon the person or an institution, property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object.] प्रतिष्ठा । 3. [Gift of nature ; natural capacity or power] देन ।

*Endowment Insurance*—[Insurance in which the policy (called endowment policy) provides for the payment of an endowment or fixed sum to be paid at the expiration of fixed term of years or (as is usually stipulated) at prior death] प्रतिदायी बीमा ।

*Pure endowment insurance*—[When payble only to those that survive the fixed term] शुद्धप्रतिदायी बीमा ।

*Endowment Policy*—प्रतिदायी बीमापत्र ।

**Endure**—1. [To bear with patience ; to put up with] सहना ; सहन करना ; भुगतना । 2. [To be compatible with] धारण करना । 3. [To continue to remain in the same state without perishing; to last] टिकना ; स्थायी रहना ठहरना ; स्थिर रहना ।

1. I will not long endure it. मैं इसे अधिक सहन नहीं करूँगा ।

2. This phrase will not endure that interpretation. यह वाक्यांश उस अर्थ को धारण नहीं कर सकता ।

3. Power in this world cannot long endure. संसार में शक्ति अधिक दिन तक नहीं टिकती ।

*Endurable*—[Sufferable; capable of being endured] सहनीय ।

*Endurance*—1. [Quality of enduring or lasting] स्थायित्व । 2. [Act of bearing or suffering] सहनशीलता; सहिष्णुता ; तितिक्षा ।

2. This is beyond endurance. यह तितिक्षा से परे है ।

*Enduring*—1. [Lasting; durable] स्थायी । 2. [Long suffering] सहनशील; सहिष्णु ; तितिक्षु ।

2. Enduring patient-तितिक्षु रोगी।

Enduring disposition—सहनशील स्वभाव ।

**Enemy**—शत्रु ।

*Enemy Property*—शत्रु सम्पत्ति ।

*Enemy state*—शत्रु राज्य ।

*Enmity*—शत्रुता[1] ।

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sense of 'gift' or 'endowment'. 'Endow' derived from En+douer=dowry, means 'to give' and the nearest word for 'endowment' we have been able to find is 'प्रतिष्ठा', which means, according to Monier Williams, 'consecration or dedication of a monument to a deity' and also, 'settling or endowment of a daughter' and as such includes both secular and religious endowments.

'प्रतिष्ठित' has been used in this sense in the passage quoted above from Mitakshara.

1. Distinguished from 'Animosity' (वैर) and 'Hostility' (विग्रह ; विरोध) ।
"Hostility is (commonly open) antagonism, especially as manifested in action ; Enmity is more frequently the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will ; it is often dormant or concealed. Animosity is active enmity, often with the implication of biterness or vindictiveness." (Webster).

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**Energy**—शक्ति।

*Electrical energy*—विद्युत् शक्ति।

*Energetic*—उत्साही; तेज।

**Enfeeble**—[ To make feeble ] दुर्बल करना।

*Enfeeblement*—दुर्बलता।

**Enforce**—1. [To force or to compel] बाध्य करना। 2. [To obtain by force] (बल से) लेना; निकालना। 3. [To cause to take effect; to put in force] प्रचलित करना; परिवर्तन करना; लागू करना।

1. (*a*) To enforce the obedience of an order. आज्ञा पालन के लिए बाध्य करना।

(*b*) To enforce a contract—संविद पालन के लिए बाध्य करना।

2. To enforce a passage—बल से रास्ता निकालना।

3. To enforce a law विधान को प्रचलित करना।

*Enforceable*—प्रवर्तनीय।

*Enforcement*—प्रवर्तन।

**Enfranchise**—1. [To set free; to release from slavery or serfdom] मुक्त करना; छोड़ना। 2. [To invest with municipal or electoral franchise] मताधिकार देना।

*Enfranchisement*-1.[Liberation from servitude] विमुक्ति। 2. [Conferring of privileges especially of electoral franchise] मताधिकारीकरण।

*Enfranchisement of women* स्त्री मताधिकारीकरण।

**Engage**—1. [To bind by moral or legal obligation or by pro-mise] वचनबद्ध करना अथवा होना। 2.[T betroth] सगाई करना। 3. [To hi or enlist a servant] रखना। 4.[T occupy or employ; to dra लगाना; लगाये रखना; आकर्षित करना। 5.[T enter into contest with] ल करना। 6. [ To embark in business; to take part] लगना।

*Engaged*—निरत; व्यापृत।

*Engagement*—1. [Betrotha सगाई। 2.[State of being engage व्यापृति। 3. [That which engage appointment] कार्यनियुक्ति; अभ्युक्ति। 4. [Promise or contract] प्रति 5. [Encounter] युद्ध; समाघात।

**Engine**—अंजन।

*Engine driver*—अंजन चालक।

**Engineer**—याँत्रिक; वास्तुकार।

*Irrigation Engineer*—नै वास्तुकार।

**Enhance**—[To make great to aggravate] वृद्धि करना।

*Enhanced*—वर्द्धित।

*Enhanced punishment*—व दंड।

*Enhancement*—वृद्धि।

*Enhancement of punishment*—दंडवृद्धि।

*Enhancement of rent*—क की वृद्धि; किराये की वृद्धि।

**Enjoin**—[To forbid or prohib or to restrain by a judici order or decree] आदिष्ट करना।

To enjoin a person fr infringing a right—किसी व्यक्ति

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अधिकार का अतिलंघन न करने के लिए आदिष्ट करना ।

*Enjoined*—आदिष्ट ; विहित ।

**Enjoy**—1. [To possess, experience or use with delight] उपभोग करना । 2. [To have sexual intercourse with] संभोग करना ।

*Enjoyed*—उपभुक्त ।

*A woman, enjoyed*—क्षता ।

*Enjoyment*-[Possession, and use] उपभोग ।

*Enjoyment of a pledge*—आधिभोग ।

**Enlarge**—[To extend the limits of; to extend (the time for an action or proceeding); to extend the time limit of (a lease, order, rule etc.); to increase the scope of an estate] परिवर्द्धित करना ; विस्तृत करना ।

*Enlarged*-परिवर्द्धित; परिवृद्ध ; विस्तृत ।

*Enlarger*—परिवर्द्धक; विस्तारक ।

*Enlargement*—परिवृद्धि; परिवर्द्धन; विस्तार ।

**Enlist**—[To enroll ; to register] नाम लिखना । 2. [To engage for military or naval service] भरती करना ।

*Enlisted*—लिखितनाम ; भरती किया हुआ ।

*Enlistment*—[The action of enlisting men for military or naval service] भरती ; नामलेखन ।

**Enormous**—[ Extraordinary in size or quality] प्रचुर; अपरिमित ।

*Enormity*—1. [Irregularity ; an atrocity] अघोरता । 2. [State or quality exceeding a measure] प्रचुरता ।

**Enough**—पर्याप्त ।

**Enrage**—1. [To become angry] क्रुद्ध होना । 2. [To fill with rage] क्रुद्ध करना ।

*Enraged*—क्रुद्ध ।

**Enquire**—See Inquire.

**Enrich**—1 [To make rich with any kind of wealth] धनी बनाना । 2. [To fertilize] उपजाऊ करना । 3.[To adorn] अलंकृत करना; सुसज्जित करना ।

**Enroll**—[To register in a list or register; to enlist] नामांकित करना ।

*Enrolled*—नामांकित ।

*Enrolment*—नामांकन ।

**Enslave**-1. [To reduce to slavery] दास बनाना । 2. [To subject to a dominant influence] वशीभूत करना ।

*Enslavement*—1. [Act of enslaving] दासीकरण । 2. [State of being enslaved] दासता ।

**Ensue**—[To follow; to follow as a consequence or in chronological succession] पीछे होना अथवा आना ।

*Ensuing*—आगामी ।

*Ensuing Year*—आगामी वर्ष ।

**Ensure**—[To make sure] निश्चित करना; पक्का करना ।

**Entail**—[ To settle lands or tenements inalienably on a person or his descendants or a certain line of descendants] दायक्रम निर्दिष्ट करना ।

*Entailed*—क्रमनिर्दिष्ट ।

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*Estate tail*—क्रमनिर्दिष्ट दाय।

**Entangle**—1. [To make intricate] उलझाना। 2 [To involve so as to render extrication difficult] फँसना।

*Entanglement*—फँसाव ; उलझन।

**Enter**—1. [To go or come in, to a place] घुसना ; प्रवेश करना। 2. [To make beginning; to take the first step] प्रारम्भ करना ; प्रवेश करना। 3. [To make oneself a party] प्रवृत होना। 4. [To go in upon lands as a formal act of ownership ; to take possession] प्रवेश करना ; प्रविष्ट होना। 5. [To start ; to begin] प्रारम्भ करना। 6. [to join] प्रविष्ट होना। 7. [To inscribe ; to enroll] लिखना ; प्रविष्टि करना। 8. [To place in regular form before the court usually in writing ; to put upon record in proper form and order] प्रविष्ट करना।

2. To enter into a business. व्यापार प्रारम्भ करना।

3. (*a*) To enter into a treaty of peace. शान्ति-सन्धि में प्रवृत होना।

(*b*) To enter into a contract. संविद में प्रवृत होना।

5. To enter the legal profession. वैध उद्यम प्रारम्भ करना।

6. To enter the army. सेना में प्रविष्ट होना।

7. To enter particulars of a sale. विक्रय का विवरण लिखना अथवा विक्रय के विवरण की प्रविष्टि करना।

8. Enter up. [To enter in regular form] प्रविष्ट करो।

*Entrance*—1. [Act of entering; ingress] प्रवेश। 2. [Means or place for entering as a door or gate] द्वार। 3. [Power to enter] प्रवेशाधिकार।

*Entry*—1. [Act of making or entering a record] प्रविष्टि। 2. [An item] प्रविष्टि। 3. [The actual taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them] प्रवेश। 4. [That by which entrance is made] द्वार।

**Enterprise**—[A bold, arduous or hazardous attempt] उपक्रमण।

*Enterpriser*—उपक्रमक।

*Entesing*—उपक्रमी।

**Entertain**—1. [To receive and take into consideration; to admit, and make use of] विचारार्थ ग्रहण करना। 2. [To keep, hold and maintain in the mind with favour ; to harbor ; cherish] रखना ; 3. [To amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly] आमोदित करना। 4. [To receive as a guest ; to show hospitality to] सत्कार करना।

1. To entertain a proposal—विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव ग्रहण करना।

3. (*a*) To entertain charitable sentiments — उदार विचार रखना।

(*b*) To entertain novel opinion नवीन सम्मति रखना।

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3. To entertain friends with conversation—मित्रों को वार्त्तालाप से आमोदित करना।

4. To entertain a guest—अतिथि का सत्कार करना।

*Entertaining* —[ Pleasing ; amusing] विनोदक ; आमोदक।

*Entertainment*—1. [Hospitable reception ; act of receiving as host] सत्कार ; आतिथ्य। 2. [ Amusement ] आमोद। 3. [That which affords amusement whether in private, as by conversation, or in public, by performance] आमोद।

*Entertainment tax* — आमोद-कर।

**Enthrone**-[To seat on a throne] राजगद्दी पर बैठाना; राज्याभिषेक करना।

*Enthronement* — राज्याभिषेक ; राजगद्दी।

**Enthusiasm**-[Passionate eagerness in any pursuit] उत्साह।

*Enthusiast*—उत्साही।

*Enthusiastic*—उत्साहपूर्ण।

**Entice**—[To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to lead astray; to induce to evil; to tempt] बहकाना; प्रलोभित करना।

*Enticement*—प्रलोभन।

*Enticing*—बहकाना।

*Enticing away a married woman*—विवाहिता स्त्री को बहकाना।

**Entire**—[Complete; whole; not deficient] समस्त; सम्पूर्ण; पूर्ण।

*Entire control of business*—व्यापार का सम्पूर्ण नियन्त्रण।

*Entire confidence*—पूर्ण भरोसा।

*Entire ignorance* — समस्त अज्ञानता।

*Entire property*—सर्वस्व ; समस्त सम्पत्ति।

*Entirely*—पूर्णतः।

*Entirety*—सम्पूर्णता।

**Entitle**—1. [To furnish with a heading, name or designation] नाम देना; नाम रखना; उपाधि देना। 2. [To furnish with a title to an estate; to give a rightful claim to anything] अधिकारी होना; आगमधारी होना।

*Entitled*—1. नामक; उपाधियुक्त 2. अधिकारी; आगमधारी।

*Entitled in a share*—अंशभागी।

*Entitled to share in rateable distribution of assets.* वित्ति के समानुपातिक वितरण में अंशाधिकारी।

*Entitled to a share in the inheritance*—दायांशभागी।

*Entitled to inheritance by relationship*—बन्धुदायद।

*Entitled to equal share*—समानभागी।

*Entitled to possess*—भोगभागी।

*Entitled to profit*—फलभागी।

**Entity**—[Being; existence] सत्ता; अस्तित्व।

**Entrust**—[To invest with a trust; to commission or employ a person in a manner implying confidence] सौंपना; विश्वास करना।

**Enumerate**—गिनना ; परिगणन करना।

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*Enumerated*—परिगणित ।

*Enumeration*—परिगणना[1] ।

*Enumerative*—परिगणना संबंधी ; परिगणेय ।

*Enumeration*—परिगणक ।

**Envelop**-(V.)[To inclose within a case] बंद करना ।

(N.) [Wrapper] लिफाफा; परिवेष्टन ; लपेट ।

**Environment** — [ Surrounding conditions, influences & forces] वातावरण ।

**Envoy**—[ A minister plenipotentiary accredited to a foreign government; a commissioner; a messanger] कार्यकर[2]; राजदूत ।

**Envy**—[Mortification or ill will occasioned by the contemplation of anothers superior advantages] ईर्ष्या[3] ।

(V.) ईर्ष्या करना ।

*Envied*—इर्षित ।

*Envious*—[Full of envy; affected or actuated by envy] ईर्षा ; ईर्षालु ।

*Enviable*—ईर्ष्यणीय ।

**Epidemic**—महामारी ।

**Episode**—[A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; an incidental narration] उपकथा; मार्मिक घटना ।

**Equal**—1. [Alike or identical in magnitude, quantity, number or degree] बराबर; समान । 2. just and equal proportion]

1. Equal areas of land—क्षेत्रफल की भूमि ।

Equal before the law—से समान; विधि के सामने समान ।

Commodities of equal val—समान मूल्य की वस्तुएँ ।

Equal jurisdiction—विचाराधिकार; समान विचारक्षेत्र ।

Equal number—समान संख्या

Persons of equal merit—समान गुण के व्यक्ति ।

Equal protection of the la—विधि का समान संरक्षण ।

Equal share—समांश; समभाग ।

2 He is not equal to task—वह इस कार्य के तुल्य नहीं है ।

*Equality* — [ Sameness likeness ] समता; समानता; साम्य ।

*Equality of Status*—प्रति समता ।

*Equality of evidence on the sides*—प्रमाण समता ।

*Equally*—समानतः ।

*Equally educated*—समानशिक्षित ।

**Equalize**—समान होना अथवा करना; मिलाना ।

To equalize accounts—मिलाना ।

To equalize burden—समान करना बोझ बराबर करना ।

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1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
3. Distinguished from 'Jealousy' (डाह), 'Rivalry' (स्पर्द्धा), 'and Malice' (द्वे

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*Equilization*—समीकरण ।

**Equilibrium**—[A state of balance or even adjustment between opposing forces] संतुलन ।

**Equip**-[To provide with what is requisite for action, as arms etc.] सुसज्जित करना ।

*Epuiqped*—सुसज्जित ।

*Equipment*—1. [The action of equipping; State of being equipped ] सुसज्जीकरण । 2. [Any thing used in equipping] सामग्री; साजसामान ।

**Equity**—1. [That which is fair and right] समन्याय । 2. [An equitable right] समन्यायी अधिकार । 3. [Impartiality; even handed dealing] अपक्षपात ।

*Equity; justice and good conscience*--समन्याय, न्याय और सद्विवेक ।

*Equity of justice*—न्याय का अपक्षपात, न्याय की निष्पक्षता ।

*Equity of redemption*—बन्धकमोचन का समन्याय ।

*Equitable*—1. [Impartial; recoginzed in equity] समन्याय्य ।

*Equitable assets*—Those which are charged with, or have become a fund for the payment of debts only by operation of equity] समन्याय्य वित्ति।

*Equitable assignments*—[An assignment which is not recognizable at law but will be enforced in equity] समन्याय्य अभिहस्तांकना ।

*Equitable charge*—समन्याय्य विभार ।

*Equitable estate*—[The estate or interest of one who has a beneficial right in property the legal ownership of which is vested in a trustee] समन्याय्य भृति ।

*Equitable estoppel*—[Applied to part performance] समन्याय्य स्तंभन ।

*Equitable Execution*—[Applied to appointment of receiver] समन्याय्य निष्पादन ।

*Equitable interest*—[The interest of a beneficiary recognized in equity] समन्याय्य हित ।

*Equitable mortgage*—[Applied to a mortgage by deposit of title deeds] समन्याय्य बन्धक ।

*Equitable plea or defence*—समन्याय्य उक्ति अथवा उत्तर ।

*Equitable set*—

*Equitable title*—[The title or right by which an equitable estate is held] समन्याय्य आगम ।

*Equitably*—[Fairly and justly] समन्यायतः ; निष्पक्षता से ।

The laws must be equitably administered. विधानों का निष्पक्षता से निष्पादन करना चाहिए ।

*Equivalent*—सम ।

**Equivocal**—[Capable of double interpretation of doubtful meaning] अस्पष्ट ; संदिग्धार्थक ।

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*Equivocal sentence*—संदिग्धार्थक वाक्य ।

**Era**—संवत् ; युग ।

**Eradicate**-[To destroy utterly ; to root out] विनष्ट करना ; मूलोच्छेद करना ।

*Eradication*—मूलोच्छेदन ।

**Erase**—मार्जन करना[1] ।

*Erased*—मार्जित ।

*Erasure*—मार्जनी ।

**Erect**—1. [To build ; to construct] बनाना ; निर्माण करना । 2. [To raise and set up in upright position] खड़ा करना ।

1. To erect a house—घर बनाना अथवा निर्माण करना ।

2. To erect a pole—लट्ठा खड़ा करना ।

*Erection*—निर्माण ।

**Err**—1. [To fall into error ; to mistake in judgement or opinion] भूल करना । 2. [To deviate morally from the right way] पाप करना ।

*Errata*—शुद्धिपत्र ।

*Erroneous*—[Incorrect] अशुद्ध; भूलयुक्त ।

*Erroneously*—भूल से ।

*Error*—[Belief in what i untrue ; a mistake in pr ceedings ; inaccuracy ; mi take] भूल[2] ।

*Clerical error*—कारणिकी भू

*Error apparent on the fa of record*—अभिलेख से स्पष्टः प्र भूल ।

*Errors and Omissions Ex cepted*—भूल चूक लेनी देनी[3] ।

*Rectification of errors*—भूल सुधार ।

*Error of judgement*—निं की भूल ।

**Escape**—(V) 1. [To iss from or be uttered by (on involuntarily] निकल पड़ना । 2. [T avoid ; evade] बचना । 3. [T fail of being noticed] बच 4. [To get away by flight other conscious effort] भाग ज पलायन करना ।

1. The words escaped h mouth. ये शब्द उसके मुँह से नि पड़े ।

2. To escape the con quences of one's folly. मूर्खता के परिणाम से बचना ।

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1. For distinctoin between 'अपमार्जन' (Effacement), 'अवमर्षण' (Expunction) a विमार्जन (Obliteration), see footnote on Effacement.

2. Distinguished from 'mistake' (त्रुटि), and 'blunder' (भारी भूल) "An er is a departure from that which is right or correct; a typographical error, an e of judgment. Mistake implies misconception, misunderstanding, inadverta it expresses less severe judgment than error ; Blunder is harsher than mis or error ; it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blamew ness and culpability ; as "We usually call our blunders mistakes, and friends style our mistakes blunder," (Webster).

3. लोपविभ्रमौ शोध्यौ—Dr, Raghubir.

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3. The jewels escaped the burglar's eyes. रत्न चोर की दृष्टि से बच गये ।

4. To escape from prison. जेल से भाग जाना ।

(N) 1. [Act of escaping or state of having escaped] बचाव । 2. [The unlawful departure of a prisoner from the limits of his custody] भागना ; विपलायन ।

*Negligent escape*—[A departure from custody without prison breach is negligent when without the consent of the custodian] प्रमादिक विपलायन ।

*Voluntary escape*—[Escape with the consent of the custodian] ऐच्छिक विपलायन ।

*Actual escape*—[An escape is actual when the prisoner gets out of prison and regains his liberty] यथार्थिक विपलायन ।

*Constructive escape*—[when the prisoner obtains more liberty than the law allows] प्रलक्षित विपलायन ।

**Escheat**—( N ). —[Lapsing or reverting of land to the crown or state by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same] राजगमन[1] । 2.

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1. 'प्रत्यावर्तन', 'प्रत्यापतन' and 'राजसात्करण' have been mentioned as equivalents of 'escheat' in 'वाणिज्य शब्दकोष', 'आरक्षिक शब्दावली' and 'शासन शब्दकोश' respectively 'प्रत्यावर्तन' 'signifies' 'coming back' while 'प्रत्यापतन' signifies 'falling back'. 'Escheat means 'to fall to' or 'to lapse', not 'to fall back, revert or return'. 'राजसात्करण' may be appropriate for 'Consfiscation' as it is the State which confiscates by adopting proper procedure but 'escheat' contemplates of passing of the estate as a matter of course in the event of the failure of heirs of the last owner. 'राजगामी' (escheating), from which 'राजगमन' has been derived has been used freely in the Dharmashashtra and following may be mentioned as some of the instances :—

(१)

यथैवात्मा तथा पुत्र : पुत्रेण दुहिता समा ।
तस्यामात्मनि तिष्ठन्त्यां कथमन्यो धनं हरेत।
अभावे तु दुहितृणां सकुल्या बान्धवास्तथा ।
ततः सजात्या : सर्वेषाभावे राजगामि तत् ॥ —नारद ।

(२) अपुत्रस्य धनं पत्नभिगामि । तदभावे दुहितृगामि । तदभावे मातृगामि । तदभावे पितृगामि । तदभावे भ्रातृगामि । तदभावे भ्रातृपुत्रगामि । तदभावे बन्धुगामि । तदभावे साकुल्यगामि । तदभावे सहाध्यायिगामि । तदभावे ब्राह्मणधनवर्जं राजगामि ।

—विष्णु संहिता।

(३) प्रहीणद्रव्याणि राजगामीनि भवन्ति —वशिष्ट ।

In the following lines कौटिल्य provides that if the treasure exceeds a thousand in value, it will go to the king :—

शतसहस्रादूर्ध्वं राजगामी निधि : ।

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[Property escheating] राजगामी सम्पत्ति ।

V. [To revert, fall, lapse, or pass by escheat] राजगामी होना ; राज को जाना ।

*Escheating*—राजगामी ।

**Escort**—अनुरक्षक[1] ।

*Under escort*—अनुरक्षा में ।

*Escorted*—अनुरक्षित ।

**Especially**—विशेषतः ।

**Espy**—[To catch sight of] ताकना; दूर से देखना ।

*Espionage*—[The practice of spying on others] जासूसी; गुप्तचरी; भेदियापन[2] ।

**Essence**—सार ; सत ; मूल वस्तु ।

*Time is of the essence of the contract*—समय संविद की मूल वस्तु है ।

*Essence of law*—न्यायरस ।

*Essential* (Adj)-[Important] परमावश्यक ।

*Essential nature of a plaint*—पत्तता ।

(N.)—[Constituent] सारभूत ।

**Establish**-1. [To fix immovably and firmly] स्थापित करना । 2. [To found; to institute] स्थापित करना । 3. [To appoint or constitute for permanence] सुस्थित करना । 4. [To put beyond doubt or dispute] प्रमाणित करना ।

**5.** To establish a fact. तथ्य प्रमाणित करना ।

*Established*—स्थापित; सुस्थित; प्रमाणित ।

*Established fact*—प्रमाणित तथ्य

*Established law*—सुस्थित वि

*Established right* — प्र अधिकार ।

*Established by evidence*—साक्ष्य से प्रमाणित ।

*Established usage*-सुस्थित प्र

*Established tradition*—चिर चार ।

*Establishment*—1. [The act of establishing or state of being established ] स्थापन ; प्रमाणी स्थिरीकरण ; सुस्थिति । 2. [An organized staff of employees or servants] भृत्यवर्ग; कर्मचारीवर्ग । 3. [That which is established] संस्था ।

*Establishment charges*—स्था व्यय[3] ।

*Establishment of a boundary*—मर्यादास्थापन ; सीमास्थापन ।

**Estate**—[The interest which any one has in lands, tenements or other effects; land

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and also by Narad :

परेण निहितं लब्ध्वा राजन्युपहरेन्निधिम् ।
राजगामी निधिः सर्वः सर्वेषां ब्राह्मणादृते ॥

1. Short form of 'अनुयात रक्षक' ।
2. आरक्षिक शब्दावली ।
3. संस्थापन प्रभार in शासन शब्दकोश ।

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property; the collective assets and liabilities of a person] भृति; क्षिति[1]।

*Estate duty*—भृति शुल्क।

**Estimate**—(V.) [To fix the worth of; to value] आगणन करना; कूतना। 2. [To form opinion of; to gauze] अनुमान करना।

1. To estimate the value of land—भूमि के मूल्य का आगणन करना।

2. To estimate age—आयु का अनुमान करना।

*Estimated*—आगणित; अनुमानित।

*Estimated amount*—आगणित धन या राशि।

*Estimated expenditure*-आगणित व्यय।

*Estimated receipts*—आगणित प्राप्तियाँ।

*Estimated income* — आगणित आय।

*Estimate*—(N.) आगणन; कूत; अनुमान।

*Estimate of value*-मूल्य का आगणन।

**Estop**—[To impede or bar by estoppel] स्तंभित करना।

*Estopped*—स्तंभित।

*Estoppel*—[A preclusion or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of his own previous action, allegation or denial by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined] स्तंभन।

*Estoppel by acquiescence*—[If a party having a right stands by and sees another dealing with the property in a manner inconsistent with that right, and makes no objection while the act is in progress, he is estopped from complaining. Such estoppel is called estoppel by acquiescence] परितुष्टिजन्य स्तंभन।

*Estoppel by judgement or estoppel by record*—[Estoppel which precludes the denial of the truth of anything appear-

1. In its primary and technical sense the term "estate" refers only to an estate in land and in this sense 'क्षिति', which means 'landed property' as in the following.

पश्यन्नन्यस्य ददत: क्षिति यो न विचालयेत्।
स्वामी सत्ताऽपि लेख्येन न पुनस्तां समाप्नुयात्॥

—बृहस्पति।

is its most appropriate equivalent but by common usage "it has acquired a much wider import and application, being applied to personal property as well as realty and in its most extreme sense signifying everything of which riches or fortunes may consist" (~~American Cyclopadia of Law and Procedure~~). 'भृति', which according to Apte means, 'wealth, riches, fortunes,' has therefore been preferred to 'क्षिति'।

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ing in the record of a final judgement, so that if the judgement is in rem it is conclusive against the whole world, and if in personam upon the parties and their privies only] निर्णयोत्पन्न स्तंभन ।

*Estoppel by deed*-[Estoppel which precludes a party who has entered into an agreement by deed, or instrument under seal from denying, to the prejudice of the other party, stated therein] प्रलेखजन्य स्तंभन ।

*Estoppel in pais or by conduct*—[which, when a party whose conduct or language has caused another reasonably to believe in the existence of a certain state of things and (having a legal right so to do) to act upon the belief, precludes him from averring or setting up to the prejudice of the latter that a different state of things existed at the time in question] व्यवहारोत्पन्न स्तंभन ।

*Estoppel by silence*—मौनोत्पन्न स्तंभन ।

*Equitable estoppel*—[ Another name for estoppel in pais as it was formerly recognized in the courts of equ… समन्याय्य स्तंभन ।

*Quasi estoppel* — प्रति… स्तंभन ।

*Technical or legal estop…*—[Another name for estop… by record or by deed] वैध… पारिभाषिक स्तंभन ।

*Title by estoppel*—[Wh… a person without title, ha… conveyed with warra… subsequently acquires the… it enures to the benefit of… grantee, who is said to acq… title by estoppel] स्तंभनजन्य स्व…

*Estoppel by pleadings*—प्रतिवादजन्य स्तम्भन ।

**Et cetera**—[Etc.] इत्यादि ।

**Ethics**—आचार शास्त्र ।

*Execution ethics*-प्राणदंड …

*Ethics of politics*—रा… आचार शास्त्र ।

*Ethical*—नैतिक ।

*Ethical freedom.* नैतिक स्व…

*Ethical socialism*—नैतिक … वाद ।

**Etiquette**—शिष्टाचार ।

**Europeans**—(Sb) योरुपनिवासी ।

(Adj)—योरुपीय ।

*European British Subj…* योरुपीय ब्रिटिश प्रजा ।

*Of European descent*—… वंशज ।

1. In 'शासन शब्दकोश' 'अर्द्ध' has been given as synonym of 'Quasi'. '… means 'resembling or simulating', but not really the same as, that prop… termed. It does not mean 'half.' O. E. D.

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*Europeanization*—योरुपीकरण ।

**Evacuate**—1. [To quit; to withdraw from; empty out] खाली करना; छोड़ना; स्थान त्यागना । 2. [Discharge] विरेचित करना ।

*Evacuation*—स्थानत्याग; विरेचन ।

*Evacuee*—स्थानत्यागी ।

**Evade**—1. [To get away from by artifice; to escape from cleverly] बचना । 2. [To elude] टालना ।

*To evade punishment*—दंड से बचना ।

*Evasion*—1. [Act of evading or eluding] टालमटूल ।

*Evasive*-[Tending to evade; elusive] वक्र ; टालमटूलकारी ।

*Evasive answer or reply*—वक्रोत्तर ; उत्तराभास ।

*Evasive denial*—वक्र निह्नुति ; वक्र नाहीं ; निषेधाभास ।

**Evaluate**—[To ascertain the value or amount of] मूल्यनिश्चित करना ; मूल्य निर्धारित करना ।

*Evaluation*—मूल्य निर्धारण ।

**Even**—( Adj. ) [ Flat ; Plane ; level]. समतल ; सम । 2. [Uniform ; Equal] एकरूप; सम । 3. [Impartial] पक्षपात रहित ; समदर्शी ; सम ।

1. Even ground. समतल भूमि ; समभूमि ।

2. Even justice—सम न्याय ।

3. To judge with even mind—समबुद्धि से निर्णय करना ।

**Event**—1. [The fact of taking place or occurring] दशा । 2. [occurrence] घटना । 3. [Issue ; result] परिणाम ।

1. In event of success—सफल होने की दशा में ; सफल होने की अवस्था में ।

2. In the course of events. घटना चक्र में ।

Events of last year. गत वर्ष की घटनायें ।

3. The event of his enterprise was doubtful—उपक्रमण का परिणाम संदिग्ध था ।

*Eventful*—घटनापूर्ण ।

*Eventual*—1. [Final] अन्तिम । 2. [Contingent] अनुवर्ती ।

*Eventual succes*—अन्तिम सफलता ।

*Eventual surplus*—अनुवर्ती उद्वर्त ।

**Ever**—[Always] सदा ; सदैव ; सर्वदा ।

*Everlasting*—चिरस्थायी ।

**Every**—प्रत्येक ।

*Everybody*—प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ।

*Everday*—साधारण ।

*Everything*—सबकुछ ।

*Everywhere*—सब जगह ।

**Evict**—[To eject ; to recover property by legal process or by virtue of a superior title] निराकृत करना ।

*Eviction*—[Act or process of evicting ; state of being evicted] निराकृति ।

*Rent control and Eviction Act*—किराया नियन्त्रण तथा निराकृति विधान ।

**Evidence**—1. [That which

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furnishes, or tends to furnish, proof; that which is legally submitted to competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it] साक्ष्य ।

*Circumstantial or indirect evidence*—परोक्ष साक्ष्य; यथावृत्त साक्ष्य[1] ।

*Direct evidencee*—प्रत्यक्ष साक्ष्य[1]।

*Documentary evidence*—लिखित साक्ष्य ; पत्रनिविष्ट[2] साक्ष्य ।

*False evidence*—कूट साक्ष्य ।

*Hearsay evidence*—श्रुत साक्ष्य ।

*Material evidence*—[Which goes to the substantial matters in dispute and affects the decision of the case] महत्वपूर्ण साक्ष्य ।

*Negative evidence*—नकारात्मक साक्ष्य ; निषेधात्मक साक्ष्य ।

*Occular evidence*-प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण ।

*Oral evidence*—मौखिक साक्ष्य ।

*Positive evidence*—निश्चयात्मक साक्ष्य ।

*Primary evidence*—[The evidence primarily required by law as the best evidence of a fact to be proved ;–chiefly used in relation to written documents, and in general, requiring their contents to proved by the docum[ents] themselves] अग्रीय साक्ष्य[3] ।

*Relevant evidence*—[…] साक्ष्य ।

*Secondary evidence*—[…] साक्ष्य ।

*Want of evidence*—साक्ष्य[…] प्रमाणाभाव ।

*Evidence of general rep[utation]*—साधारण ख्याति संबंधी साक्ष्य ।

*Admitted in evidence*—साक्ष्यार्थ ग्रहण किया गया ।

*Law of evidence*—साक्ष्य वि[धि]

*Evidence Act*—साक्ष्य विधान।

*Evidenced*—प्रमाणित ; साक्षित।

*Evident*—[clear] सुस्पष्ट।

His guilt was evident—[…] अपराध सुस्पष्ट था ।

*Evidential*–साक्ष्यसंबंधी; साक्ष्य[…]

*Evidentiary*—साक्ष्यसंबंधी ; [सा]त्मक ।

*Evidently*—स्पष्टतः ।

**Evil**—*(N)* दुष्टता ; पाप ।

(Adj) It is often expres[sed] by 'दुर', 'कु', or 'अप' prefixed [a…]

*Evil man*—दुर्जन ।

*Evil deed*—कुकर्म ।

*Evil thought*—अपविचार ।

*Evil conduct*—दुर्णय ।

*Evil course*—कुमार्ग ।

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1. शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. धनं पत्रनिविष्टं तु धर्मार्थं च निरूपितम् । —कात्यायन ।
3. 'प्राथमिक साक्ष्य' in 'शासन शब्दकोश' । According to Wharton 'pri[mary] means, here, best.' 'अग्रीय' (which means according to Apte 'best' or 'firs[t in] importance') is more appropriate than 'प्राथमिक' which means 'first in origi[n]'

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*Evil destiny*—दुर्भाग्य ; दुर्दैव ।
*Evil intentioned*—दुर्बुद्धि ; दुराशा ।
*Evil natured*—दुष्ट प्रकृति ।
*Evil days*—दुर्दिन ।
*Evil doer*—पापी ; कुकर्मी ।
*Evil eye*—कुदृष्टि ।
*Evil minded*—दुष्मति ।

**Evince**—1. [To prove beyond reasonable doubt] प्रमाणित करना । 2. [To show ; exhibit] स्पष्ट करना ; प्रकट करना ।

1. Experience will evince the truth of this—अनुभव इसकी सत्यता प्रमाणित करेगा ।

2. His conversation evinced great learning—उसका वार्त्तालाप उसकी भारी विद्वता प्रकट करता था ।

*Evincible*—प्रमाणनीय ; सूच्य ।

**Evitable**—परिहरणीय ।

**Evocation**—[ The evoking or summoning of a cause from an inferior by a superior court, as on appeal] आह्वान ।

*Evoke*—आह्वान करना ; मँगालेना ।

**Evolve**—1. [To exhibit or produce by evolution] क्रम से प्रकट करना ।2. [ To unfold] खोलना ।

*Evolution*—विकास ।
*Evolution theory*—विकास सिद्धान्त ।
*Evolution theory of State*—राज्य का विकासवादी सिद्धान्त ।
*Evolutionary*—विकासवादी ।
*Evolutionism*—विकासवाद ।

**Exact**—( Adj. )—[ Suffering or exhibiting no departure from the letter or standard] यथार्थिक । 2. [Precise and full; complete or correct ] सही ; ठीक ।

1. Exact laws. यथार्थिक विधान ।

2. (b) Exact knowledge of law. विधि का सही ज्ञान ।

(b) Exact computation of costs—व्यय की ठीक गणना ; व्यय का ठीक लेखा जोखा ।

(c) Exact copy. सही प्रतिलिपि ।

(V.) [To demand and enforce the payment of ] बलपूर्वक लेना ।

To exact from passengers arbitrary sums. यात्रियों से बलपूर्वक मनमाना धन लेना ।

*Exacting*—बलाद्ग्रहण ।

*Exaction*—[A wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that which the law allows not] बलाद्ग्रहण [1] ।

*Exactly*—यथावत् ।

*Exactness*—यथार्थता ।

**Exaggerate**—[ To enlarge beyond bounds or truth ] अत्युक्ति करना, बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहना ।

*Exaggerated*—अत्युक्तिपूर्ण ।

*Exaggeration*—अत्युक्ति; अतिशयोक्ति ।

**Exalted**—समुन्नत ।

**Examine**—1. [To test] परीक्षा लेना ।

1. Distinguished from 'extortion' (विद्दापन) ।
"The difference between exaction and 'extortion' is this : extortion is when an officer extorts more than his due, when something is due to him ; and exaction is when, he wrests a fee or reward where none is due." Tomltions.

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2. [To interrogate] अनुयोग करना ।

*Examination*—1. [Test] परीक्षा । 2. [A search or investigation] अनुयोग [1] ।

*Examination-in-chief*—पूर्व अनुयोग ।

*Cross-examination*—प्रत्यनुयोग ; जिरह ।

*Re-examination*—पुनरनुयोग ।

*Examination of witnesses*—साक्ष्यविशोधन [2] ।

*Method of examination of the witness*—साक्ष्याचार ।

*Examined*—परीक्षित ; अनुयोगित ।

*Examinee*—परीक्षार्थी ।

*Examiner*—परीक्षक ; अनुयोक्ता ।

**Example**—उदाहरण ।

**Exasperate**—उभारना ; कुपित करना ।

*Exasperation*—क्रोध ; कोप ।

**Exceed**—1. [To go or be beyond the limits or measure of] बढ़ना; परे जाना ; अति क्रमण करना । 2. [To be greater than or superior to] अधिक होना ।

1. To exceed one's authority —अपने अधिकार से बढ़ना ।

To exceed the prescribed amount—नियत धन से बढ़ना ।

2. The troubles of one day exceed those of another—एक दिन की आपत्तियाँ दूसरे दिन की आपत्तियों से अधिक हो जाती हैं ।

*Exceeding*—अतिशय ; अति क्रम

*Exceedingly*—अतिशय से ।

**Excellence**—उत्कृष्टता ; महिमा ।

*His Excellency*—महामहिम ।

*Excellent*—उत्कृष्ट ।

**Except**—(Adj.) अतिरिक्त ।

(V.) छोड़ना ; निकाल देना ।

*Except as provided*—जो … युक्त है उसके अतिरिक्त ।

*Except for the cause assigned*—निर्दिष्ट कारण के अतिरिक्त ।

*Exception*—1. [That which is excepted] अपवाद । 2. [Objection] आपत्ति ।

1. Every general rule has an exception. प्रत्येक साधारण नियम का अपवाद होता है ।

2. To take exception—आ… करना ।

*Exceptionable*—आपत्तिजनक ।

*Exceptional*—असाधारण ।

*Exceptionally* — असाधारण विशेषतः ।

**Excess**—अतिरेक ; अधिकता ।

*Excess grant*—अतिरिक्त अनु…

*Excess of government*— … का अतिरेक ।

*Excess profit tax*—अतिरिक्त … कर ।

*Excessive*—अपरिमित; तीव्र; Often expressed by the prefix 'अति'

*Excessive heat*—अति दाह ।

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1. 'परीक्षण' in आरक्षिक शब्दावली ।

2. { साक्ष्य संदूषणे कार्यं पूर्वं साक्षिविशोधनम् ।
शुद्धेषु साक्षिषु ततः पश्चात्कार्यं विशोधयेत् ॥
—बृहस्पति ।

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*Excessive speaking*—अतिशयोक्ति ।
*Excessivepain*—अति वेदना ।
*Excessive rain*—अति वृष्टि ।
*Excessive bail*—अत्यधिक प्रतिभूति ।
*Excessive length* — अत्यधिक लम्बाई ।
*Excessively*—अधिकता से ।

**Exchange**—(N.)1.[Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent] विनिमय । 2. [Place of business] कार्यालय; विपणि ।

1. Exchange value—विनिमय मूल्य ।

2. (a) Employment Exchange—वृत्तियोजक कार्यालय ।

(b) Stock Exchange—स्कंध विपणि ।

(c) Telephone Exchange—टेलीफोन का कार्यालय ।

*Exchange of opinion or of thought*—विचार विनिमय ।
*Exchange broker*—विनिमय का दलाल; विनिमय मध्यम[2] ।
(V.) विनिमय करना ।
*Bill of exchange*—हुंडी ।
*Exchangeable*—विनिमयी; परिवर्तनीय ।

**Exchequer**—राजकोष ।
*Chancellor of the Exchequer*—राजकोषाध्यक्ष; राजधनाधिकारी ।

**Excise**—[The name given to duties or taxes laid on certain articles produced and consumed at home, amongst which spirits have always been most important; but, exclusive of these, the duties on the licenses of auctioneers, brewers etc. and on the licenses to keep dogs, kill game etc. are included in excise duties—Wharton] अन्तः शुल्क ।

*Excise department* — अन्तः शुल्क विभाग; उत्पाद विभाग ।
*Excise duty or tax*—अन्तः शुल्क; उत्पाद कर ।
*Excise law*—अन्तःशुल्कीय विधि ।
*Excise Minister*—अन्तः शुल्क मंत्री ।
*Excise officer* — अन्तः शुल्क अधिकारी ।
*Exciseable*—अन्तः शुल्कीय ।
*Exciseable article* — अन्तः शुल्कीय वस्तु ।
*Exciseable liquor* — अन्तः शुल्कीय द्रव ।

**Excite**—[To rouse to feeling] उत्तेजित करना; उभारना ।
*Excited*—उत्तेजित ।
*Excitement*—उत्तेजना ।
*Exciteable*—उत्तेजनीय ।
*Excitability*—उत्तेजनीयता ।
*Exciting*—उत्तेजक ।
*Exciting cause*—उत्तेजक कारण ।

**Exculpate**—[ To clear from

1. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष ।
2. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष ।

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guilt or fault] अपराध विमुक्त करना; निर्दोष करना।

The jury exculpated him from the charge—सभ्यगणों ने उसे अपराधारोप से विमुक्त कर दिया।

*Exculpated*–अपराध विमुक्त; निर्दोष।

*Exculpation*–दोष विमुक्ति ; निर्दोषीकरण।

*Exculpatory*—निर्दोषकारी।

**Exclusive**–[Possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others debarred from a participation or enjoyment] अनन्य ; केवल।

*Exclusive jurisdiction* — अनन्य विचाराधिकार।

*Exclusive privilege* — अनन्य विशेषाधिकार।

*Exclusively*–[To the exclusion of all others] अनन्यतः।

**Excommunicate**—[To put out of communion] (जाति से) निकाल देना अथवा वहिष्कृत करना।

*Excommunication*—वहिष्कार ; निकालना।

*Excommunication from caste*—जाति से वहिष्कार।

**Excuse**—(V.) 1. [ To forgive ] क्षमा करना। 2. [To seek indulgence for] क्षमा माँगना। 3. [To grant exemption or release] क्षमा करना।

1. We excuse him for his irregular conduct—हम उसे उसके अनियमित आचरण के लिए क्षमा करते हैं।

2. To excuse one's self for delay—देरी के लिए क्षमा माँगना।

3. (*a*) To excuse a ju[ror] from attendance—सभ्य को उप[स्थिति] से क्षमा करना।

(*b*) To excuse fine—[अर्थदंड] क्षमा करना।

(N.) 1. [Act of excusi[ng] apologizing] दोष प्रक्षालन। [2.] [Pretext] बहाना।

*Excusable*—क्षम्य।

*Excusable homicide*–[T[he] killing without crimi[nal] intent and one by accide[nt] misadventure or in s[elf] defence] क्षम्य नरहत्या।

**Exclude**–अपवर्जित करना; अपरोधित कर[ना]

*Excluded*—अपवर्जित; अपरोधि[त]

*Excluded from particip[a]tion*—निर्भक्त; निर्भाज्य।

*Exclusion*—अपवर्जन; अपरोध[न]

*Exclusion from inheritan[ce]* दाय से अपवर्जन ; उत्तराधिकार से अपरोध[न]

**Execute**—1. [To carry out into complete effect ; to p[er]form] कार्यान्वित करना। 2. [(*a*) [To] perform the acts necessary [to] the legal effectiveness of; [(*b*)] to complete as a legal inst[ru]ment] निष्पादन करना। 3. [To i[n]flict capital punishment o[n]] प्राणदंड देना।

1. To execute a pla[n]—योजना को कार्यान्वित करना।

2. (*a*) To execute a dec[ree] —डिगरी का निष्पादन करना।

(*b*) To execute a dee[d]—प्रलेख का निष्पादन करना।

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*Executed*—निष्पादित ; कार्यान्वित ।

*Executed consideration*—निष्पादित प्रतिफल ।

*Executed contract*—निष्पादित संविद ।

*Executed estate*—[An estate by which present interest passes] निष्पादित भूति ।

*Executed remainder*–[Vested remainder] निष्पादित शेष ।

*Executed Trust*—[A trust fully created and exactly defined] निष्पादित न्यास ।

*Execution*—1. [(*a*) The process for carrying into effect the judgement or decree of a court ; (*b*) act of signing, sealing and delivering a document] निष्पादन । 2. [Performace] कार्यान्विति ; साधन । 3. [Putting to death] प्राणदंड ; फाँसी ।

*Execution of a decree*—डिगरी का निष्पादन ।

*Execution of a deed*—प्रलेख का निष्पादन ।

*Execution court*—निष्पादक न्यायालय ।

*Execution proceedings*—निष्पादक कार्यवाही ।

*To set aside execution*—निष्पादन को निराकृत करना ।

*Stay of execution*—निष्पादन पर रोक ।

*Writ of execution*—निष्पादन का समादेश ।

*Execution of a writ*—समादेश का निष्पादन ।

*Execution of statutory powers*-वैधानिक शक्तियों की कार्यान्विति ।

*Executioner*—वधक ।

*Executive*-(Adj) [Designed or fitted for or pertaining to execution] कार्यकारिणी ; कार्यकारी ; अधिशासी[1] ।

*Executive authority*—कार्यकारी अधिकारीवर्ग ; कार्यकारिणी सत्ता[2] ।

*Executive Council*—कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ।

*Executive department*—कार्यकारी विभाग ।

*Executive duties*—कार्यकारी कर्तव्य ।

*Executive government*—कार्यकारी शासन ; कार्यकारी सरकार ।

*Executive officer* — कार्यकारी अधिकारी[3] ।

*Executive power*–कार्यकारी शक्ति । (N) [The executive branch of a government] कार्यकारी वर्ग ।

*Executor*—[One who executes something; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see his provisions carried into effect, after his decease] निष्पादक; उत्तर साधक ।

1. Glossary to the Draft Constitution of India.
2. शासन शब्द-कोश ।
3. 'साधनिक अधिकारी' in स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली ।

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*Executory*—[Designed or of such a nature as to be executed or carried into effect in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency] निष्पादनावशेष।

*Executory bequest*—निष्पादनावशेष रिक्थ; निर्वाहावशेष रिक्थ।

*Executory contract*—निष्पादनावशेष संविद्; निर्वाहावशेष संविद।

*Executory devise*-निष्पादनावशेष उत्तरदान।

*Executory estate*—निष्पादनावशेष भूति; निर्वाहावशेष भूति।

*Executory remainder*—निष्पादनावशेष शेष।

*Executory trust*—निष्पादनावशेष न्यास; निर्वाहावशेष न्यास।

*Executory use*—निष्पादनावशेष उपभोग।

*Executant*—[The person who executes a deed] कारक।

**Exemplary**—1. [Serving as a pattern] उदाहरणीय; अनुकरणीय। 2. [Serving as a warning] दृष्टान्तिक।

*Exemplary damages*—दृष्टान्तिक प्रतिक्षति।

*Exemplary punishment*—दृष्टान्तिक दंड।

**Exempt** (Adj) [Free or released from the liability to which others are subject] मुक्त।

*Exempt from attendance*—उपस्थिति से मुक्त।

*Goods exempt from exe-tion*—निष्पादनमुक्त पण्य।

*Exempt from punishme*[nt]—अदण्ड्य; दंडमुक्त।

*Exempt from tax*—निष्क[र]मुक्त।

(V.) मुक्त करना।

*Exemption*—मुक्ति; छूट।

*Exemption from app[ear]ance*—उपस्थिति से मुक्ति।

*Exemption from tax*—परिहार[1]; अकरत्व।

*Exemption from fear*—...

*Exemption from exertio*[n]—अनायास।

**Exequial**—अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया संबन्धी।

*Exequies*—अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया।

**Exercise**—1. [Habitual prac[tice]] अभ्यास। 2. [Bodily exertion [for] the sake of keeping the org[ans] in healthy state] व्यायाम। [3.] [Employment or applicat[ion]] प्रयोग।

3 (*a*) The exercise of ju[dicial] discretion—न्यायाधीश की स्वे[च्छा का] प्रयोग।

(*b*) In the exercise of j[uris]diction—विचाराधिकार के प्रयोग में।

(*c*) In exercise of pow[er]—शक्ति के प्रयोग में।

(V) 1. [To employ] काम में [लाना]; प्रयोग में लाना; प्रयुक्त करना। 2. [To practise] अभ्यास करना। 3. [To exert] व्यायाम करना।

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1. जित्वा संपूजयेद्देवान्ब्राह्मणांश्चैव धार्मिकान्।
प्रदद्यात्परिहारांश्च ख्यापयेदभयानि च॥ मनुस्मृति, ७, २०१॥

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1. (*a*) To exercise jurisdiction—विचाराधिकार प्रयोग में लाना।

(*b*) To exercise authority—अधिकार का प्रयोग करना।

**Exert**—[To put in vigorous action] उद्योग करना; प्रयत्न करना।

*Exertion*—उद्योग ; परिश्रम।

**Exhaust**—1. [To draw or let out wholly; to drain off] खींचना; खाली करना; शोषित करना। 2. [To wear out or tire out] थकना। 3. [To use or expend wholly] समाप्त करना; व्यय करना।

1. To exhaust the water of a well—कुँए का पानी शोषित करना। कुँए का पानी खींच डालना।

2. I am entirely exhausted—मैं पूर्णतः थक गया हूँ।

3. To exhaust one's patience धैर्य समाप्त होना।

*Exhausted*—शोषित ; श्रान्त ; थका हुआ ; समाप्त।

*Exhaustion*—शोषण; श्रान्ति; थकावट व्यय; समाप्ति।

**Exhibit**—[A document produced and identified in court for future use as evidence] दर्शित।

V. दर्शित करना; प्रदर्शित करना।

*Exhibited*—प्रदर्शित।

*Exhibition*—प्रदर्शनी।

**Exhort**—[To urge ; to incite by words] उत्साहित करना।

*Exhortation*—प्रबोधन।

**Exigency**—[Pressing necessity] अतिआवश्यकता।

*Exigent*—अतिआवश्यक।

**Exile**—(*N.*) निर्वासन[1]।

(*V.*) निर्वासित करना।

*Exiled*—निर्वासित।

**Exist**—[To live ; to have actual or real being] होना ; रहना ; जीवित रहना ; स्थित रहना।

*Existence*—अस्तित्व ; जीवन।

*Existent*—विद्यमान।

*Existing*—विद्यमान।

*Existing right*—विद्यमान अधिकार।

**Exit**—निर्गम ; निकास।

**Exonerate**—[To relieve as of a charge or obligation] भारमुक्त करना।

*Exonerated*—भारमुक्त।

*Exoneration*—भारमुक्ति।

**Exorbitancy**—आधिक्य ; वैषम्य।

*Exorbitant*—अपरिमित ; अत्यधिक।

*Exorbitant demand*—अत्यधिक माँग।

*Exorbitant interest*—निदानवृद्धि।

**Expansion**—प्रसार।

*Expansion of territory*—प्रदेश का प्रसार।

**Ex parte**—[Upon or from one side only] एकपक्षीय ; एकांगी।

*Ex parte decree*—एकपक्षीय डिगरी।

*Ex parte proceedings*—एकपक्षीय कार्यवाही।

*Exparte statement*—एकपक्षीय वक्तव्य।

1. For distinction between 'exile' and banishment see 'Banishment'.

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*Ex parte trial*—एकपक्षीय विचार ।

*Ex parte testimony or evidence*—एकपक्षीय साक्ष्य ।

**Expatriate**—स्वदेश से निकाल देना ।

*Expatriation*—देश निकाला ।

**Expect**—1. [To look for as due from another] आशा करना । 2. [To look forward to] प्रतीक्षा करना ।

*Expected*—प्रतीक्षित ; आपेक्षित ।

*Expectation* — प्रतीक्षा ; आशा ; अपेक्षा ।

*Expectance or Expectancy*–[The position of being entitled to any thing at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion or on the death of some one] अपेक्षा ।

*Estates in expectancy*—[Estate the right to the possession of which will only arise at a future date, e. g., on the determination of prior life estate] आपेक्षित भूति ।

*Expectant*—1. [Prospective ; waiting] प्रतीक्षक ; प्रतीक्षी ; आपेक्षक ; आपेक्षी ।

*Expectant heir*—आपेक्षी उत्तराधिकारी ; आपेक्षक उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Expectant policy*–आपेक्षित नीति ।

**Expedience or expediency**—1. [Fitness ; practical efficiency] उपयुक्तता ; औचित्य ।

*Expedient*–(Adj) [Suitable ; fit] उपयुक्त ; उचित ।

*Whereas it is expedie*[...] जब कि यह उपयुक्त है ।

N. [Suitable means] [...] साधन ।

*Expedients of war*–[...] साधन ।

**Expedite**—[To hasten; to qui[...]en] जल्दी करना । 2. [To dispat[...] जल्दी भेजना ।

**Expedition**—1. [Speed ; ha[...] शीघ्रता । 2. [Inportant journ[...] प्रयाण ; अभियान ।

*Expeditious*–[Quick; sp[...] तेज ; शीघ्रगामी ।

*Expeditiously*–शीघ्रता से; तेजी[...]

**Expel**—1. [To eject ; to d[...]lodge ; to turn out] निकाल दे[...] निष्कासित करना ।

*Expelled*—निकाला हुआ; निष्का[...]

*Expulsion*—निष्कासन ।

**Expend**—1. [To spend] [...] करना ; व्यय करना ।

*Expending*—व्यय ।

*Expenditure*—1. [Act [...] expending] व्ययीकरण ; व्यय [...] [Expense] व्यय ; खर्च ।

*Capital expenditure*–[...] व्यय ।

*Deferred expenditure*[...] आस्थगित व्यय ।

*Revenue expenditure*–[...] व्यय ।

*Expenditure charged on* [...] *revenue of the province*[...]

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1. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष ।

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प्रान्तीय आय पर विभारित व्यय ; राजस्व पर निहित व्यय ।

*Expenditure connected with post war planning and development*—युद्धोपरान्त योजना तथा विकास से संबंधित व्यय ।

**Expense**—1. [Charge ; cost] व्यय । 2. [A source or occasion of expenditure] व्यय का कारण ।

2 His sons are great expense on him—उसके पुत्र उसके बड़े व्यय का कारण हैं ।

*Expensive*—[Costly] बहुमूल्य ; मूल्यवान ।

**Experience**—(N.) 1. [Knowledge derived from trial] अनुभूति । 2. [Something experienced] अनुभव ।

(V.) अनुभव करना ।

*Experienced*—अनुभवी ।

*Experienced hand*—अनुभवी व्यक्ति ।

**Experiment**—(N.) [A test ; testing] प्रयोग ।

(V.) प्रयोग करना ।

*Experimental*—प्रयोगात्मक ।

**Expert**—(N.) [One who has special skill or knowledge in a particular subject, as a science or art, whether acquired by experience or study ; a specialist] विचक्षण[2] ।

*Finger print expert*—अगुलांक विचक्षण ; अगुलि प्रतिमुद्रा विचक्षण[3] ।

*Handwriting expert*—हस्तलेख विचक्षण ।

*Expert in jurisprudence*—न्यायतत्वज्ञ ;

*Expert in the knowledge of the qualities of merchandise*—पण्य विचक्षण ।

*Expert in examination of coins*—नाणक वेदी

*Expert in religion and polity*—धर्मार्थकुशल ; धर्मार्थदर्शी ।

(Adj) [Skilled] निपुण ; दक्ष ।

**Expire**—1. [To come to an end; to cease] समाप्त होना । 2. [To breathe out] अवसान होना; प्राण त्यागना ।

Expiration or expiry—अवसान; प्राणत्याग ।

*Expiration of stipulated period or limitation*—पूर्णावधि[4] ।

*Expired*—अवसन्न; मृत ।

**Explain**—[To make plain

1. शासन शब्द कोष ।
2. "सह सभ्यै : स्थिरैयुक्तः प्राज्ञैर्मौलैर्द्विजोत्तमैः ।
धर्मशास्त्रार्थकुशलैरर्थशास्त्रविचक्षणैः ॥

—कात्यायन ।

3. आरक्षिक शब्दावली ।
4. पुर्णावधौ शान्तलाभे बन्धे स्वामी धनी भवेत् ।
अनिर्गते दशाहेतु ऋणी मोक्तितुमर्हति ।

—बृहस्पति ।

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manifest or intelligible] व्याख्या करना ; स्पष्ट करना ।

*Explanable*—व्याख्येय ।

*Explanation*—1. [Act or process of explaining; (*b*) Definition; interpretation] व्याख्या[1] । 2. [That which explains] स्पष्टीकरण ।

1. (*a*) Explanation of a treaty or contract—संधि अथवा संविद की व्याख्या ।

(*b*) Different explanations of a sentence—वाक्य की विभिन्न व्याख्या ।

2. Satisfactory explanation. संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण ।

*Explanation of one's conduct*—आचरण का स्पष्टीकरण ।

*Explanatory*—व्याख्यात्मक ; स्प कारी ।

**Explicit**—[Plain ; open ; ex press] स्पष्ट[2] ।

*Explicit faith*—स्पष्ट विश्वास ।

**Explode**—[To cause to burs to burst] फटना ; फाड़ना ; स्फुटित हो अथवा करना ।

*Bomb exploded*—बम्ब फट गय

*To explode a bomb*-बम्ब स्फु करना ।

*Exploder*—स्फोटक ।

*Explosion*—विस्फोटन ; धड़ाका ।

*Explosive*—स्फोटनशील ।

*Explosive substance*—स्फो शील पदार्थ ; विस्फोटक पदार्थ ।

*Highly explosive*-तीव्र विस्फोट

**Exploit**—(N.)[Heroic act] परा

1. Distinguished from 'Elucidation' (विव्य:ख्या) 'Exposition' (निरू 'Interpretation' (अर्थकरण) ।

"Expound denotes sustained explanation ; while a mere word or phras may be explained, a whole work or parts of it may be expounded. Expositi is continuous critical explanation. Interpret beyond the mere sense of ver translation from one language to another, conveys the idea of private or perso explanation of what is capable of more than one view. Hence interpretation more arbitrary than exposition and more theoretical than explanation. explain conduct would rather be to account for it ; to interpret it would be assign motive or significance to it. Explanation deals with facts ; interpret with causes also. I explain when I give the meaning of a thing ; I interpret w I give my view of that meaning. "The Pundits are the expounders of t Hindu Law." (Smith Syn. Dis.)

2. Distinguished from 'Express' (व्यक्त) 'Specific' (विशेष) 'Definite' (नि and 'categorical' (निरपेक्ष) ।

"That is explicit which is stated plainly and distinctly, rather than by im cation, and which leaves nothing equivocal or ambiguous; as explicit directi an explicit promise. Express adds to explicit the implication of direct pointedness or force; as express prohibition, an express understanding ; exp testimony. That is specific which refers explicitly to a given thing or w specifies in detail ; that is definite which is precise and determinate in limitations ; as a specific offer (of a particular thing) a definite offer (one w may be clearly or exactly defined. Categorical adds to the preceding w the implication of absolute and unconditioned reference ; as to demand categorical answer." (Webster).

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(V.) 1. [To make available] प्राप्त करना। 2. [To draw an illegitimate profit from] शोषण करना; चूस लेना।

1. To exploit public opinion. जनमत प्राप्त करना।

*Exploitation*—शोषण।

*Exploitation of wealth*—धन-शोषण।

*Exploitation theory*—शोषण सिद्धान्त।

*Exploiter*—शोषक।

**Explore**—[To search through or into] अन्वेषण करना।

*Explored*—अन्वेषित।

*Explorer*—अन्वेष्टा।

*Exploration*—अन्वेषण।

**Export**—(V.) [To carry or send abroad especially to foreign countries as merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce] निर्यात करना।

(N.) निर्यात।

*Export duty*—निर्यात शुल्क।

*Export trade*—निर्यात व्यापार।

*Export trade control*—निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण।

*Export facts*—निर्यात स्थिति।

*Exportation*—निर्यातन।

*Exporter*—निर्यातक।

**Expose**—1. [To lay open as to attack, danger, trial or test] डालना। 2. [To turn or cast out; to abandon] डाल देना। 3. [To make known; to exhibit] खोल देना; दिखाना; प्रकाशित करना।

1. To expose one's self to danger—अपने को संकट में डालना।

2. To expose a child with the intention of wholly abandoning him] पूर्णतः परित्याग करने की भावना से शिशु को डालना।

3. (*a*) To expose a secret—भेद खोल देना।

(*b*) To expose faults of a neighbour—पड़ोसी के दोष दिखाना।

(*c*) To expose the crimes of a person—किसी व्यक्ति के अपराध प्रकाशित करना।

(*d*) To expose goods for sale—बिक्री के लिए सामान दिखाना।

*Exposed*—[Open to view; unprotected from weather, danger etc.] अनावृत; खुला हुआ।

*Exposition* — 1. [A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse or the like] निरूपण। 2. [Exposing; exposure or abandonment] विवृति।

*Exposure*—विवृति।

**Express**—(Adj) 1. [Directly and distinctly stated] व्यक्त; स्पष्ट। 2, [Of a particular or special sort] विशेष। 3. [Dispatched with special speed] तुरंत; शीघ्र।

1. (*a*) Express consent—व्यक्त सम्मति।

(*b*) Express statement—व्यक्त प्रभाषण; व्यक्त वक्तव्य।

(*c*) Express authority—व्यक्त अधिकार।

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(*d*) Express promise—व्यक्त प्रतिश्रुति ।

(*e*) Express revocation—व्यक्त प्रत्याहरण ।

(*f*) Express trust—व्यक्त न्यास ।

2. He came for this express purpose—वह इस विशेष कार्य से आया था ।

3. Express delivery—शीघ्र अभिदान ; शीघ्र वितरण ।

Express letter—तूर्ण-पत्र ।

Express telegram—तूर्ण तार ।

Express train—तेज रेलगाड़ी ।

(V.) [To make known; to represent] व्यक्त करना ।

*Expression*—अभिव्यक्ति ।

*Expression of opinion*—सम्मति की अभिव्यक्ति ।

*Expressly*—स्पष्टतः ।

**Expropriate**-[To dispossess of ownership; to deprive of property] निःस्वाम्य करना ।

*Expropriation*-[The action of taking property from one's hands] निस्स्वाम्मिकरण ; निस्स्वामिता ।

*Expropriet ary*—निस्स्वाम्य ।

*Exproprietary right*-निस्स्वाम्य अधिकार ।

*Exproprietary tenant* — निस्स्वाम्य असामी ।

**Expunge**—[To strike out; to blot out; to erase] काटना ; अवमर्षित करना ।

*Expunged*—अवमर्षित ।

*Expunging*—अवमर्षण ।

*Expunging remarks from judgement*—निर्णय से टिप्पणियों अवमर्षण ।

*Expunction*—अवमर्षण ।

**Extempore**—पूर्वविचार रहित ।

*Extempore speech*—पूर्व [विचार] रहित भाषण ।

**Extend**—1. [To lengthen to prolong; to enlarge] [बढ़ाना] प्रसारित करना । 2. [To proffer to bestow] देना । 3. [To straight out] तानना ।

1. (*a*) To extend power[s]—शक्तियाँ बढ़ाना ।

(*b*) To extend jurisdiction—विचारक्षेत्र बढ़ाना ; विचारक्षेत्र को प्र[सारित] करना ।

(*c*) To extend the appli[ca]tion of a law—विधान के प्रयोग [को] प्रसारित करना ।

(*d*) To extend the area [of] cultivation—खेती का क्षेत्रफल ब[ढ़ाना] ।

(*e*) To extend limitation—अवधि बढ़ाना ।

2. To extend help—[सहायता] देना ।

3. To extend arm—बाँह [तानना] ।

*Extended*—प्रसारित ; बढ़ाया हुआ ।

*Extension*—[Enlargement; expansion] प्रसार ।

*Extensive*—[Having w[ide] extent] विस्तीर्ण ।

**Extent**—1. [Space or amount to which a thing is extended] विस्तार ; सीमा । 2. [Degree measure or proportion] [मात्रा] परिमाण ।

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*Extent of interest*—हित की मात्रा ।

*Extent of power*—शक्ति की सीमा ।

*Extent of right*—अधिकार की सीमा ।

**Extenuate**—[To underrate; to lessen] हलका करना ; न्यून करना ; लघु करना ।

*Extenuating* — लघुकारी ; न्यून कारी ।

*Extenuating circumstances.* [Circumstances that tend to diminish culpability] लघुकारी परिस्थितियाँ ; न्यूनकारी परिस्थितियाँ ; हलका करने वाली परिस्थितियाँ ।

*Extenuation*—न्यूनता ; न्यूनीकरण।

**Exterior**—[Outward] बाहरी ; वाह्य ।

(Subs)—बाहरी भाग ।

**External**—1. [Outward ; exterior] बाहरी । 2. [Foreign] वाह्य ; विदेशी ; वैदेशिक ।

1. External wall—बाहरी दीवार ।

2. (*a*) External loan—विदेशी ऋण ।

(*b*) External trade—वैदेशिक व्यापार ।

(*c*) External relations of a State—राज्य के वैदेशिक संबंध ।

(*d*) External policy — वाह्य नीति ।

(*e*) External affairs of a State—राज्य के वाह्य अथवा वैदेशिक कार्य ।

**Extinct**—[No longer living ; without force] उपशमित ।

*An extinct law* — उपशमित विधान ।

*Extinction*—1. [Act of making extinct] उपशमन । 2. State of being extinct] उपशम ।

*Extinction of a claim*—अधियाचना का उपशम ।

*Extinction of a family*—कुटुम्ब का उपशम ।

*Extinction of an easement*-उपकरण का उपशम ।

**Extinguish**—1. [To put out] बुझाना । 2. [To blot out of existence] नष्ट करना ।

*Extinguished*—बुझा हुआ ; नष्ट उपशमित ।

*Extinguishment*—नाश ; उपशम ।

*Extinguishment of contract* संविद का उपशम ।

*Extinguishment of a debt*—ऋण का उपशम ।

*Extinguishment of interest* हित का उपशम ।

*Extinguishment of rights*—अधिकारों का उपशम ।

*Extinguishment of title*—आगम का उपशम ।

**Extort**—[To wrest from a reluctant person by force, violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal authority] विहापित करना ।

*To extort bribe*—उत्कोच विहापित करना ।

*To extort contributions*—चंदा विहापित करना ।

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*To extort confession of a guilt*—प्रतिपत्ति विहापित करना ।

*To extort a promise*—प्रतिश्रुति विहापित करना ।

*Extorted*—विहापित[1] ।

*Extortion*–[Wresting] विहापन ।

*Extortionate*—विहापीय ।

*Extortioner* or *Extortionist*—विहापक ।

**Extra**—अतिरिक्त ।

**Extradite**—[To deliver up to foreign jurisdiction, as an alleged criminal] परदेशार्पित करना ।

*Extradition*—परदेशार्पण; प्रत्यर्पण[2]; उदर्पण[3] ।

**Extra-judicial**—[Out of or beyond the proper authority of a court or judge] व्यवहारातिरिक्त[4] ।

*Extra-judicial confession*—[A confession made by a party elsewhere than before a magistrate or in court] व्यवहारातिरिक्त प्रतिपत्ति ।

*Extra-judicial judgement*–व्यवहारातिरिक्त निर्णय ।

*Extra-judicial oath*—व्यवहारातिरिक्ति शपथ ।

**Extraneous**—वाह्य ; अन्य ।

**Extraordinary**—असाधारण ।

*Extra-ordinary charges*—असाधारण व्यय ।

*Extra-ordinary expendit*[ure]— असाधारण व्यय ।

*Extra-ordinary Gazette*– असाधारण गजट ।

*Extra-ordinary meeting*– असाधारण बैठक ।

*Extra-ordinary session*– असाधारण अधिवेशन ।

**Extra-territorial**–[Outside th[e] territorial limits of a jurisdi[c]tion] बहिर्देशीय ।

*Extra-territorial legislatio*[n]– बहिर्देशीय विधायन ।

*Extra-territorial sove*[-]*reignty*—बहिर्देशीय सार्वभौमिकता ।

*Extra-territoriality*- बहिर्देशीयता ।

**Extravagance**—1. [Excessiv[e] prodigality in expenditure] अपव्यय । 2. [Unrestrained excess] अमर्यादा ; अपरिमितता ।

*Extravagant*—अपव्ययी ; अपरिमित ।

*Extravagant claim*—[Exces[-]sive claim] अपरिमित अधियाचना ; अधियाचना ।

**Extravasation**—रक्तोत्सर्ग[5] ; रक्तप्रवाह ।

**Extrinsic**—[Pertaining to or derived from, things outsid[e]] वाहीक ; असंबद्ध ।

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*Extrinsic evidence*—वाहीक साक्ष्य ; असंबद्ध साक्ष्य ।

**Eye**—आँख ।

*Eye-witness*—प्रत्यक्ष दर्शी[1] ; कर्मसाक्षी[2] ; अनुभावी[3] ।

# F

**Fabricate**—1. [To manufacture ; to produce] बनाना ; निर्माण करना । 2. [To forge ; to devise falsely] अभिरचना करना ; गढ़ना ।

1. To fabricate silk—रेशम बनाना ।

2. To fabricate false evidence—कूट साक्ष्य की अभिरचना करना ; कूट साक्ष्य गढ़ना ।

*Fabricated*—निर्मित ; अभिरचित ; गढ़ा हुआ ।

*Fabricated evidence*—अभिरचित साक्ष्य ; गढ़ा हुआ साक्ष्य ।

*Fabrication*–[An invention, forgery] अभिरचना ; गढ़ना ; कूटकरण ।

*Fabrication of false evidence*—कूटसाक्ष्यकरण ।

*Fabricator*—अभिरचक ; गढ़नेवाला ।

**Face**—1. [Front of head] मुख ; चेहरा । 2. [Countenance ; visage] मुखाकृति । 3. [Front] ; सामना । 4. [Surface] तल ।

3. (*a*) The face of a building—भवन के सम्मुख ।

(*b*) Face to face—आमने सामने ; मुखामुखी ।

4. Face of the earth–भूमि तल ।

*To fall with one's face on the ground*—अधोमुख गिरना ।

*On the face of it*—[Judging by appearance] प्रत्यक्षत: ।

*Face value*—प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य ; अभिहित मूल्य ।

*Face of a document*—[Inscribed side of a document] पत्र की सीधी ओर ।

*At prime face*—[ A translation of Latin prima facie, at first sight] प्रत्यक्षतः ।

*In the face of*—होने पर भी ।

**Facilitate**—[To render easier] सुगम करना ; सुविधा देना ; सुसाध्य बनाना ।

*Facility*—सुविधा ; सौकर्य ; सुगमता ।

*Reasonable facility* — उचित सुविधा ।

**Facsimile**—[Exact copy of a writing or picture]प्रतिरूप ; प्रतिलिपि ।

**Fact**—[Event ; the circumstances and incidents of a case] तथ्य ; वस्तु ।

*Facts of the case*—व्यवहार के तथ्य ; व्यवहार-वस्तु ।

*Facts in issue*—निर्णेय तथ्य ; वादवस्तु ।

*Question of fact*—तथ्यसंबंधी प्रश्न ।

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1. Wilson's Glossary, Page 678.
2. Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary.
3. अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादनाम् ।
अन्तर्वेश्मन्यरण्ये वा शरीरस्यापि चात्यये ॥ —मनुस्मृति, अ. ८, श्लोक ६९ ॥

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*Facts forming part of the same transaction*—एक ही व्यवहार के अन्तर्भूत तथ्य ।

*Facts of which courts take judicial notice*—तथ्य जिनको न्यायालय व्यवहारार्थ सुप्रमाणित मानती है ।

*Relevant facts*—प्रासंगिक तथ्य ।

*De facto*—[In fact] यथार्थिक; वास्तविक ।

*Factual*—तथ्यात्मक ; तथ्यसंबंधी ।

**Faction**—[Party combination or clique] दलबंदी दल; पक्ष । 2. [Discord] भेद ; विरोध ।

*Factional or Factious*-भेदकारी उपद्रवी ।

**Factor**—[One appointed by law to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property] प्रतिपुरुष । 2. [a merchantile agent who sells and buys goods for others on commission] आढ़तिया ।

*Factorage*—[The wages or allowances paid to a factor] आढ़त ।

**Factory**—कारखाना ; निर्माणी[1]

*Factory Act* — निर्माणी विधान ; कारखानों का विधान ।

*Factory price*—कारखाने का मूल्य ; निर्माणी मूल्य ।

**Faculty**—1. [Ability to act or to perform] कौशल; योग्यता । 2. [Power or authority given] शक्ति ; क्षमता । 3. [A body of men or a department] वर्ग ; गण ।

2. Faculty of the m[ind]—मनःशक्ति ।

3. Faculty of the Adv[ocates]—एडवोकेट वर्ग ।

**Faggot vote**—कृत्रिम मत ।

*Faggot voter*—कृत्रिम मतदा[ता]

**Fail**—1. [To perish] मारा [जाना;] नष्ट होना । 2. [To make de[fault]] अवहेलना करना ; अकृत होना ; न [...] न करना । 3. [To come sho[rt of] a result] असफल होना ; विफल हो[ना]

1. Crops failed—फसल मारी [गई]

2. To fail to pay deb[ts]—ऋण न चुकाना ।

To fail to appear-उपस्थित न [होना]

To fail to do—न करना ।

To fail to discharge o[ne's] duty—कर्तव्य पालन में अवहेलना क[रना]

3. To fail at the ex[ami]nation—परीक्षा में असफल होना ।

**Failure**—1. [Deficiency] [...] expressed by prefix 'अ', [...] 'असफलता' (want of suc[cess]) 'अनिष्पादन' (failure to perfo[rm])

*Failure in a suit*—विफलता ।

**Fair**—( Adj ) [Pleasing [to the] eye ; beautiful ] सुन्दर [...] [Legible ; distinct ] स्प[ष्ट] [ Equitable and just ; [...] upright] न्याय्य ; अकपट; सच्चा ; [...] 4. [Middling ; average ; [...] good] मध्यम । 5. [Light; [...] blond.] विमल ।

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1. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष ।

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2. Fair handwriting—स्वच्छ लेख।

3. (a) A fair preponderance of evidence—साक्ष्य का न्याय्य प्राबल्य।

(b) A fair proceeding—न्याय्य कार्यवाही।

(c) A fair dealing—अकपट व्यवहार; सच्चा व्यवहार।

(d) A fair statement—अव्याज्य वक्तव्य।

(e) A fair man—सच्चा व्यक्ति।

4. A fair knowledge of a subject—किसी विषय का मध्यम कोटि का ज्ञान।

5. Fair complexion—विमल वर्ण।

*Fair faced*—सुमुखी।

*Fair sex*—रमणीगण।

*Fair comment*—उचित टीका।

*Fair copy*—[A perfect copy of a document] समुचित प्रतिलिपि।

*Fair trade*—सच्चा व्यापार।

(*N*) मेला।

*Fairly*—[Equitably; justly] न्यायतः; यथान्याय।

*Fairness*—1. [State of being fair; beauty] सौन्दर्य। 2. [Clearness] विमलता। 3 [Honesty] न्यायता।

**Faith**—1. [Belief] विश्वास। 2. [A system of religious beliefs] मत। 3 [Fidelity or loyalty] निष्ठा; भक्ति।

1. Faith in moral law—नैतिक नियम में विश्वास।

*Good faith*—सद्भावना।

*In good faith*—सद्भावना से।

*Faithful*—1. [Loyal] विश्वासपात्र; विश्वस्त। 2. [Exact; accurate] यथार्थ।

1 Faithful servant—विश्वस्त नौकर।

2. Faithful narrative—यथार्थ प्रबन्ध।

*Faithful subject*—श्रद्धालु प्रजा।

*Faithful wife*—पतिव्रता।

*Faithless*—अश्रद्धालु; अविश्वासी।

*Faithless wife*—असाध्वी।

*Faithlessness*—अविश्वास।

*Faithfully*—सच्चे हृदय से

*Yours faithully*—आपका विश्वस्त।

**Fall**—(V.) 1. [(a) To descend by force; (b) to break down; (c) to decline in value] गिरना। 2. [To stumble; to be lured; to be entrapped] पड़ना। 3. [To come, pass or be transferred by lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise] आना; पहुँचना; मिलना। 4. [To occur] होना। 5. [To pass suddenly] आना। 6. [To lose, station, dignity, morality] पतित होना; गिरना।

(a) He is riding for a fall—वह गिरने के लिए चढ़ रहा है।

(b) The building fell down—निर्माण गिर गया।

(c) The market is falling—बाजार गिर रहा है।

2. To fall into error—भूल में पड़ जाना।

To fall into difficulties—आपत्ति में पड़ना।

3. The estate fell to his

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brother—भूति उसके भाई पर पहुँची अथवा, भूति उसके भाई को मिली।

The kingdom fell into the hands of his rivals—उसके प्रतिद्वन्दियों के हाथ में राज्य आया।

4. Holi falls in March—होली मार्च में होती है।

5. The custom has fallen to disuse—आचार अप्रयोग में आ गया है। आचार का अब चलन नहीं है।

6. The falling of a woman स्त्री का पतित होना।

*To fall due*—देय होना।

*To fall into possession*—भुक्ति में आना।

*To fall back*—[To retreat; not to fulfil] पीछे हटना।

When this man makes a promise, he will not fall back—जब यह व्यक्ति प्रतिश्रुति करता है तो उससे नहीं हटता।

The enemy's front line fell back—शत्रु की सेना का अग्र भाग पीछे हट गया।

*To fall through*—[To miscarry; to come to nothing; to fail] बिगड़ना; टूटना।

As neither of us would give in, the bargain fell through—हममें से कोई नहीं झुका; अतः सौदा बिगड़ गया।

*Fallen*—पतित; च्युत।

*Falling*—पतन।

**Fallacy**—हेत्वाभास।

*Fallacious*—हेत्वाभासयुक्त।

*Fallacious argument*—मिथ्या तर्क; त्रुटिपूर्ण तर्क।

**Fallow**—[Uncultivated; barren] बंजर; परती।

**False**—1. [Unveracious; dishonest] झूठा। 2 [Not faithful; disloyal] विश्वासघाती; झूठा। 3. [Counterfeit; not genuine or real] कृत्रिम; कूट। 4. [Erroneous; not true] झूठा। 5. [Wrong] झूठा; मिथ्या।

1. *False witness*—झूठा साक्षी; कूट साक्षी।

2. *False friend*-विश्वासघाती मित्र; झूठा मित्र।

*False promise*—झूठी प्रतिश्रुति; झूठा वचन।

3. *False entry*—झूठी प्रविष्टि।

4. *False statement*—झूठा कथन; कूटोक्ति[1]।

5. *False claim*—मिथ्या अभियाचना।

*False conclusion*—मिथ्या निष्कर्ष; झूठा परिणाम।

*False account* झूठा हिसाब।

*False accuser*—मिथ्याभियोगी।

*False charge*—मिथ्याभियोग।

*False and vexatious claim*-

*False document*—कूट लेख; झूठा लेख।

*False edict*—कूट शासन।

*False evidence*—कूट साक्ष्य; झूठा साक्ष्य।

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1. कूटोक्ती साक्षिणां वाक्यात् लेखकस्य च पत्रकम्।

—कात्यायन।

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*False imprisonment*—अवैध कारावास।

*False measure*—कूट मान।

*False information*-झूठी सूचना।

*False personation* — मिथ्या व्यक्तित्वधारण।

*False pretence*—झूठा बहाना।

*False property-mark*—झूठा सम्पत्ति चिह्न।

*False return*—झूठी लौट।

*False scale*—कूट तुला।

*False swearing*—मिथ्या शपथ।

*False token*—झूठा चिह्न।

*False trade-description*—मिथ्या पण्यविवरण।

*False trade-mark*—जाली मार्का; मिथ्या पण्यचिन्ह।

*False weight*—कूट प्रतिमान।

*Falsehood*—असत्यता; मिथ्या; झूठ।

*Falsify*—[To prove to be false] मिथ्या करना; झूठा करना; असत्य सिद्ध करना।

*Falsification*-मिथ्याकरण; कूटकरण।

*Falsity*—असत्यता।

*Falsifier*-- मिथ्याकारी।

**Fame**—कीर्ति; ख्याति।

*Famous*—विख्यात; प्रसिद्ध।

**Familiar**—1. [Well acquainted] सुपरिचित। 2. [Intimate] घनिष्ट। 3. [Common] साधारण।

1. We are familiar with his character—हम उसके चरित्र से सुपरिचित्त हैं।

2. Familiar friend—घनिष्ट मित्र।

3. Familiar practice—साधारण प्रणाली।

*Familiarity*—परिचय; जानकारी; घनिष्टता।

**Family**—कुटुम्ब; वंश; कुल।

*Family agreement or settlement or arrangement*—कौटुम्बिक समझौता।

*Family custom*—कुलाचार।

*Family debt*—कौटुम्बिक ऋण।

*Family feud* — कौटुम्बिक कलह; कुलानुबन्ध[1]; गृहच्छिद्र[2]।

*Family of the husband*—पति कुल।

*Family of a kinsman*—बन्धु कुल।

*Family name*—गोत्र।

*Family pedigree*—वंशावली।

*Family priest*-पुरोहित; कुलाचार्य।

*Family property*—कुल सम्पत्ति।

*Royal family*—राजवंश।

*Family honour*—कुलमर्यादा।

*Family pride*—कुलाभिमान।

*Family disgrace*—कुलनिंदा।

*In the family way*—गर्भवती।

*Joint family earnings*—साधारणोपार्जन।

*Joint Hindu family*—संयुक्त हिन्दू कुटुम्ब।

*Joint family property*—संयुक्त कुल सम्पत्ति।

*Family tree*—वंशवृक्ष।

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1. कुलानुबन्धव्याघातहोढं साहससाधकम्।

—बृहस्पति।

2. Monier William's English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*For family necessity*-कुटुम्बार्थ।

**Famine**-[General scarsity] दुर्भिक्ष; अकाल।

*Famine relief*—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता।

*Famine relief department*-दुर्भिक्ष सहायता विभाग।

**Fanatic**—धर्मान्ध; धर्मोन्मत्त।

*Fanaticism*-धर्मान्धता; धर्मोन्मत्तता।

**Fancy franchise**—काल्पनिक मताधिकार

**Fancy price**-[Price proportioned to the buyer's desire to possess, not the market value] काल्पनिक मूल्य।

**Fantastic**-1.[Unreal; imaginary] काल्पनिक। 2. [Whimsical] विलक्षण।

*Fantastic argument*—काल्पनिक तर्क; उटपटांग तर्क; विलक्षण तर्क।

*Fantastic mind*-विलक्षण मस्तिष्क।

**Far**—दूर; अत्यधिक।

*Far inferior*—अत्यधिक घटिया।

*Far-fetched*—क्लिष्ट।

*Far-fetched idea*—क्लिष्ट कल्पना।

*Far-sighted*—दूरदर्शी।

**Farce**—[A light dramatical composition of satirical or humorous cash] प्रहसन।

*Farcical*—उपहास्य।

**Fare**—[Cost of carriage or conveyance] किराया; भाड़ा। 2. [Food or provisions] खाना; भोजन।

*Farewell*—विदाई।

*Farewell address*—विदाईपत्र।

**Farm**—क्षेत्र।

*Farm house*—खेत का घर।

*Farm product*—खेत की उपज।

*Government Agriculture farm*—सरकारी कृषिक्षेत्र।

*Military Dairy Farm*—सैनिक दुग्धोद्यम क्षेत्र।

*Poultry Farm*—मुर्गी उद्यम क्षे[त्र]

*Farmer*—किसान; कृषिक।

*Farming*—कृषि; खेती।

**Fascinate**—[To captivate; charm] मोहित करना; आकर्षित कर[ना]

*Fascinated*—मोहित; आकर्षि[त]

*Fascination*—विमोह; आक[र्षण]

*Fascinating*—विमोहक; मनो[हर]; आकर्षक।

**Fashion**—1. [The mode or fa[shion] of any thing] बनावट। 2. [Meth[od] of conduct; mode of acti[on]] चलन; ढंग।

**Fast**—(Adj.) 1. [Firm] दृ[ढ़] 2. [Fixed] स्थिर। 3. [Qui[ck]] तेज। 4. [Steady] पक्का।

*Fast friend*—पक्का दोस्त।

*(N.)* उपवास।

**Fasten**—बाँधना।

*Fastening*—बंधन।

**Fatal**—1. [Deadly; mor[tal]] घातक; प्राणांतक।

*Fatal blow*—घातक प्रहार।

*Fatal disease*—घातक रोग।

*Fatal error*—घातक भूल।

*Fatal weapon*—घातक अस्त्र।

*Fatal wound*—घातक व्रण।

*Fatally*—प्राणांतिक।

**Father**—पिता।

*Adoptive father*—परिगृही[त]

*City father*—नगरपिता; पौर[पिता]

*Father's brother*—चाचा; [...] पितृव्य।

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*Father's brother's son*—भतीजा; भ्रातृव्य ।

*Father's debt*—पित्रर्ण ।

*Father's estate or inheritance*—पितृरिक्थ ।

*Father's family*—पितृकुल ।

*Father's house*—पिता का घर; पितृगृह ।

*Father's progeny*—पितृसंतति ।

*Father's share*—पित्रंश ।

*Father's sister*—बुआ ।

*Father's wealth*—पितृवित्त ।

*Father's father*—पितामह; बाबा ।

*Father-in-law*—ससुर; श्वशुर ।

*Fatherless*—पितृहीन ।

**Fatigue**—[Exhaustion] थकावट ।

**Fault**—दोष ।

*Faultless*—दोषरहित ।

*Fault finding*—दोषान्वेषण; भूल निकालना ।

**Favour**—1. [A kind act or office; kindness; benevolence] अनुग्रह । 2. [Partiality; bias] पक्षपात ।

*Favour to a litigant*—व्यवहारी के प्रति पक्षपात ।

*In favour*—पक्ष में ।

*(V.)* अनुग्रह करना; पक्षपात करना ।

*Favourable*—अनुकूल ।

*Favourable rent*—अनुग्रही लगान ।

*Favoured*—अनुग्रहीत ।

*Favourite*—*(N.)* [One regarded with favour] कृपापात्र; प्रिय ।

General favourite—सर्वप्रिय ।

(Adj.) प्रिय ।

*Favourite wife*—सुभगा ।

*Favouritism*—[Partiality] पक्षपात ।

**Fealty**—[Fidelity] निष्ठा ।

**Fear**—*(N.)* डर ।

*(V.)* डरना ।

*Fearful*—डरावना; भयानक ।

*Fearless*—निडर; निर्भीक ।

*Fearlessness*—निर्भीकता; निडरता ।

*Fearsome*—डरावना; भयानक ।

**Feasance**—[The doing or performance of a condition or duty] कृति[1] ।

**Feasible**—[Practicable; possible; probable] साध्य; संभाव्य ।

*Feasibility*—साध्यता; संभाव्यता ।

**Feast**—1. [Festival] उत्सव । 2. [Elaborate meal] भोज ।

**Feature**—[The make or cast of human face] आकृति; मुखाकृति । 2. [Any marked peculiarity] लक्षण; चिह्न ।

**Federal**—[Pertaining to or derived from a compact between states which by the terms of the compact surrender their general sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; of or pertaining to the union so formed] संघीय ।

*Federal court*—संघ न्यायालय ।

1. 'Feasance' from the French 'faisance' means 'doing'. 'कृति' means 'doing'. See 'अकृति' for 'non-feasance' and 'अपकृति' for 'misfeasance'.

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*Federal Government* — संघ शासन ।

*Federal Judiciary* — संघ न्यायाधीशवर्ग ।

*Federal Assembly*—संघ सभा ।

*Federal authority* — संघीय सत्ता ।

*Federal constitution*—संघीय संविधान ।

*Federal Executive* — संघीय कार्यकारिणी ।

*Federal Legislative Assembly*—संघीय व्यवस्थापिका सभा ।

*Federal Legislature* — संघीय व्यवस्थापक मंडल ; संघीय विधान मंडल ।

*Federal Ministry* — संघीय मन्त्रिमंडल ।

*Federal source of revenue*-संघीय राजस्व के स्रोत ।

*Federal union*—संघ ।

*Federalism*—संघवाद ।

*Federalist*—संघवादी ।

*Federalize*—[To unite in compact] संघ बनाना ; संघ में सम्मिलित होना ।

*Federalization*—संघीकरण ।

*Federate* — संघ बनाना ; संघ में सम्मिलित होना ।

*Federation*—1. [A federal or confederated government] संघ शासन । 2. [A league ; confederation] संघ ।

**Fee**—1. [An estate in inheritance] दाय । 2. [(a) A charge for the services of a public officer ; (b) reward or compensation for services rend- ed ; (c) a payment f admission to a place of ent tainment] शुल्क ।

1. (*a*) *Fee simple absolu* [An estate without a condition or limitation wh ever] निरपेक्ष दाय ।

(*b*) *Base fee or qualified limited fee simple*-[An esta which may determine up the fulfilment of a conting qualification or limitati or the happening of a certa event] सापेक्ष दाय ।

(*c*) *Fee tail*—[Freeho property entailed in a cert line of descent] निर्दिष्टक्रम दाय ।

2. (*a*) License fee— शुल्क ।

(*b*) Fees of a vakil— का शुल्क ।

(*c*) School fees—शिक्षा-

**Feeble**—[Weak ; infirm] कमजोर ।

*Feeble support*—कमजोर

*Feeble minded*—दुर्बल अल्प बुद्धि ।

*Feebleness*—दुर्बलता ।

**Feed**—[To lend additional port to] सहारा देना ; आश्रय देना ।

*To feed the estoppel*— को आश्रय देना ।

**Feel**—1. [To perceive by touch ; to touch] छूना ; स्पर्श 2. [To be conscious of ; to

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perience] अनुभव करना। 3. [To know with feeling; believe; to be of the opinion] प्रतीत होना; विदित होना।

2. To feel pleasure–सुख अनुभव करना।

3. It was felt to be unwise. यह अबुद्धिसंगत विदित हुआ।

**Feeling**—[Emotion] भाव। 2. [Sentiment; opinion] धारणा।

*General feeling*–साधारण धारणा।

**Feign**—[To pretend] बहाना करना

To feign sickness—बीमारी का बहाना करना।

*Feigned*–[False; pretended] परिकल्पित।

*Feigned issue*—[An issue framed by arrangement between the parties in order to try before a jury a question of fact which the court either has not the power or is unwilling to try] परिकल्पित विप्रश्न[1]।

**Felicitate**—अभिनंदन करना।

*Felicitated*—अभिनंदित।

*Felicitation*—अभिनंदन।

**Fellow servant**—सहसेवक।

*Fellow prisoner*—सहबंदी।

*Fellow heir*—समांशी।

*Fellow worker*—सहकर्मी।

**Felon**—[A person who has committed a felony] आततायी।

*Felonious*—आततायी; साहसिक।

*Felony*—[Any of the graver crimes] साहस; महापराध।

**Female**—[Of or pertaining to a woman] स्त्रीसंबंधी[2]।

*Female apartment*—अन्तःपुर।

*Female friend*—सखी।

*Female franchise*—स्त्रीमताधिकार।

*Female education*—स्त्री शिक्षा।

*Female heir*—उत्तराधिकारिणी।

*Female puberty*—ऋतु।

*Female transgressor*–अतिक्रमणीया।

(*N.*) स्त्री।

**Feminine**—[Of or pertaining to a woman] स्त्रैण; स्त्री संबंधी; स्त्रीवत्।

**Fence**—[An enclosure] घेरा; बाड़ा।

(*V.*) घेरा डालना।

**Ferment**—(*V.*) खमीर उठाना[3]; खमीर उठना; किण्वीकरण करना।

(*N.*) किण्व; खमीर।

*Fermented*—किण्वीकृत।

*Fermented liquor*—किण्वीकृत द्रव।

*Fermentation*—किण्वीकरण।

**Ferry**—1. [A place or passage where persons or things are carried across a river or arm of a sea] घाट; तरणस्थान 2. [The right of ferrying men or animals across river and of

1. Shortened for 'विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न' or 'विचारणीय प्रश्न'।

2. It is also expressed by suffixes 'आ' 'ई' or वधू' e.g., 'अध्यापिका' (female teacher), 'उत्तराधिकारिणी' (female heir) etc.

3. हिन्दी वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली, रसायन शास्त्र, नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा।

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levying toll for so doing] तारणाधिकार ।

*Ferry boat*—तरनी ।

*Ferry man*—तारक ; नाविक ।

(*V*.) पार उतारना ।

*Ferriage*—उतराई ।

**Fertile**—उपजाऊ ; उर्वरा ।

**Festival**—त्योहार ; उत्सव ।

**Fetch**—लिवालाना ।

**Fetter**—हथकड़ी ; बेड़ी ।

**Fetial law**—[Law relating to declarations of war and treaties of peace] संधि-विग्रह विधान ।

**Fetus**—भ्रूण ।

**Feud**–[Bitter mutual ill-feeling and hostility] कलह ।

**Feudal**—सामन्तिक ।

*Feudal law*—सामन्तिक विधि ।

*Feudal system*—सामन्तिक प्रथा ।

*Feudalism*—सामन्तवाद ।

*Feudatory*—सामन्त ।

**Fever**—1. ज्वर । 2. [Excessive excitement] उत्तेजना ; विक्षोभ ।

**Few**—थोड़े ; अल्प ; कुछ ।

*In few*—संक्षेप में ।

*The few*—अल्पसंख्यक लोग ।

**Fiasco**—[Complete or ridiculous failure] हास्यास्पद विफलता ।

**Fiat**–[A short order or warrant of a judge commanding or authorizing something to [be] done] आज्ञा ।

*Fiat of the king*—राजाज्ञा ।

*Fiat money*—[Paper cu[r]rency of Government iss[ued] which is made legal tend[er] by fiat or law] आदेशित पत्र-मुद्रा ।

**Fickle**—[Unsteady; chang[e]able] चंचल ; अस्थिर ।

*Fickle-minded*—चंचल बुद्धि ।

**Fiction**—[An assumption of [a] possible thing as a fa[ct] irrespective of its trut[h]] परिकल्पना[1] ।

*Legal fiction*—वैध परिकल्पना ।

**Fictitious**—[Feigned; imag[i]nary] बनावटी ; कृत्रिम ; काल्पनिक ।

*Fictitious action or suit*—[A mere colourable disput[e] to obtain judgement of th[e] court] काल्पनिक वाद अथवा कार्य ।

*Fictitious price*—कृत्रिम मू[ल्य]

*Fictitious stamp*—[कृत्रिम] मुद्रा ।

*Fictitious person*—[A co[r]poration or body polit[ic]] काल्पनिक व्यक्ति ।

*Fictitious seizin*—[Posse[s]sion in law, as against actu[al] possession] कृत्रिम भुक्ति[2] ।

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1. Distinguished from 'अनुमान' (Presumption).

"A fiction is distinguished from presumption in that a fiction assumes [the] existence of a state of facts irrespective of their truth or falsity and a presump[tion] infers their existence from their logical connection or association with ce[rtain] other facts which are known and proved."

2. Compare 'actual seizin' (यथार्थिक भुक्ति).

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**Fidelity**–[Faithfulness; loyalty] विश्वस्तता[2] ।

*Fidelity insurance*–[A contract whereby the insurer, for a valuable consideration, agrees to indemnify the insured consequent upon the dishonesty or default of a designated employee] प्रत्यय बीमा ।

**Fiduciary**—(Adj) [Holding, held or founded in trust; involving trust] प्रत्ययी ।

*Fiduciary contract*—[An agreement by which a person delivers a thing to another on the condition that he will restore it to him; a contract based on mutual trust and confidence] प्रत्ययी संविद ।

*Fiduciary duties* — प्रत्ययी कर्तव्य ।

*Fiduciary loan*—[A loan based on trust] प्रत्ययी ऋण ।

*Fiduciary heir*—[An heir who takes the property subject to its passing to another on fulfilment of certain conditions] प्रत्ययी उत्तरदायी ।

*Fiduciary relationship*—प्रत्ययी संबंध ।

*Fiduciary money*—प्रत्ययी धन ।

*Fiduciary ownership*—प्रत्ययी स्वामित्व ।

(*N.*) [One who holds a fiduciary relation or capacity to another] प्रत्यायित ।

**Field**—1 [Cultivated land] खेत; क्षेत्र । 2. [A place where battle is fought] रणक्षेत्र ।

**Fierce**—1. [Ferocious] भयानक; क्रूर । 2. [Violent] प्रचंड ।

1. *Fierce tyrant*—क्रूर शासक ।

2. *Fierce wind*—प्रचण्ड वायु ।

*Fierceness*—क्रूरता; उग्रता; भयानकता; प्रचण्डता ।

**Fight**—(*N.*) 1. [A battle or combat] लड़ाई; युद्ध । 2. [contest or struggle] लड़ाई ।

*Close fight*—नियुद्ध ।

(*V.*) लड़ना; युद्ध करना ।

*Fighter*—लड़ाकू ।

*Fighter plane*—लड़ाकू विमान ।

**Figure**—1. [Numeral; digit] अंक । 2. [Shape or outline] आकृति; रूप ।

1. *In figures*—अक्षों में; अंकेन ।

*Figurehead*—नाममात्र का शासक ।

**File**—(*V.*) 1. [To set in order; to place a paper or instrument on file among the records by receiving and properly endorsing, entering or the like] नत्थी करना; नस्तित करना । 2. [To deliver a paper or instrument to the proper officer so that it is received by him to be kept in file or among records of his file] निवेशित करना ।

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1. Prevalent in Bengali.

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1. May be filed—नत्थी करो ; नत्थी की जाय ।

2. (*a*) The plaintiff filed four documents-वादी ने चार लेख निवेशित किए ।

(*b*) To file an application-प्रार्थना निवेशित करना ।

*Filed*—नस्तित ; निवेशित ।

(*N.*) 1. [An orderly collection of papers arranged in sequence or classified for preservation and reference] नत्थी ; नस्ती ।

2. [A row of persons] पंक्ति ।

*Filing*—नस्तीकरण ।

**Filial**—[Of or pertaining to a son or daughter ; becoming to a child in relation to his parents] पौत्रिक ; पुत्रीय[1] ।

*Filial duty*—पुत्र धर्म ; पौत्रिक कर्त्तव्य ।

*Filial affection*—पितृभक्ति ।

*Filial obedience*—पौत्रिक आज्ञाकारिता ।

*Filiation*—1. [Relationship of a child to his parents] पुत्रत्व । 2. [Act of fixing paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person] पुत्रीकरण ।

**Filibuster**—(*N.*) 1. [An irregular military adventurer especially one in quest of plunder ; a freebooter] लुटेरा । 2. [A member of a legislative or deliberative body ... obstructs or prevents a... by the 'extreme use of ... tory tactics, such as speak... merely to consume ti...] प्रतिष्टम्भक ।

(*V.*) प्रतिष्टम्भित करना ।

*Filibsutering*—प्रतिष्टम्भी ।

*Filibustering device*—प्र... युक्ति ।

**Fill**—1. [To make full; stop up the interestices, c... vices] भरना । 2. [To poss... and perform the duties ... to occupy ; to hold] ग्रहण... आरूढ़ होना । 3. [To supply ... an incumbent] भरना ।

2. (*a*) A king fills a thr... राजा सिंहासनारूढ़ होता है ।

(*b*) The president fills ... office of Chief Magistra... अध्यक्ष मुख्य दण्डनायक के पद को ... करता है ।

3. (*a*) To fill up a vaca... रिक्ति को भरना ।

(*b*) To fill an office—... भरना ।

*To fill in*—भरना ।

*To fill in a form*—रूपत्र...

**Film**—चित्रपट ; सिनेमा ।

**Filter**-(*N.*) [Any porous a...] निःस्यन्दक ; छन्ना ।

(Adj) निःस्यन्दक ।

(V.) निःस्यन्दन करना ; छानना ।

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1. When used in feminine gender

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**Filtrate**—निःस्यन्दनकरना ; छानना ।

*Filtration*—निःस्यन्दन ; छानना ।

**Final**—1. [Last ; terminating ; ultimate] अन्तिम । 2. [Conclusive; decisive] अन्तिम ।

*Final decision*—अन्तिम निष्पत्ति ।

*Final decree*—अन्तिम डिगरी ।

*Final judgement*—अन्तिम निर्णय ।

*Final order*—अन्तिम आज्ञा ।

*Final process*—[Process-issued in execution] अन्तिम आदेशक।

*Final record*—अंतिम रिकार्ड ।

*Final recovery*—[The obtaining of a right to something by a final judgement, verdict or decree] अंतिम पुनरवाप्ति ।

*Final and conclusive judgement*—[A judgement which is conclusive as to jurisdiction and precludes the right to appeal to, or to continue the case in, any other court upon the merits] अन्तिम एवं निश्चायक निर्णय।

*Final reading of the bill*—विधेयक का अंतिम वाचन ।

*Finality*—अन्तिमता ।

*Finally*—अन्ततः ; अन्तिम रूप से ।

*Finally decided*—अन्ततः निष्पन्न ।

*Finally disposing of the matter*—विषय की अन्ततः समाप्ति ।

**Finance**—(N.) फाइनेन्स ।

(V.) फाइनेन्स करना ; रुपया लगाना ।

*Financial*—फाइनेन्सी ।

*Financier*—फाइनेन्सक ।

**Find**—1. [To meet with or light upon] मिलना ; पाना । 2. [To determine and declare] निरूपित करना । 3. [To experience or to detect] प्रतीत होना ; मालूम होना । 4. [To discover] ढूँढ़ना ।। 5. [To come upon by seeking or effort] पाना ; निकालना ।

1. To find something lost. खोई हुई वस्तु पाना ।

2. To find verdict—अधिमत निरूपित करना ।

He was found guilty—वह अपराधी पाया गया । वह अपराधी निरूपित किया गया ।

3. He found the argument absurd—उसे तर्क अर्थहीन प्रतीत हुआ ।

4. He found the way at last—अंत में उसने मार्ग ढूँढ़ लिया ।

5. To find time—समय निकालना ।

*Finder*—पानेवाला ; ढूँढ़नेवाला ; आविष्कारक ।

*Finder of lost goods*—खोई वस्तु पाने वाला ।

*Finding*—1. [The result of a judicial examination or inquiry especially into some matter of fact as embodied in a jury's verdict or a court's decision or referee's report] उपपत्ति । 2. [Coming upon something] अधिगम ।

**Fine**—(Adj) 1. [Pure and refined] विशुद्ध । 2. [Delicate ; not coarse] महीन । 3. [Handsome] सुन्दर । 4. [Minute] सूक्ष्म । 5. [Keen] तीक्ष्ण ।

1. Fine gold—विशुद्ध सोना ।

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2. Fine cloth—महीन कपड़ा ।

3. Fine features—सुन्दर मुखाकृति ।

4. Fine distinctions—सूक्ष्म अन्तर ।

5. Fine edged—तीक्ष्ण धारयुक्त ।

Sometimes expressed by prefix 'सु' as in 'सुदिन' (fine day) 'सुलोचना' (having fine eyes) etc.

(*N.*) [A payment of money imposed as punishment for an offence] अर्थदंड ।

(V.) अर्थदंड देना ।

*Fined*—अर्थदंडित ।

*Fineness*—1. [Minuteness] सूक्ष्मता । 2. [Purity] विशुद्धता ।

**Finger**—उँगली ; अँगुलि ।

*Finger post*—[Sign post at turning of road on road crossings] मार्ग निर्देशक स्तंभ ।

*Finger print*—[Impression of finger] अंगुलांक ।

*Finger print Bureau*—अंगुलांक विभाग ; अगुलांक दर्शनालय[1] ।

*Finger print expert*—अंगुलांक विचक्षण ।

**Finish**—(V.) [To end; to terminate] समाप्त करना ।

(N.) समाप्ति ; अन्त ।

*Finished*—समाप्त ।

**Finite**—[Circumscribed] परिमेय ; परिमित । 2. [Determinable] अन्तवान् ।

**Fire**—(N.) अग्नि ; आग ।

(V.) गोली चलाना ; गोली मारना ।

*Fire alarm* — [Auto... device giving notice of... आग की घंटी ; अग्निभय सूचिका ।

*Firearm*—[Any w... from which a shot is... charged by an explosi... gun powder] अग्निेय अस्त्र ।

*Fire brigade*—आग बु... टुकड़ी ; अग्नि दमनकारी दल ।

*Fire engine* — आग बु... अंजन ।

*Fire insurance*—अग्नि बी...

*Fire insurance policy*—... बीमापत्र ।

*Fire proof*—अदाह्य ।

*Fire works*—आतिशबाजी ।

*Fire worship*—अग्नि पूजा...

**Firm**—(N.) [A partnershi... two or more persons] सा...

(Adj.) 1. [Solid] ठो... [Resolute; steadfast] ... [Unchangeable; loyal] ... 4. [Steady; not fluctu...] स्थिर ।

1. Firm land—ठोस भूमि ।
2. Firm resolution—...
3. (*a*) Firm decree—...
   (*b*) Firm friends—...
4. Firm prices—स्थिर ...
5. Firm market—स्थिर ...

*A firm offer*—[One ...

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1. 'दर्शन' means 'examination' 'दर्शनालय' is a place where finger pr... examined. In 'शासन शब्द कोश' अँगुलांक अनुशीलनालय' has been suggest... expression conveys the sense but is difficult one.

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the offerer will not improve upon] पक्की निदेन।

*Firmly*—दृढ़ता से ; स्थिरता से।

*Firmness*—स्थिरता ; दृढ़ता।

**First**—प्रथम ; पहला।

*First aid*——प्रारम्भिक चिकित्सा।

*First charge*—प्रथम विभार।

*First class*—प्रथम श्रेणी[1]।

*First conviction*–प्रथम आधर्षण।

*First cousin*—चचेरा भाई ; फुफेरा भाई।

*First day*—पहला दिन।

*First mortgage*—प्रथम बन्धक।

*First offence*—प्रथम अपराध।

*First hearing of suit*—वाद की प्रथम सुनवाई।

*First information*–प्रथम सूचना।

*First rate*—उत्तम ; श्रेष्ठ ; उत्कृष्ट।

*First wife*—ज्येष्ठ पत्नी।

*First born*—अग्रज।

**Fiscal**—वालेयी।

*Fiscal year*—वालेयी वर्ष।

**Fish**—(N.) मछली।

(V.)—मछली पकड़ना।

*Fishery* — 1. [Fishing] मछली पकड़ना ; मत्स्यबंधन। 2. [The right to catch fish at a certain place] मत्स्याधिकार। 3. [A place for catching fish] मछली पकड़ने का स्थान ; मछलीघाट।

*Fisherman*—मछुआ।

**Fist**—(N.) [The closed hand] मुट्ठी ; मुक्का ; घूँसा।

(V.) मुक्का मारना ; घूँसा मारना।

**Fit**—1. [Qualified ; competent ; worthy] योग्य; अनुरूप। 2.[Prepared ready] उद्यत ; तैयार।

2. (a) Fit to shoot—गोली मारने को तैयार।

(b) I was so angry that I was fit to strike him. मैं इतना क्रुद्ध था कि उसे मारने को उद्यत था।

*Fitness* — [The quality of being suitable and adapted to the performance of certain duties] उपयुक्तता।

*Fitness certificate*—उपयुक्तता प्रमाणक।

**Fix**—1. [To make firm, stable or fast] गाड़ना ; चिपकाना। 2. [To establish] स्थापित करना। 3. [To determine] निश्चित करना। 4. [To place or settle (responsibility, authorship, blame etc.)] आरोपित करना ; लगाना।

1. To fix a tent—डेरा गाड़ना।

To fix eye—आँख गाड़ना।

To fix stamp—टिकट चिपकाना।

2. *(a)* To fix one's residence in the city—नगर में अपना निवास स्थापित करना।

*(b)* A custom fixed by tradition—परम्परा से स्थापित आचार[2]।

1. Cf. 'उच्च कोटि' (High class).

2. In the following 'चरिताचार' has been used for the entire expression :

विहाय चरिताचारं यत्र कुर्यात्पुनर्नृप :

निर्णयं सा तु राजाज्ञा चरित्र बाध्यते तया।

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3. Fixed time — नियत समय ; निश्चित समय ।

To fix a notice—सूचना चिपकाना ।

*Fixed*—निश्चित ; नियत ; स्थापित ; स्थायी ।

*Fixed assets*—स्थायी वित्ति ।

*Fixed capital*—स्थायी पूंजी ।

*Fixed deposit*—सावधि जमा ।

*Fixed instalments* — स्थायी अंशिका ; स्थायी किस्त ।

*Fixed rate tenant* — स्थायी लगान देने वाला असामी ।

*Fixed rent*—स्थायी किराया ; स्थायी लगान ।

*Fixed salary*—स्थायी वेतन ।

*Fixation*—[ The action of fixing ] नियतीकरण । 2. [State of being fixed] स्थायित्व ; स्थिरता ।

*Fixation of rent*—लगान का नियतीकरण ; किराये का नियतीकरण ।

**Fixture**—[ Movable additions to a building or land securely fastened to it] स्थित द्रव्य ।

*Fixtures*—स्थावराणि[1] ।

**Flag**—झंडा ; ध्वजा ; पताका ।

*To hoist a flag*—झंडा लगाना ।

*To unfurl a flag*-झंडा फहराना ।

**Flame**—लपट ; ज्वाला ।

*Flammable*—ज्वलनशील ।

**Flat**—(Adj.) 1. [Having an even and horizontal surface] चौरस ; समतल । 2. [Something broad and flat in form] चपटा ।

2. Flat bottomed boat—चपटी नाव ।

*Flatten*—चौरस करना ; चपटा करना ।

**Flatter**—1. [To blandish ; to cajole] चाटुकारी करना ; चापलूसी करना ।

*Flatterer*—चाटुकार ; चापलूस ।

*Flattery*—चाटुकारी ; चापलूसी ।

**Flavour**-[Odour ; fragrance] सुगंध । 2. [Relish] स्वाद ।

**Flaw**—(N.) [A defect ; a fault especially in legal document ; a fault that may nullify it] दोष । 2. [Crack or breach] छिद्र ।

*Flawless*—दोषरहित ।

*Flawy*—[Faulty] दोषपूर्ण ।

**Flee**—[To run away] भागना । 2. [To avoid ; to escape] दूर रहना ; बचना ।

*Flee from justice*—[To leave one's home or residence or known place of abode with intent to avoid detection or punishment for some offence] न्याय से भागना ; न्याय से बचना ।

**Fleet**-[A number of war vessels under a single command] जहाजी बेड़ा ।

**Flexible**—नमनशील[2] ।

*Flexible constitution*—नमनशील संविधान ।

*Flexibility*—नमनशीलता ।

**Flight**—1. [Flying] उड़ान । 2. [Absconding or act of ...

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1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary. In 'वाणिज्य शब्द...' 'अन्वायुक्ति' has been given as equivalent of 'fixtures.'

2. Compare लचीला or 'स्थितिस्थापक' (elastic).

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under accusation who evades the law by voluntarily withdrawing himself or absconding] विपलायन[1] । 3. [Passage, as of time] दौड़ । 4. [A continuous series of stairs] सोपान श्रेणी ।

*Flight of arrows*—शरपात ।

**Flimsy**—[Weak ; vain ; without strength] निस्सार; पतला ; कमजोर ।

*Flimsy argument*—निस्सार तर्क ।

*Flimsy excuse*—निस्सार बहाना ।

*Flimsy objection* — निस्सार आपत्ति ।

**Float**—1. [To swim] तैरना ।

*Floating*—[Shifting or variable in its form ; not fixed or determined ; not invested] चल ; अस्थिर, प्लवमान ; अस्थायी ।

*Floating assets*—प्लवमान वित्ति ।

*Floating capital*—[ Capital which a trader or banker reserves for ordinary business operations and does not appropriate for fixed or permanent investment] चल पूँजी ; प्लवमान पूँजी ।

*Floating charge or lien*—[Charge that successively attaches to such assets as a person may have from time to time, leaving him more or less free to dispose of or encumber them as if no such charge or lien existed] चल विभार; प्लवमान विभार ।

*Floating debt* — [A debt which is of a temporary and shifting nature, that is, one not founded] प्लवमान ऋण ।

*Floating mortgage*-चल बन्धक ।

*Floating policy*—चल बीमापत्र ।

*Floating population*—अस्थायी जनसंख्या ।

*Floating security*—चल प्रतिभूति; चल लग्नक ।

**Flogging**—कोड़े मारना ।

**Flood**—[Inundation] बाढ़ ।

**Floor**—फर्श ; तल 2. [Story of a building] मंजिल ; कोष्ठ ; भूमि ।

2. Second floor—द्वितीय कोष्ठ ।

Upper floor—उपरि कोष्ठ ।

**Flourish**—[To be prosperous] समृद्ध होना ; बढ़ना ।

*Flourishing*—समृद्ध ।

**Flout**—[To mock or insult ; to treat with contempt] अवज्ञा करना; तिरस्कार करना ।

*To flout an order*—आज्ञा का तिरस्कार करना ; आज्ञा की अवज्ञा करना ।

**Flow**—(V.) 1. [To stream] बहना । 2. [To proceed; to issue forth] उत्पन्न होना । 3. [To rise] उठना । 4. [To be full] भरना ।

2. Wealth flows from in-

1. त्रिराहूतमनायान्तमाहूतविपलायिनम् ।
पञ्चरात्रमतिक्रान्तं विनयेत्तं महीपति : ॥ —कात्यायन ।

'आहूत विपलायनम्' means "flight of a person who had been summoned."

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dustry and economy—उद्योग और मितव्ययता से धन उत्पन्न होता है।

3. The tide flows twice in twenty four hours—चौबीस घंटों में ज्वार दो बार उठता है।

4. Flowing vessel—भरा हुआ बर्तन।

(N.) प्रवाह।

*Flow of blood*—रक्तपात; रक्त प्रवाह।

*Flow of tears*—अश्रुपात।

**Fluctuate**—[To vacillate] उतार चढ़ाव होना; उतार चढ़ाव में रहना; दोलायमान होना।

*Fluctuant or Fluctuating*–दोलायमान।

*Fluctuating market*–दोलायमान बाजार।

*Fluctuation*—उतार चढ़ाव[1]।

*Fluctuation of prices*—मूल्य का उतार चढ़ाव; मूल्य उच्चावचन।

**Fly**—उड़ना।

**Foe**—[An enemy; any enemy in war] शत्रु।

**Foetus**—भ्रूण।

**Foible**—[A moral weakness] दोष; दुर्बलता।

**Foil**—(V.) [To frustrate; to render vain] निष्फल करना; विफल करना।

*Foiled*—प्रतिहत; परास्त; विफल।

(N.) 1. [Defeat; frustration] निष्फलता; विफलता; प्रतिहति। 2. [A leaf of paper] पत्र।

*Counterfoil*—प्रतिरूप;

**Fold**—(V.) 1, [To lay one over another part of] 2. [To lay or clasp toge to infold] बन्द करना; जोड़ना।

1. To fold a letter—पत्र

2. To fold hands—हाथ

3. To fold wings-पर बन्द

(N.) मोड़; तह; सिकुड़न। 2. enclosure for sheep] भेड़ों का

**Folio**—[A page of a book]

**Follow** — (V.) 1. [To behind; to go with a follower] पीछा करना; अनुसरण अनुसार होना। 2. [To succeed point of time, rank or seq ce] पीछे होना। 3. [To from] (निष्कर्ष) निकलना। 4. attend upon closely as a fession] करना। 5. [To pu with hostility] पीछा करना। 6. enforce law] पालन करना। 7. accept as an authority] करना। 8. [To copy] नकल अनुकरण करना। 9. [To unders समझना।

1. Costs will follow event—व्यय परिणाम के अनुसार

2. The fame that fol death is nothing to us— पश्चात् जो कीर्ति होती है उसका कुछ महत्व नहीं।

3. It therefore follows etc.—अतः यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है।

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1. 'उच्चावचन' in वाणिज्य शब्दकोष।

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4. To follow a trade—व्यापार करना ।

6. To follow the law—विधि का पालन करना ।

7. The principle laid down there was followed—जिस सिद्धान्त का वहाँ निरूपण किया गया था, उसका अनुकरण किया गया ।

8. To follow an argument—तर्क समझना ।

*Follower*—अनुयायी ।

*Following*—1 [Succeeding] आगामी । 2. [That is now immediately to follow] निम्नलिखित ।

1. Following day—आगामी दिन ।

2. Following heads of charges—अभियोगों के निम्नलिखित पद ।

(N.) [Followers collectively] अनुयायी ।

**Folly**—मूर्खता ; मूढ़ता ।

**Foment**—1. [To apply a warm lotion to] सेंकना । 2. [to rouse ; to instigate] उकसाना ; उत्तेजित करना ।

2. To foment extravagance—अपव्ययता के लिए उकसाना ।

*Fomentation* — 1. सेंक । 2. [Instigating] उत्तेजन ।

**Fond**—(Adj.) 1. [Affectionate] अनुरागी । 2. [Greatly pleased ; desirous] प्रेमी ।

*Fond mother*—अनुरागी माँ ।

I am fond of mangoes—मैं आम का प्रेमी हूँ ।

*Fond of drinking*—उन्मादुक ।

*Fondness*—अनुराग ; प्रीति । 2. [Liking ; relish] रुचि ।

**Food**—[Nutriment] भोजन ; आहार ।

*Food control*—खाद्य नियंत्रण ।

*Food controller*—खाद्य नियंत्रक ।

*Food crisis*—खाद्य संकट ।

*Food Minister*—खाद्य मंत्री ।

*Food rationing*—खाद्य राशन ।

*Food and clothing* — खाना कपड़ा ; ग्रासाच्छादन[1] ।

**Fool**—मूर्ख ।

*Foolish*—मूर्खतापूर्ण ।

**Foot**—1 [The terminal part of the leg] पैर ; पाँव । 2. [Bottom] तल । 3. [A measure] फुट ।

2. Foot of a hill—पहाड़ी का तल ।

*On foot*—पैदल ।

*Barefooted*—नंगे पाँव ।

*Footing*—[Standing ; foundation] आधार ।

**Footnote**—टिप्पणी ।

*Footpath*—पगदण्डी ।

*Foot print*—पदचिह्न ।

*Foot rule*—फुटा ।

**For**—(Prep.) 1. [In place of ; in stead of] स्थान पर । 2. [(*a*) In exchange for ; (*b*) in defence or support of ; in favour of ; (*c*) with the object or purpose of; (*d*) on account of ; by reason of] के लिए । 3. [As the price of] में । 4. [Indicating destination]

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1. कुटुम्बार्थेषु चोद्यक्तस्तत्कार्यं कुरुते तु यः ।
स भ्रातृभिर्बृंहणीयो ग्रासाच्छादनवाहनै ॥ —नारद ।

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को । 5. [Indicating time] से । 6. [Designating an amount to be received or paid] का । 7. [In spite of; notwithstanding] होते हुए भी । 8. [In comparisicn with] की अपेक्षा ।

1. They will employ somebody to do the business for them—वे अपने स्थान पर काम करने के लिए किसी को रक्खेंगे ।

2. (*a*) Punishment for misdeeds—दुष्कार्य के लिए दंड ।

(*b*) You argue for it in vain–तुम इसके लिए व्यर्थ तर्क करते हो ।

(*c*) For company—साथ के लिए ।

(*d*) For my sake—मेरे लिए ; मेरे निमित्त ।

3. The goods were sold for Rs. 100—पराय १००) में बिकी ।

4. He left for the South yesterday—उसने कल दक्षिण को प्रस्थान किया ।

5. For four days—चार दिन से ।

6. A cheque for Rs. 50—५०) रुपये का चैक ।

7. This Alexander the Great for all his greatness died—इतनी महानता के होते हुए भी, महान् सिकन्दर का अन्त हुआ ।

8. He is tall for his age—वह अपनी आयु की अपेक्षा लम्बा है ।

[Conj.) [Since; because] क्योंकि; इसलिए ।

*For all that*—तथापि ।

*For all the world like*—ठीक वैसा ही ।

*For instance*—उदाहरण के लि

*For ever*—सदैव के लिए ।

*For all persons indiscriminately*—सब मनुष्यों को अभेदभाव से ; मनुष्यों को एक ओर से ।

*For any purpose*—किसी हेतु

*For any sufficient cause reason*—किसी पर्याप्त कारण से ।

*For public good*—लोक हितार्थ जन हिताय ।

*For lawful consideration*—वैध प्रतिफल के लिए ।

*For valuable consideration*—मूल्यवान प्रतिफल के लिए ।

*For payment to the decree holder* — डिगरीदार को देने के लि डिगरीदार का भुगतान करने के लिए ।

*For the benefit of wife a children*—पत्नी और बच्चों के हितार्थ

*For the purpose of execution*—निष्पादनार्थ ।

*For the time being*—उस तक ; जब तक ।

*For value received*—प्राप्त के लिए ।

**Forbear**—1. [To give up abstain or to refrain fr doing] छोड़ना ; निवृत्त होना । 2. endure the privation of करना ।

*Forbearance* — [Refrain from anything] उपरति । 2. [ exercise of patience] सहन

**Forbid**—[To exclude fr warn off; to command to enter] रोकना ; वर्जना ।

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*Forbidance*—वर्जन ; निषेध ।

*Forbidden*—वर्जित ; निषेधित ।

*Forbidden by law*—विधिवर्जित ।

*Forbidding*—1. [Repellent; raising abhorrence] घृणोत्पादक । 2. [Prohibiting] निषेधक ।

**Force**—1. [Strength or power of any degree exercised without law or contrary to law upon persons or things] बल[1] । 2. [Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; binding effect ; validity] शक्ति ; प्रभाव । 3. [Strength or power for war] सैन्यबल ; सेना ।

1. Criminal force—अपराधिक बल ।

2. The appeal has no force. पुनर्वाद में शक्ति नहीं है ।

The force of an argument. तर्क की शक्ति ।

(V.) बल प्रयोग करना ।

*Forced*—1. [Compelled by force] बलात्कृत । 2. [Strained] कृत्रिम ; अस्वाभाविक ।

*Forced labour*—बेगार ; विष्टि ।

*Forced service*—बलात्कृत ।

*Forced sale*—[A sale under process of law and against the consent of the owner] बलात्कृत विक्रय ।

*Forced heir*—[An heir who cannot be disinherited] बलात्कृत उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Forced currency*—[ Depreciated currency which is a legal tender] बलात्कृत मुद्रा ।

*Forced landing*-विवश अवतरण ।

2. *Forced style*—कृत्रिम शैली ; अस्वाभाविक शैली ।

*Forcible*-[Effected by force used against opposition and resistance ; obtained by compulsion and violence] बलात्कृत ; प्रसह्य । 2. [Forceful] प्रबल ।

*Forcible abduction* — प्रसह्य अपहरण ।

*Forcible ejectment* — बलात्कृत बेदखली ।

*Forcible entry*—बलप्रवेश ।

*Forcible removal*—बलापकर्ष ।

*Forcible consent* — बलात्कृत सम्मति ; प्रसह्य सम्मति ।

*Forcible possession* — प्रसह्य भुक्ति ।

*Forcible entry and detainer.*

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1. Distinguished from ( 'हिंसा' ) (Violence), 'अवपीडन' ( coercion ), 'दबाव' (compulsion).

"These agree in the idea of the exertion of power against will, wish or consent. Force and violence may be used upon persons or things ; compulsion and coercion, either physical or moral, upon personal agents only—compulsion and coercion being exercised upon others. Force implies physical power exerted upon persons or things. Violence denotes the unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with the accompaniment of vehemence, outrage or fury compulsion and, still more, coercion, imply the application, usually by some active agent, of physical or (in the case of coercion more frequently) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent. (Webster)."

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[The entering upon and taking and keeping possession of land or a tenement by actual force or by threats or display of force meanacing life or limb, without authority of law] बलप्रवेश तथा संरोध ।

*Forcibly*—बलात् ।

**Forearm**—बाँह ; बाहु ।

**Forebode**—[To foretell] पूर्व सूचना देना ।

*Foreboder*—अनिष्ट सूचक ।

*Foreboding*—[Prediction of evil] अनिष्ट सूचना ।

**Forecast**—*(N.)* [To foresee ; to calculate and consider before hand] पूर्व अनुमान करना ।

(*N.*) [Prophesy or estimate of a future happening] पूर्व अनुमान ।

*Weather forecast*—मौसिम का पूर्वानुमान ।

*Forecaster*—पूर्व अनुमानक ।

**Foreclose**—[To debar ; to preclude ; to bar or cut off (as one having equity of redemption) for a default in payment of what is due ; to take away the equity of redemption] परिरो- करना ।

*Foreclosed*—परिरोधित ।

*Foreclosure*—[A proceeding which bars or extinguishes mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate] परिरोधन 2 [The action of foreclosing] परिरोधन ।

**Forefather**—पूर्वज ; पुरखा ।

**Forefinger**—तर्जनी ।

**Forefoot**—अगला पाँव ; अग्रपाद ।

**Forefront**—[Foremost part or place] सन्मुख भाग ।

**Forego**—[To renounce ; to refrain] छोड़ देना ; त्यागना ।

*Foregoing*—पूर्वगामी ।

*Foregone*—[That has gone before] पूर्व ।

*Foregone conclusion*— नियत निष्कर्ष ।

**Forehead**—माथा ।

**Foreign**—विदेशी ; वैदेशिक ।

*Foreign adminstrator*— वैदेशिक प्रबंधक ।

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1. 'Foreclosure' creates a bar against the mortgagor from redeeming the mortgage by discharging the debt. This idea can be expressed by परिशोध ... 'परिशोध' means discharging a debt. 'रोधन' meaus 'debarring.' परिशोध ... therefore means 'debarring the mortgage from being discharged by pay... The expression has been shortened into 'परिरोधन' which also means 'a res...tion.' The word 'प्रतिबंध' (meaning, obstruction; restriction) is of ordinary i... and is likely to create confusion. 'परिरोधन' is adopted for 'foreclosure' whi... purely a techincal term. The idea of restriction or impediment can be expr... by a more simple word 'रोक' but its use cannot be commended for the s... reason.

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*Foreign affairs*—वैदेशिक कार्य[1]।

*Foreign assignment*—विदेशी अभिहस्तांकन।

*Foreign attachment*—[An attachment of a foreign or absent debtor. A process by which the property (lying within the jurisdiction of the court) of an absent or nonresident debtor is seized, in order to compel his appearance, or to satisfy the judgement that may be rendered, so far as the property goes] विदेशी की कुरकी।

*Foreign bill or bill exchange*—वैदेशिक हुंडी।

*Foreign coins*—वैदेशिक सिक्का।

*Foreign company* — विदेशी कम्पनी।

*Foreign corporation*—विदेशी निगम।

*Foreign country*—विदेश ; पर-राष्ट्र।

*Foreign currency* — विदेशी मुद्रा[2]।

*Foreign court*—[A court situated beyond the limits of British India] वैदेशिक न्यायालय।

*Foreign department*—वैदेशिक विभाग।

*Foreign divorce*—[Divorce obtained in the court of another country] वैदेशिक विविच्छेद।

*Foreign domicile* — वैदेशिक समावास।

*Foreign dominion* — [A country which at some time formed part of a foreign state] वैदेशिक अधिराज्य।

*Foreign frontier*—वैदेशिक सीमा।

*Foreign document*—वैदेशिक पत्र।

*Foreign judgement*—[The judgement of a foreign court] वैदेशिक निर्णय।

*Foreign jurisdiction*—वैदेशिक अधिक्षेत्र।

*Foreign law*—विदेशी विधि।

*Foreign liquor*—विदेशी द्रव।

*Foreign minister*—वैदेशिक मंत्री।

*Foreign market*—विदेशी बाजार।

*Foreign office*—वैदेशिक कार्यालय।

*Foreign policy*—वैदेशिक नीति।

*Foreign port*—विदेशी बन्दरगाह।

*Foreign possessions*—वैदेशिक सम्पत्ति।

*Foreign Secretary* — वैदेशिक सचिव।

*Foreign ship*—विदेशी जहाज।

*Foreign state*—विदेशी राज्य।

*Foreign territory*—परराष्ट्र।

*Foreign trade*—विदेशी व्यापार।

*Foreigner*—विदेशी ; परदेशी[3]।

1. 'वैदेशिक वृत्त' suggested in 'शासन शब्दकोश'।
2. 'वैदेशिक चलार्थ' in वाणिज्य शब्दकोष।
3. Distinguished from 'alien' (अदेशी)।
"A foreigner is a native of another country. An alien is a foreigner residing in another country, or one who is not naturalized, or has not the privileges of a subject or a citizen in the country in which he resides."

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**Forejudge**—पूर्व निर्णय करना।

**Foreknow**—पहले जानना।

*Foreknowledge*—पूर्वज्ञान।

**Foreman**—1 [The chief man of a jury] प्रधान सभ्य। 2. [An over-seer] अधिकर्मिक; कर्मनायक।

**Foremost**—मुख्य; प्रधान; अग्रवर्ती।

**Forenoon**—पूर्वाह्ण; प्राह्ण[1]।

**Forensic**—[Belonging to the courts of judicature or to public discussion or debate; used in legal proceedings or in public discussions] व्यावहारिक।

**Forerunner**—प्रागमिक; अग्रवर्ती।

**Foresaid**—पुर्वोक्त।

**Foresee**—[To see before hand] पहले से जानना।

*Foreseer*—पूर्वदर्शी; दूरदर्शी।

*Foresight*—पूर्वदर्शिता; दूरदर्शिता।

**Forest**—वन।

*Conservator of forest*—वनपाल; वनपरिरक्षक।

*Forest court*—वन न्यायालय।

*Divisional forest officer*—विभागीय वनाधिकारी।

*Forest guard*—वनरक्षक।

*Forest offence*—[An offence punishable under Forest Act] वन अपराध।

*Forest produce*—वनोत्पाद।

*Forest Ranger*—वनश्रेणीपाल[2]।

*Forestation* — [Establishment of forest upon a... where it is absent or i... sufficient] वनोत्पादन।

*Forester*—1. [A person w... is trained in the science a... art of forestry] वनज्ञ। 2. [O... in charge of forest] वनकर्मी।

*Forestry*—1. [The scie... and art of forming, caring f... or cultivating forests] वन... 2 [Forest land] वनभूमि। 3 [T... right to the privileges of... royal forest] वनाधिकार।

**Forfeit**—V. [To lose or l... the right to, by some err... fault, offence, or crime; ... render one's self by misde... liable to be deprived of] ... भ्रंशित होना।

(Adj) [Forfeited] अधिभ्रंशि...

(N.) [A thing forfeite... that which is lost or t... right to which is alienat... by crime, offence, neglect... duty or breach of contr... अधिभ्रंशित।

*Forfeited*—अधिभ्रंशित।

*Forfeiture*—[Loss of so... right privilege, estate, hon... office, effects in conseque... of a crime, offence, breach...

1. Compare 'अपराह्ण' (Afternoon).

2. Distinguished from वनरक्षक (forest guard). The distinction has ... overlooked in शासन शब्द कोश and Technical Terminology published by ... Bengal Government.

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condition, or other act.] अधिभ्रंश[1]।

*Forfeiture of an estate*—भूति का अधिभ्रंश।

*Forfeiture of a pledge by a breach of contract*—संविद के व्यतिक्रम से आधि का अधिभ्रंश।

**Forge**—1. [To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise (that which is untrue or not genuine); to fabricate; to counterfeit] कूट रचना करना; जाली (लेख) बनाना।

*Forged*—कूट; जाली।

*Forged document*—कूट लेख; जाली कागज़।

*Forged signatures*—कूट हस्ताक्षर; जाली हस्ताक्षर।

*Forger*—[A fabricator] कूटकारक।

*Forgery*–[Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely;

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1. 'अपहरण and 'हरण' have been chosen for 'forfeiture' in शासन शब्दकोश' and 'Glossary to the Draft Constitution of India' respectively but the choice appears to be somewhat misconceived. It appears that the fine distinction between 'forfeiture' and 'confiscation' has been lost sight of. Forfeiture is "the fact of losing or becoming liable to lose (an estate, goods, life, an office, right etc.) in consequence of a crime, offence or breach of an engagement (O.E.D); and according to Blackstone, "a punishment annexed by law to some illegal act or negligence in the owner of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereby he loses all his interess therein and they go to the party injured as a recompense for the wrong, which either he alone or the public together with him has sustained." While 'forfeiture is "the divestiture of specific property without compensation in consequence of some default or act forbidden by law,' "confiscation" is "the taking or seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited." 'Confiscation', according to Harms, is "the condemnation of the goods and the handing of them to the revenue authorities so as to deprive the owner of his property in them." Confiscation is therefore objective, 'forfeiture' subjective. "Confiscation implies an act of the Government while forfeiture' implies a 'default or act or omission on the part of the person whose property is forfeited and not of the Government- 'Confiscation' may follow 'forfeiture' by seizing or appropriating the property forfeited. The property forfeits to the Government but the Government does not forfeit the property, it always confiscates. It would be a mistake to translate the following sentence of De Foe as:

My effects were forfeited to the English Government. मेरा सामान अँगरेजी सरकार ने अपहरण किया।

The translation suggests that the effects were confiscated.

The vernacular expressions 'ज़ब्त करना', 'अपहरण करना,' 'हरण करना' are equivalents of 'confiscate' and not of 'forfeit' for unlike 'forfeit' they denote the action of the person to whom the property is forfeited. 'हानि' and 'च्युति' convey the idea of loss implied in forfeiture but 'हानि' is synonym of 'loss' and in such expressions as 'सम्पत्तिहानि' for 'forfeiture of property' one is apt to mistake it for 'loss of property' 'च्युति' is more akin to 'deprivation' and is in vogue in that sense. 'भ्रंश,' meaning loss, has therefore been adopted with superadded prefix 'अधि'।

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especially the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others] कूटकरण[1]।

**Forget**—भूलना।

*Forgetful*—विस्मरणशील ; भुलक्कड़।

*Forgetfulness*—विस्मृति ; भूल।

**Forgive**—[To pardon] क्षमा करना।

*Forgiveness*—क्षमा।

**Form**—1. [Shape] आकार ; आकृति। 2. [A manner or method especially as regulative or prescriptive, specifically fixed or formal way of proceeding, or method of expression or practice] ढंग। 3. [A blank] फारम ; रूपत्र। 4. [Established rule] नियम।

2. *Forms of action*—[The customary of legal methods of prosecuting action] कार्य के ढंग।

*(V.)* गढ़ना ; बनाना ; रचना।

*Formal*—1. [Of or pertaining to established form or custom ; conventional] रीत्यानुसार ; नियमानुसार। 2. [Regular] नियमानुसार। 3. [(a) Having form or appearance without the substance or essence ; (b) ceremonious; (c) Requiring special solemnities in its makin] नैयमिक ; औपचारिक।

3. *(a)* A formal party to suit—वाद का नैयमिक पक्षकार।

*(b)* Formal letter-नैयमिक प

*(c)* Formal contract—नैय संविद।

Formal consent-नैयमिक सम्म

*Formal call* — औपचारिक नैयमिक भेंट।

*Formal inquiry*—नैयमिक जां

*Formal order*—औपचारिक आ

*Formal warning*—नियमानु चेतावनी।

*Formality*-[A convention usual or legal rule or meth of procedure] औपचारिकता। [Ceremony] शिष्टाचार ; उपचार।

*Formation*—बनावट ; निर्माण।

**Former**—पूर्व : पहला।

*Former occupation*-पूर्ववृत्ति

*Former owner*—पूर्वस्वामी।

*Former purchaser*—पूर्वक्रे

*Former suitor*—पूर्ववर।

*Former times*—पूर्वकाल।

*Formerly*—पहले ; आगे।

**Formula**—सूत्र।

**Forsake**—[To desert; aband त्यागना।

**Forthcoming**—आगामी।

**Forthwith**—तुरन्त ; तत्काल।

**Fortification**—गढ़बन्दी।

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1. मनुष्यमारणे स्तेये परदाराभिमर्शने।
अभक्ष्यभक्षणे चैव कन्याहरण दूषणे॥
पारुष्यकूटकरणे नृपद्रोहे तथैव च।
प्रतिवादी न दातव्यः कर्त्ता च विवदेत्स्वयम्॥ —कात्यायन।

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*Fortify*—गढ़बन्दी करना ।

**Fortnight**—पक्ष ।

*Fortnightly*—पाक्षिक ।

**Fortress**—गढ़ी ।

**Fortunate**—भाग्यशाली ।

*Fortune*—भाग्य ।

**Forum** — [Court ; tribunal] अधिकरण ।

**Forward**—1. [Onward] अग्रिय । 2. [Of or pertaining to or for the future ; relating to or for future delivery] आगामी ।

2. (*a*) Forward delivery—आगामी अभिदान ; आगे की डिलीवरी ।

(*b*) Forward contract — आगामी संविद ।

(*c*) Forward price—आगामी मूल्य ।

(*d*) Forward transaction-आगामी व्यवहार ।

(*e*) Fordward buying — आगामी क्रय ।

(Adv.) आगे ।

(V.) आगे भेजना ; अग्र प्रेषित करना[1] ।

*Forwarded*—अग्र प्रेषित ।

*Forwarding*—अग्र प्रेषण[1] ।

*Forwarding authority* — अग्रप्रेषक अधिकारी ।

*Forwarding note* — अग्रप्रेषक टिप्पणी ।

*Forwarder*—अग्र प्रेषक ।

*Carried forward*—अग्रेनीत[2] ।

**Foster**—[Affording, receiving or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood] धात्रेय ।

*Foster brother*—धात्रेय ।

*Foster mother*—धात्री ; धाय ।

*Foster sister*—धात्रेयी ।

*Foster father*—धाता ।

*Fosterage*—पालन ।

**Foul**—कलुषित ; गंदा ।

**Found**—नींव डालना ।

*Founded*—नींव डाली ।

*Foundation*—नींव ।

*Founder*—नींव डालनेवाला ; संस्थापक ।

**Foundling**—अनाथ बालक ।

**Foundry** — [A building or establishment where metal or glass founding is carried on] संधानी ।

**Four corners**—चतुष्कोण ।

**Four footed**—चतुष्पद ।

**Fraction**—1. [A part or piece broken of] अंश ।

*Fractional*—आंशिक ।

**Fracture**—[The breaking (of a bone)] भंग ।

*Fracture of bone*—अस्थिभंग ; हड्डी टूटना ।

*Simple fracture*—साधारण अस्थि भंग ।

*Compound fracture*—मिश्रित अस्थिभंग ।

**Fragment**—[A part broken of] टुकड़ा ; खंड ।

1. अग्रसारण करना in स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली and पुरःप्रेषित करना in शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष ।

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In fragments—टुकड़ों में।

**Fragrance**—सुगंध।

*Fragrant*—सुगंधित।

**Frame**—(*N.*) 1. [The bodily structure] बनावट ; गठन। 2 [Case] चौखटा। 3. [Form; shape or constitution] ढाँचा ; रचना।

3. (*a*) Frame of the government—शासन का ढाँचा।

Frame of the suit—वाद की रचना।

(*V.*) रचना करना ; बनाना।

*Framed*—रचित।

The plaint is not properly framed—आवेदन की यथेष्ट रचना नहीं हुई है

*To frame a charge*—अपराधारोप करना ; अपराध लगाना।

*To frame issues*—विप्रश्न[1] निर्धारित करना।

*Framing*—रचना।

*Framing of issues* — विप्रश्न निर्धारण।

**Franchise**—मताधिकार।

*Adult franchise*—वयस्क मताधिकार।

*Female franchise*—स्त्री मताधिकार।

**Frank**—(Adj) 1. [Candid ; open] स्पष्ट ; निष्कपट। 2. [Outspoken] स्पष्टभाषी।

*Frank conversation*—निष्कपट वार्त्तालाप।

*Frankly*—निष्कपटतः ; स्पष्टतः।

**Fraternal**—भ्रात्रीय।

*Fraternity*—भ्रातृत्व ; बन्धुत्व

*Fratricide*—1. [Act of one who kills his own broth भ्रातृहत्या। 2. [One who murd his own brotner] भ्रातृघाती।

**Fraud**—1. [Deceit ; decepti धोखा। 2. [An intentional per sion of truth for the purp of inducing another in r ance upon it to part with so valuable thing belonging him or to surrender a le right] उपधा।

*Actual fraud or fraud fact*—[A false representat of a matter of fact (whether words or conduct, by fa or misleading allegations by concealment of that wh should have been disclos which deceived and is in ded to deceive another that he shall act upon it his legal injury] यथार्थ उपधा।

*Constructive or legal equitable fraud*—[It cons in all acts, omissions or cealments by which person obtains advan against conscience another, or which equity public policy forbids, as to another's prejudice as

1. विप्रश्न = विचारणीय प्रश्न (Question under judicial inquiry).

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in violation of relations of trust and confidence] प्रलचित उपधा।

*Fraud on court*—न्यायालय के प्रति उपधा।

*Fraud on registration*—राजसाक्षिकरण में उपधा।

*Fraudulent*—औपधिक ; सकपट।

*Fraudulent creditor* — [A creditor who wilfully and with intent to defraud, makes in a bankruptcy or liquidation, by arrangement, a false claim or a proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular] औपधिक उत्तमर्ण।

*Fraudulent preference* — [Preference due to pressure or threat from the creditor] औपधिक वरता[1]।

*Fraudulent use*-औपधिक प्रयोग।

*Fraudulent settlement*—[A marriage settlement made to defeat creditors] औपधिक संव्यवस्था।

*Fraudulent conveyance* — औपधिक स्वत्वान्तर पत्र।

*Fraudulence*—उपधा।

*Fraudulently*—सकपट ; धोखे से।

**Free**–1. [Independent ; immune from authority] स्वतंत्र। 2. [Unrestrained or unrestricted] उन्मुक्त। 3. [Gratuitous] निः शुल्क। 4. [Devoid ; without] रहित।

1. Free citizen—स्वतंत्र नागरिक।

2. The prisoner was set free—बंदी उन्मुक्त कर दिया गया।

3. Duty free—निःशुल्क।

Free education—निःशुल्क शिक्षा।

4. Free of burden—भाररहित।

*Free consent*—स्वतंत्र सम्मति।

*Free of revenue*—राजस्वोन्मुख।

*Free port*—स्वतंत्र बन्दरगाह।

*Free on board*-जहाज पर निःशुल्क।

*Free trade* — निःशुल्क व्यापार ; स्वतंत्र व्यापार।

*Free will*—स्वेच्छा।

*Free fishery* — [Exclusive right to fishlng] स्वतंत्र मत्स्याधिकार।

*Free from danger*—भयवर्जित।

*Free from debt*—ऋणनिर्मुक्त ; अऋण।

*Free from tax*—अकर।

*Freedom*—स्वतंत्रता ; स्वातन्त्र्य।

*Freedom of action*—कार्य स्वातन्त्र्य।

*Freedom of association*—संसर्ग की स्वतन्त्रता।

*Freedom of conscience* — विवेक की स्वतंत्रता।

*Freedom of contract*—संविद की स्वतंत्रता।

*Freedom of creed*—धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता।

*Freedom of the Press*—मुद्रण स्वतंत्रता।

*Freedom of speech*—भाषण की स्वतंत्रता।

1. Monier William's English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Freedom of thought*—विचार की स्वतंत्रता ।

*Freedom of worship*—उपासना की स्वतंत्रता ।

*Freely*—स्वतन्त्रतः ; स्वतन्त्र रूप से ।

**Freeze** — [To exclude from business or society] निश्चलित करना ।

*Freezing*—निश्चलन ।

**Freight**—(N.) 1. [The hire or compensation for the transport of goods] तारिक ; भाड़ा । 2. [Load] भार ।

(V.) भार लादना ।

**Fresh**—ताजा । 2. [New ; further] नवीन ; नया ; अभिनव ।

*Fresh inquiry*—अभिनव जाँच ।

**Friend**—[Intimate] मित्र ।

*Friendly*—मित्रवत् ।

*Friendship*—मित्रता ।

**Frivolous**—[Light ; petty] तुच्छ ।

*False and frivolous*—झूठ और तुच्छ ।

*Frivolity*—तुच्छता ।

**From**—से ।

*From amongst my near representatives*—मेरे निकट उत्तराधिकारियों में से ।

*From generation to generation*—परंपरागत ।

*From son to grandson*—वंशक्रमागत ।

*From the date of such judgement*—ऐसे निर्णय की तिथि से ।

*From time to time*—समय समय पर ; कभी कभी ।

*From day to day*—प्रति दिन दिन ।

**Front**—1. [The forehead] माथा । 2. [The fore or forward part] सामना ।

(Adj) सामने का ; सम्मुख ।

*Front door*—मुख्यद्वार ।

*Front view*—सामने का दृश्य ।

*Front Benches*—सामने की बेंचें

(V.) [To confront] सामना करना

*Frontage*—सामना ; सम्मुख भाग

**Frontier**—(N.) [That part of a country which fronts or faces another country] सीमा प्रदेश ।

(Adj) [Lying on the exterior part] सीमान्त ।

**Fructuous**—[Fruitful ; productive] सफल ; लाभदायक ।

**Fruit**—1. फल । 2. [Result] परिणाम फल । 3. [Profit] लाभ ।

*Fruit of labour*—कर्मफल ।

*Fruit bearing trees*—फलदार

*Fruitless*—निष्फल ।

*Fruitful*—सफल ।

*Fruition*—उपभोग ।

**Frustrate** — 1. [To render ineffectual ; to render null and void ; to defeat] निष्फल करना ; विफल करना ।

To frustrate the law—विधि को विफल करना ।

To frustrate one's plan—किसी की योजना को विफल करना ।

*Frustrated* — निष्फल ; हताश ।

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*Frustration*—1. [The action of frustrating ; defeat] विफलता। 2. [Disappointment] निराशा।

*Frustrative* — विफलकारी ; व्यर्थकारी।

**Fugitive**—[Fleeing] प्रपलायी।

*Fugitive debtor*-प्रपलायी अधमर्ण।

*Fugitive offender* — प्रपलायी अपराधी।

*Fugitive soldier*—प्रपलायी सैनिक; प्रपलायी सिपाही।

**Fulfil**—[To accomplish or to carry into effect] पूरा करना, पालन करना।

*To fulfil a promise*—प्रतिश्रुति पूरी करना।

*Fulfilment*—पूर्ति ; सिद्धि।

*Fulfilment of object*-कार्यसिद्धि।

**Full** (Adj.) [Filled] भरा हुआ। 2. [Having the thoughts and attention in some matter] परिपूर्ण। 3. [Complete ; entire पूर्ण; पूरा ; सम्पूर्ण।

1. A bin full of corn—अन्न से भरी कोठी।

Full heart—भरा हृदय।

2. To be full of some scheme—योजना से परिपूर्ण।

3. Full burden—पूरा भार।

Full jury—पूर्ण सभ्यगण।

Full Bench—पूर्ण न्यायपीठ।

Full satisfaction—पूर्ण परितोष।

Full damages were awarded. पूर्ण प्रतिक्षति दिलाई गई।

Full estate संपूर्ण भूति।

*Full brother*—सगाभाई।

*Full sister*—सगी बहिन।

*Full dress* — [Prescribed dress] नियत पोशाक।

*Full age* — [The age at which persons come to the rights of adults under the law] व्यवहारोचित आयु।

*Of full age*—व्यवहारप्राप्त।

*Full blood*—एक खून से।

*Full compensation*—पूर्ण क्षतिपूर्ति।

*Full court*—पूर्ण न्यायालय।

*Full legal capacity*—पूर्ण वैध क्षमता।

**Function**—1. [Office ; duty calling] कृत्य। 2. (*a*) Faculty ; power of acting, (*b*) profession; occupation] कृत्य ; काम। 3. [festivity ; entertainment] उत्सव।

1. Function of the judge—न्यायाधीस का कृत्य।

function of the state—राज्य-कृत्य।

2. (*a*) Function of the eye—आँख का काम।

(*b*) Clerical function—कारणिक कृत्य।

(*V.*) कार्य निर्वाह करना ; करना।

*Functionary*—कृत्यकारी।

*Public functionary* — लोक कृत्यकारी।

**Functus officio**—अधिकारिक कृत्य।

**Fund**—[A sum of money collected or appropriated for specific purpose] निधि।

*Public fund*—सार्वजनिक निधि।

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(*V.*) [To provide] देना।

To fund an enterprise—उपक्रमण को निधि देना।

**Fundamental**—(Adj) [essential; elementary] मूलभूत।

Fundamental right—मूलभूत अधिकार।

(*N.*) मूलभूत सिद्धान्त।

**Funeral**—अन्त्येष्टि ; अन्तिम क्रिया।

*Funeral obsequies* — अन्तिम क्रिया।

*Funeral fire*—चिताग्नि।

*Funeral pile*—चिता।

**Furious**—[violent] उग्र ; क्रुद्ध।

*Fruy*—रोष।

**Furlong**—फर्लाङ्ग ; नल्व।

**Furnace**—भट्टी।

**Furnish**—1. [To provide ; supply ; give] देना। 2. [To supply ply with furniture and fittings] सुसज्जित करना।

1. To furnish security—प्रत्याभूति देना।

To furnish reason—कारण देना कारण बताना।

2. Furnished house-सुसज्जित घर ; उपस्कारित ग्रह।

Furniture—फर्नीचर ; उपस्कार।

**Furrow**—हलि।

**Further**—1. [Additional] अतिरिक्त ; और ; अधिक ; अग्रेतर।

*Without further delay*—बिना और देरी के ; बिना अधिक देरी के।

*Further trouble*—और आपत्ति।

*Further reason for opinion*—सम्मति का और कारण।

*Further relief*—अन्य सहा...

*Further security*—अधिक ...भूति।

*Further evidence*—अधिक सा...

*Further inquiry*—और जाँ...

*Further consideration*—... विचार ; अतिरिक्त विचार ; अधिक विचार।

**Futile**-[Vain ; ineffectual] ...

*Futile efforts*—व्यर्थ प्रयत्न।

**Future**—(N.) [Time or ... period to come] भविष्य।

(Adj.) भावी ; आगामी।

*Future estate*—[An est... in expectancey] भावी भूति।

*Future delivery*-आगामी अभि...

## G

**Gag**—(*V.*) मुख बंद करना ; मुख ... करना।

(*N.*) मुखरोधक आज्ञा।

**Gain**—1. [Profit ; advanta... benefit ; any increase of va... लाभ। 2. [Act of gaining so... thing especially obtaining ... amassing of profit or valu... possessions; acquisition] ... धनोपार्जन।

*Wrongful gain*— अन्या... लाभ ; अवैध लाभ।

*Gains of learning*—विद्या... विद्यालाभ।

1. विद्याधनं तु यद्यस्य तत्तस्यैव धनं भवेत्।
मैत्रमौद्वाहिकं चैव माधुपर्किकमेव च॥ —मनुस्मृति।

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*(V.)* प्राप्त करना ; कमाना ।

*Gain over*—आत्मपक्ष में करना ; अपनी ओर मिलाना ।

*Gained*—निर्विष्ट ; लब्ध ।

*Gained by labour*—निर्विष्ट[1] ।

*Gained by learning*-विद्यालब्ध ।

*Gainings*—कमाई ।

*Gaining wrongfully*—अन्याय निर्वेश ।

*Gainful*—लाभप्रद ।

**Gallery**—दीर्घा ।

*Visitor's gallery*—दर्शक दीर्घा ।

*Gallery stroke*—राजनैतिक चाल ।

**Gallows**—1. [Structure on which criminals are hanged] वधस्तंभ । 2. [Punishment of hanging] फाँसी ।

**Gamble**—*(V.)* To play game for money or other stake] जुआ खेलना ।

*Gambler*—जुआरी ; द्यूतक ।

*Gambling*—जुआ ; द्यूत ।

*Gambling house*—द्यूतशाला ।

*One who keeps a gambling house*—द्यूतकारक ; सभिक[2] ।

*Gambling contract*-[Wagering contract] पणसंविद ।

**Game**—1. [Sport ; play] खेल । 2. (*a*) Hunting ; animal under pursuit or taken in hunting] शिकार ; आखेट । 3. [A contest for winning stake] जुआ ; द्यूत ।

*Game laws*—आखेट विधान ।

*Game rules*—खेल के नियम ।

*Game license*—आखेट की अनुज्ञा ।

*Gaming*—[Act or practice of playing games for stakes or wagers ; gambling] जुआ ; द्यूत ।

*Gaming house*—द्यूतगृह ।

*Keeper of a gaming house*—सभिक ; द्यूतकार ।

**Gang**—गिरोह ; समूह ; निकर ।

*Gang case*—निकर अभियोग ।

*Gang of dacoits*—डाकुओं का गिरोह ।

*Gang of robbers*—दस्यु समूह ।

*Gang of labourers*—मजदूरों का गिरोह ; श्रमिक समूह ।

**Gaol**—जेल ।

*Gaoler*—जेलर ।

*Gaol bird*—जेल का पक्षी ।

*Gaol delivery*—जेल विमोचन ।

**Garage**—गिराज ।

**Garden**—उद्यान ; बाग ।

*Gardener*—माली ।

*Garden party*—उद्यान भोज ।

**Garment**—वस्त्र ।

**Garnish**—[To give notice to a person for the purpose of attaching money or property for which he is liable to another person ; to warn or bring into court by garnishment] परिरक्षण का आदेश देना ।

*Garnishee*—[One in whose hands money belonging to

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1. ब्राह्मणस्याधिकं लब्धम् । क्षत्रियस्य विजितम् । निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः । —गौतम ।

2. द्यूतं कारयेत्सभिको देयं च दद्यात्कृतम् । —विष्णु ।

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a debtor is attached at the suit of the debtor] परिरक्षक।

*Garnishment*— [A notice, either general, or for (a) summoning a third party to appear in suit ; (b) attaching money in the hands of a third person] परिरक्षण आदेश।

*Garnishee order* — परिरक्षण आदेश।

**Garrison**—[A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town] दुर्गसैन्य।

**Gate**—द्वार।

*Gate-keeper*—द्वारपाल।

**Gather**—1. *(a)* एकत्रित करना ; इकट्ठा करना। *(b)* एकत्रित होना ; इकट्ठा होना। 2. [To derive or to deduce as an inference] अनुमान करना।

**Gaze**—टकटकी लगाकर देखना।

**Gazette**—*(N.)* गजट[1]।

*Government Gazette*—सरकारी गजट ; राजकीय घोषणापत्र।

*Gazette clerk*—गजट कारणिक।

*(V.)* गजटित करना ; घोषित करना।

*Gazetted officer*—गजटित अधिकारी।

**Genealogy**–1. [Pedigree] वंशावली। 2. [The study of family pedigrees and the methods of investigation of them regarded as a science or] अन्वय विद्या।

*Genealogical*—अन्वय संबं

*Genealogical table*—वं

*Genealogist*—अन्वयज्ञ।

**General**—1. [Whole ; uni sal] व्यापक। 2. [Not partic common] सामान्य ; सार्वजनिक; स 3. [Miscellaneous ; heter neous] मिश्रित 4. [Indefi not precise] सामान्य। 5. restrained ; unlimited] 6. [Chief] महा ; प्रधान।

1. General election– निर्वाचन।

General unrest–व्यापक अ

General opinion—व्याप बहुमत।

2. (a) General control– नियन्त्रण।

General conduct of ministration — शासन का संचालन।

General discussion— पर्यालोचन।

General custom–सामान्य

General fund—सामान्य नि

General meeting–सामान्य

(b) General body of zens—नागरिकों की सार्वजनिक स

1. 'वार्तायन' has been suggested for 'Gazette' in स्थानिक परिषद शब्दावली'. A ing to Apte and Monier Williams 'वर्त्तायन' means 'Going for news, spy, em 'गजट' is too popular in the vernacular to replace it by 'घोषणा पत्र' or 'वार्ताय only difficulty was in finding a suitable equivalent for its derivative 'g which we have tried to solve by coining 'गजटित' from 'gazette' according rules of our grammar.

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General good —सार्वजनिक हित ।

(c) General diary—साधारण दैनिका ।

General habit—साधारण स्वभाव ।

General law of animals—पशुओं के साधारण नियम ।

General rule—साधारण नियम ।

(2) General store — साधारण भण्डार ।

(3) General comments–सामान्य टिप्पणी ।

(4) General acceptance (of a bill of exchange)—[unqualified acceptance] सामान्य स्वीकृति ।

(5) General Headquarter—प्रधान सैनिक अधिष्ठान ।

*Inspector General* — महापरिदर्शक ।

*General agent*–सामान्य अभिकर्त्ता ।

*General assignment*—[An assignment of all one's property by not exempt by law for the benefit of all one's creditors with only such preferences as may be allowed by law] सामान्य अभिहस्तांकन ।

*General cargo* [Mixed cargo] सामान्य पोतभार ।

*General creditor*—[A creditor not secured by a lien or other security ; a creditor not having a preference] साधारण उत्तमर्ण ।

*General indorsement.*[Blank indorsement] साधारण पृष्ठाभिलेख ।

*Accountant General*–महागणक ।

*General practice*—जनरीति ।

*Generally*—प्रायः ।

**Generalize** — [To derive or induce a general conception; principle or inference from] अवच्छावच्छेद करना ; निष्कर्श निकालना । 2. [To make general] व्याप्त करना ; सबको लागू करना ।

*Generalization* — अवच्छावच्छेद ; व्यापकत्व ।

*Generality*—व्याप्ति ; सामान्यत्व ।

**Generate**—1. [To beget ; procreate] पैदा करना ; उत्पन्न करना ; जनना ।

*Generation*–1. [Procreation; act or process of procreating] प्रजनन ; उत्पादन । 2. [A single step or stage in succession of natural descent] पीढ़ी । 3. [The body of men belonging to the same genealogical rank or removed from an ancestor] सन्तति ।

*Generation to generation*—वंशक्रमानुसार ; पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी ; वंशानुक्रम ।

*Inherited from three generations*—त्रिपुरुषागत ।

*Possession from three generations*—त्रिपुरुष भुक्ति ।

*Future generation*–भावी सन्तति ।

**Generative**–[Having the power of producing] उत्पादक ; जन्मदाता ।

**Generator**—1. [Producer ; procreator] जनक ; उत्पादक ; जन्मदाता । 2. [An apparatus] उत्पादक ।

**Generic**—वर्गीय ; जातीय ।

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*Generic property*—जातित्व ; जातिस्वभाव ।

*Generic characteristics*–जाति लक्षण ।

**Generosity**—उदारता ; दानशीलता ।

*Generous*—उदार ; दानशील ; दानी ।

**Genesis**—[The origination or coming into being of something] सृष्टि ; आदि ।

**Genital**—(Adj.) [Pertaining to reproduction] जननसंबंधी ।

(Plural, N.) जननेन्द्रिय ।

**Genius**—[The mental endowment peculiar to an individual] प्रतिभा । 2. [A man endowed with genius] प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति ।

**Gentle**—1. [Refined ; cultured; soft] सौम्य ; मृदुल । 2. [Well-born] कुलीन । 3. [Soft ; quiet] मंद ।

1. Gentle manner—सौम्य व्यवहार ; मृदुल ढंग ।

Gentle nature—मृदुल स्वभाव ; सौम्य स्वभाव ।

Gentle voice—मृदुल वाणी ।

2. Gentle family — कुलीन परिवार ।

A maid of gentle birth—कुल कन्यका ।

3. Gentle breeze—मंदानिल ।

Gentle laugh—मंद हास्य ।

*Gentleman*—सज्जन ।

*Gentlemanlike* / *Gentlemanly* } सुविनीत ; सौम्य ।

*Gentlemanliness*—सौजन्य ।

**Gentry**—सज्जनवर्ग ; सज्जनवृन्द ; भद्रपुरुष ।

**Genuine**—1. [Authentic ; not spurious, false or counter... विशुद्ध ; यथार्थ ; असली ; सच्चा ।

*Genuine signatures*–... हस्ताक्षर ।

*Genuine text*—यथार्थ मूल ।

*Genuine coin*—असली सिक्का ।

**Gestation**—[Pregnance ; the ... of carrying in the womb fr... conception to delivery]—गर्भ... गर्भवहन ।

*Period of gestation*—गर्भ...

**Gesture**—1. [A motion of ... body or limbs expressive ... sentiments or passion]—इंगित ।

**Get**—1. [(a) To obtain or ... come by; (b) To gain; to achi... (c) To receive] प्राप्त करना; ... 2. [To capture] पकड़ना । 3 [... procure to be ; to cause to ... कराना । 4. [To learn] सीखना; ... करना । 5. [To receive with... effort] मिलना । 6. [To reach] पहुँ... लगना । 7. [To become] होना; ...

1. (a) To get possession–... प्राप्त करना ।

To get money—धन प्राप्त करना ।

(b) To get victory—विजय ... करना ।

To get favour—अनुग्रह प्राप्त ...

(c) To get a pardon—क्षमा ...

To get an opportunity–... प्राप्त करना ।

2. The policeman got ... thief—सिपाही ने चोर पकड़ लिया ।

3. To get the boat ready–... को तैयार कराना ।

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He will get the work done—वह काम करा देगा।

4. To learn a lesson—पाठ याद करना।

He has to get fifteen lines of poetry by heart—उसे कविता की १५ पंक्तियाँ याद करनी हैं।

5. I got a letter from Mohanlal yesterday—मुझे मोहन लाल का कल एक पत्र मिला।

The thief got a light sentence—चोर को हलका दंड मिला।

6. To get the shore—किनारे पहुँचना; किनारे लगना।

7. They got rich suddenly. वे अचानक धनाढ्य हो गये।

To get hot—गरम होना।

*To get out*—बाहर जाना; बाहर निकलना।

*To get in*—भीतर आना।

*To get away*—चले जाना।

*To get off*—भाग जाना।

*To get over*—विजय प्राप्त करना।

*To get into a debt*—ऋणग्रस्त होना।

*To get back*—लौट आना।

*To get down*—उतरना।

**Gift**—1. [Transfer of certain existing movable and immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration of money or money's worth] प्रतिग्रह[1]; दान। 2. [Anything given] देन।

*A special gift*—सदाय; सुदाय।

*Nuptial gift*—यौतक।

*Desirable gift*—प्रवारण।

*Gift to deceased ancestor*—पितृदान।

*Gift made in contemplation of death*—मरणोन्मुखी प्रतिग्रह।

*Onerous gift*—[Gift coupled with an obligation] दुर्वह प्रतिग्रह।

*Gift made through love*—प्रीतिदान; सप्रीति प्रतिग्रह।

*A gift made through fear*—भयदान।

*A gift out of shame*—व्रीड़ादान।

*A gift in jest*—नर्मदान।

*A gift through pride or haughtiness*—दर्पदान।

*Gift of an improper thing*—असद द्रव्यदान।

*A gift made from duty*—धर्मदान।

1. प्रतिग्रह : प्रकाश : स्यात् स्थावरस्य विशेषतः। याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति।

Distinguished from 'प्रतिष्ठा' (endowment), 'दान' (donation) and 'उपहार' (present).

"The gift is an act of generosity or condescension; the present is an act of kindness, courtesy or respect. The gift passes from the rich to the poor, from the high to the low, and creates an obligation; the present passes either between equals, or from the inferior to the superior. The gift is private and benefits the individual; the donation is public, and serves some general purpose; what is given to relieve the necessities of any poor person is a gift; what is given to support an institution is a donation. When we speak of a gift, we refer in our minds to a giver, when we speak of an endowment we refer in our minds to the receiver."

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(*V.*) दान देना ; प्रतिग्रह करना ।

*Gifted*—1 प्रतिग्रहीत । 2. [Endowed by nature] सम्पन्न ।

2. *Gifted with talent*—गुणी ।

**Girl**—बालिका ; लड़की ।

*A girl who has not attained puberty*—नग्निका ।

*Girlhood*—बालिकापन ।

*Girlish*—बालिका सदृश ।

*Girl guide*—पथदर्शिका ।

**Girth**—1. [A belt placed round the body of a horse] तंग । 2. [Circumference] परिधि ।

*Girth of the trunk of a tree.* पेड़ के तने की परिधि ।

**Gist**—1. [The ground or foundation of a legal action without which it would not lie ; the main point ; material part] परिमूल ।

**Give**—1. [(*a*) To deliver ; to make over ; (*b*) To administer ; (*c*) To make or proffer ; (*d*) To pronounce ; (*e*) To award ; (*f*) To cause] देना ; प्रदान करना । 2. [(*a*) To transfer from one's authority or care ; (*b*) To devote ; to surrender] समर्पण करना; सौंपना ।

1. (*a*) To give possession—भुक्ति देना ; भुक्ति प्रदान करना ।

(*b*) To give medicine—दवा देना ।

(*c*) To give reply—उत्तर देना ।

(*d*) To give judgement—निर्णय देना ।

(*e*) To give prize—पारितोषिक देना ।

To give damages to the plaintiff—वादी को प्रतिक्षति देना ।

(*f*) To give pleasure—आनंद दे

2. (*a*) To give a prisoner proper custody—बंदी को उचित में सौंपना ।

(*b*) To give one's life to country—स्वदेश के लिए जीवन करना ।

*To give back*—लौटाना ।

*To give birth to*—जनना; पैदा

*To give rise to*—उत्पन्न करना ।

*To give up or over*—त्याग

*To give currency to*—प्रचार कर

*To give false evidence*—साक्ष्य देना ।

*To give information*—देना ।

*To give satisfactory account of oneself*—अपने विषय सन्तोषजनक विवरण देना ।

*Given under husband control*—भर्तृसात्कृता ।

*Given by a relative*—बन्धु

*Giver of aid*—संप्रतिपादक ।

*Giving*—संप्रदान ।

*Giving birth to female children*—स्त्री जननी ।

*Giving of charge*—परिदान ।

*Giving of a son*—पुत्रदान ।

*Giving a daughter marriage*—कन्यादान ।

*Giving the genuine by fraud*—जातिकरण ।

*Giving money*—द्रव्यदान ।

*Giving of one's property*—स्वदान ।

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**Glad**—[Pleased] प्रसन्न ; आनन्दित ।
**Glance**—[Look ; glimpse] दृष्टि ।
**Glaring** — [Open and bold ; notorious] सुस्पष्ट ; सुप्रकाशित ।
*Glaring mistake*—सुस्पष्ट त्रुटि ।
*Glaring crime*-सुप्रकाशित अपराध ।
**Glass**—शीशा ; काँच ।
**Glimpse**—झलक ; झाँकना ।
**Gloss**-[Running commentary] भाष्य ।
**Glossary**—शब्द-कोष ।
**Go**—1. [To move] चलना ; जाना । 2. [To leave ; to start] प्रस्थान करना ; जाना । 3. [To fail] बन्द होना ।
2. The train goes at 6.—गाड़ी छः बजे जाती है ।
3. The bank may go any day-बंक किसी भी दिन बन्द हो सकती है ।
*To go about* — [To move from place to place]घूमना; परिभ्रमण करना ।
He went about doing good. उसने उपकार करते हुए परिभ्रमण किया ।
*To go abroad*—विदेश जाना ।
*To go across*—पार करना ।
*To go after*—पीछा करना; अनुकरण करना ।
*To go against*—विरुद्ध जाना ।
*To go ahead*—आगे जाना ; बढ़ना ।
*To go along with*—साथ जाना ।
He started on a journey and two servants went along with him—उसने यात्रा प्रारम्भ की और दो अनुचर उसके साथ गये ।
*To go away*—चले जाना ।
Is the cholera likely to go away when rainy season ends. क्या वर्षा के समाप्त होते ही हैजे के चले जाने की संभावना है ?
*To go back*—लौटना ।
To go back on one's promise—अपने वचन से लौटना ।
*To go behind*—[To investigate; to inquire into] जाँच करना ।
The execution court cannot go behind the decree—निष्पादक न्यायालय डिगरी के विषय में जाँच नहीं कर सकता ।
*To go between*—बीच में पड़ना ; मध्यस्थता करना ।
*To go beyond*-परे जाना; बाहर जाना ।
To go beyond the contract to ascertain its meaning [That is, to resort to extrinsic evidence] संविद का अर्थ निकालने के लिए उससे परे जाना ।
*To go by default* – [To result or turn out without contest] अविवादित होना ।
The election went by default—चुनाव अविवादित हुआ ।
*To go into liquidation*—[To be wound up] अपाकरण होना ।
*To go through*—पढ़ना ।
*Going about secretly*-गूढ़चारी ।
*Going out*—निर्गम ।
**God**—ईश्वर ; परमात्मा । देवता ।
*Godchild*—[One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism and whom he promises to see educated as a Christian] धर्म शिशु ।

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*Godson*—धर्मपुत्र ।
*Goddaughter*—धर्मपुत्री ।
*Godfather*—धर्मपिता ।
*Godmother*—धर्ममाता ।

**Godown**—भण्डार ; गोदाम ।

**Gold**—सोना ; स्वर्ण ।
*Golden*—सुनहरी ।

**Good**—1. अच्छा । Often expresed by prefix 'सु' as.
*Good action*—सुकार्य ।
*Good road*—सुपथ ।
*Good character*—सुचरित ।
*Good company*—सुसंगति ।
*Good fortune*—सौभाग्य ।
*A good distance*—सुदूर ।

2. [Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the creation or vesting of rights] समुचित । 3. [Considerable] प्रचुर । 4. [Ample] पर्याप्त ।

2. *Good consideration* — [Valuable consideration or one which will sustain a contract] समुचित प्रतिफल ।
*Good deed*—समुचित पत्र ।
*Good delivery*-समुचित अभिदान ।
*Good tender*—समुचित निविदा ।
3. Good deal—प्रचुर ।
4. Good thrashing—पर्याप्त मार ।
*Good behaviour*—सदाचार ।
*Good conscience*—सद्विवेक ।
*Good and sufficient cause*-समुचित एवं पर्याप्त कारण ।
*Good disposition*—सुमति ।
*Good faith*—सद्भावना ।
*Good defence*—समुचित प्रतिवद ।

*Good order and conditi[on]*—सुव्यवस्थित और अच्छी दशा ।
*Good law* — [Law wh[ich] cannot be questioned i[n] court] मान्य विधि ।
*Good policy*—सुनीति ।
*Good son*—सुपुत्र ।
*Good title*—[A title wh[ich] will be forced on a purcha[ser] or which will answer an act[ion] of ejectment] सुआगम ।
*Good will*—1. [Well wi[sh]ing] सदिच्छा । 2. [The custom [of] any trade or business] ख्याति

(N.) 1. [Benefit ; advantag[e]] हित । 2. [As opposed to ill] [...] भलाई ।
1. *Public good*—जन हित ; [...] हित ।
*Goods* — [Commodities [...] chattels ; in law, perso[nal] property] माल ; पण्य ।
*Goods train*—मालगाड़ी ।

**Gossip**—(N.) 1. [Idle talk] [...] 2. [An idle tattler] बातून ; [...]
*V.* गपशप करना ।

**Govern**—[To rule ; to dir[ect] and control the action [...] conduct of] शासन करना ।
*Governed*—शासित ।
*Government*—[Act or f[act] of governing ; the mode [...] system of governing ; gove[rn]ing body] शासन ; सरकार ।
*Government advocate*—[...] एड्वोकेट ; सरकारी अधिवक्ता ।

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*Government orders*—सरकारी आज्ञाएँ।

*Government pleader*—सरकारी वकील।

*Government regulation*—सरकारी अनियम।

*Government security*—सरकारी प्रत्याभूति।

*Central government*—केन्द्रीय शासन।

*Government control*—सरकारी नियन्त्रण।

*Democratic government*—प्रजातन्त्र शासन।

*Bureaucratic government*—नौकरशाही शासन।

*Government dues*—सरकारी देय; राजदेय।

*Government employee*-सरकारी कर्मचारी।

*Federal government* — संघ शासन।

*Government gazette*—सरकारी गजट।

*Government grant* — सरकारी अनुदान।

*Government holidays*-सरकारी छुट्टियाँ।

*Government land*-सरकारी भूमि।

*Local government* — स्थानीय शासन।

*Local self-government* — स्थानीय स्वशासन।

*Government man* — राजपुरुष; सरकारी आदमी।

*Popular government*—लोकप्रिय शासन।

*Government promissory note*—सरकारी ऋण पत्र।

*Government representative.* सरकारी प्रतिनिधि।

*Responsible government*—उत्तरदायी शासन।

*Government revenue*—राजस्व।

*Government service*—सरकारी सेवा; सरकारी नौकरी।

*Government servant*—सरकारी कर्मचारी; सरकारी नौकर।

*Governor*—प्रान्तपाल।

*Governor's provinces*—प्रान्तपाल के प्रान्त।

*Governor-general*—राष्ट्रपाल।

**Gown**—चोगा।

**Grace**—1. [Goodwill; kindness] अनुकम्पा। 2. [The prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive, as pardon; the concession not claimable as of right] अनुकम्पा; प्रसाद।

*Days of grace*—अनुकंपा दिवस[1]; रियायती दिन।

*As a matter of grace*—प्रसादतः; अनुकम्पा के रूप में।

*Grace of God*-ईश्वर की अनुकम्पा।

**Gradate** — [To arrange into steps, grades or ranks] अनुक्रमित करना।

*Gradation*—1. [Act or process of grading] क्रमनिर्धारण; क्रमीकरण। 2.[State of being graded] अनुक्रम।

1. May be shortened as 'अनुदिवस'।

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**Grade**—(N.) [A step, stage or degree in any series, rank quality or order] श्रेणी ।

*(V.)* अनुक्रमित करना ; क्रम निर्धारित करना ।

*Graded*—अनुक्रमित ; क्रमनिर्धारित ।

**Gradual**—अनुक्रमिक ।

*Gradually*—क्रमशः ; शनैः शनैः ; धीरे धीरे ।

**Graduate**—(V,) 1. [To mark with degrees] क्रमांकित करना ।

*Graduated*—क्रमांकित ।

*Graduation*—क्रमांकन ।

**Grain**—अनाज ।

*Granary*—कोष्ठ ।

**Grand**—महान ; बृहत् ।

*Grand national assembly*—महान राष्ट्रीय सभा ।

*Grand jury*—महान सम्यगण ।

*Grand father*–1. [ Paternal ] बाबा ; पितामह । 2. [ Maternal ] नाना ; मातामह ।

*Grand father's progeny* पितामह संतति ।

*Grand daughter* — 1. [ Son's daughter ] नातनी ; पौत्री । 2. [ Daughter's daughter ] दौहित्री ; धेवती ।

*Grand mother* — 1. [ Paternal ] दादी ; पितामही । 2. [Maternal] नानी ; मातामही ।

*Grandson*—1. [ Son's son ] नाती ; पौत्र । 1. [ Daughter's son ] धेवता ; दौहित्र ।

*Great grand daughter* — प्रपौत्री ।

*Great grand father* – 1 [ Paternal ] प्रपितामह ; पर 2. [ Maternal ] प्रमातामह ; परना

*Great grand mother* – 1. [ Paternal ] प्रपितामही ; परदा 2. [Maternal] प्रमातामही ; परनानी ।

*Great grandson*—प्रपौत्र ।

*Great great grandson* - परप्रपौत्र ।

*Great great grandfath*—वृद्ध प्रपितामह ।

*Great great grand mother*- वृद्ध प्रपितामही ।

**Grant**— (V.) [To agree or as sent to ; to allow to be fu filled ] स्वीकृत करना । [ T give, bestow or confer अनुदान करना ; प्रदान करना । 3. [T admit as true ; to concede fo the sake of argument| मान लेना

1. To grant leave—छुट्टी स्वी करना ।

2. Granting that–यह मानते हु

(N.) [ A transfer of propert real or personal, by deed o writing ] अनुदान ।

*Grant in aid*—सहायतार्थं अनुदा

*Crown grant*—राज्य अनुदान ।

*Grant of maintenance* - वृत्तिदान ।

*Grant of property*—निवन्ध ।

*Grant of safe conduct* - अभय प्रदान ।

*Granted*—अनुदत्त ।

*Grantee*—[ The person t whom a grant or conveyan

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is made] अनुदानग्रहीता ; अनुदानभोगी ।

*Grantor*—[The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made] अनुदाता ।

**Grasp**—1 [Comprehend] समझना । 2. [To seize and hold] पकड़ना ।

**Grateful**—कृतज्ञ ।

*Gratefulness*—कृतज्ञता ।

**Gratify**—1. [To be a source of pleasure or satisfaction] परितुष्ट करना ; सुखद होना ; तृप्त करना ।

Beauty gratifies the eye—सौन्दर्य नेत्रों को सुखद होता है ।

To gratify a friend—मित्र को परितुष्ट करना ।

To gratify appetite—भूख को तृप्त करना ।

*Gratification*—1. [State of being gratified] परितुष्टि । 2. [Act of pleasing] परितोषण । 3. [A reward, recompense ; a gratuity] परितुष्टि ।

*Illegal gratification* — अवैध परितोषण ।

*Gratified*—परितुष्ट ।

*Gratifying*—परितोषक ; तुष्टिकर ।

**Gratuitous**—[Not involving a return, compensation or consideration] निमू ल्य । 2. [Without reason or cause] निष्कारण ; अहेतुक ।

1. *Gratuitous bailment*—[One for the sole benefit of bailor] निमू ल्य निक्षेपण ।

*Gratuitous contract*—निमू ल्य संविद ।

*Gratuitous deed*—निमू ल्य पत्र ।

*Gratuitous trust*—निमू ल्य न्यास ।

2. *Gratuitous assumption*—अहेतुक धारणा ।

*Gratuitous labour*—विष्टि ।

*Gratuitously*—निमू ल्यतः ।

*Gratuity*—[Something given freely or without recompense] परितुष्टि ; अनुतुष्टि ।

**Grave** — (Adj) 1. [Deserving serious consideration] गम्भीर । 2. [Characterized by serious and dignified aspect] गम्भीर । 3. [Weighty] भारी ; गुरुतर ।

1. Grave situation — गंभीर स्थिति ।

2. Grave and sudden provocation—गंभीर एवं आकस्मिक उत्तेजना ।

3. Grave miscarriage of justice—न्याय की भारी हत्या ; न्याय की गुरुतर असंपत्ति[1] ।

*(N.)* कब्र ; समाधि ।

*Graveyard*—कब्रस्तान ।

*Gravity*—गंभीरता ; गुरुता ।

*Gravity of an offence*—अपराध की गुरुता ।

**Graze**—चरना ।

*Grazier*—ग्वाला ; गोचारक ।

*Grazing ground*—गोचर-भूमि ।

**Great**—(Adj) 1. [Big or large in size or dimensions ; extensive] बड़ा ; विस्तीर्ण ; बृहद । 2. [Large in number ; numerous] बहुत ; बहु । 3. [Long continued] दीर्घ । 4. [Considerable] अधिक ; प्रचुर ;

1. 'असंपत्ति' means 'failure.'

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भारी । 5. [Eminent ; elevated ; important] गुरु ; परम ; महान ।

1. Great distance—बड़ी दूरी ।

2. Great company—बहुसंख्यक संगति ।

3. Great interval—दीर्घ विराम ।

4. Great caution-अधिक सावधानी; प्रचुर सावधानी ।

Great rain—भारी वर्षा ; भूरि वृष्टि ।

5. Great act—महान कार्य ।

Akbar the great-महान अकबर ।

Great grand father—प्रपितामह; प्रमातामह ।

Great grand mother-प्रपितामही; प्रमातामही ।

Great great grand father—वृद्ध प्रपितामह ।

Great great grand mother-वृद्ध प्रपितामही ।

Great grandson—प्रपौत्र ।

Great great grandson—परप्रपौत्र ।

Great grand daughter—प्रपौत्री ।

Great great grand daughter—परप्रपौत्री ।

*Great people*—महान जन ।

*Great powers*—महाशक्तियाँ ।

*Great hearted*—महामना ।

(N.) [The whole] सकल ।

*Greater*—महत्तर ; वृहत्तर ; अधिकतर ।

*Greater and greater*-अधिकाधिक; उत्तरोत्तर ।

*Greater India*—वृहत्तर भारत ।

*Greatest*—महत्तम ; वृहत्तम ; अधिकतम ।

*Greatest happiness of th greatest number*—अधिकतम लो का अधिकतम सुख ।

*Greatness* — महिमा ; महान 2. [Extent] विस्तीर्णता । 3. [Bul परिमाण । 4. [Eminence] उत्क 5. [Grandeur] वैभव ।

**Greed**—[Greediness] लालच ; लो

*Greediness*—लालच ; लोभ ।

*Greedy*—लालची ; लोभी ।

**Greet**—[To welcome; to mee with salutation, demons tration or the like] अभिवा करना ।

*Greeted*—अभिवादित ; अभिनंदित

*Greeter*—अभिवादक ।

*Greeting*—अभिवादन ; अभिनंदन

**Grief**—शोक ।

*Grieve*—[To feel grief] दुखि होना ; शोकातुर होना । 2. [To caus grief] दुखी करना ; शोकातुर करना व्यथित करना ।

*Grievance*—कष्ट ; दुख । 2. [Com plaint] शिकायत ।

*Grievous*—[Causing or ch racterized by physical pa or suffering] दारुण ।

*Grievous hurt*—दारुण आघा

*Grievous punishment*—दा दंड ।

*Grievous wound*—दारुण आ दुखदायी घाव ।

**Gross**—1. [Whole; entire; to as opposed to net] सकल ; कु 2. [Out of all measure; beyo all allowance] घोर ; भारी ।

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[Vulgar; low] नीच ; कुत्सित ; भद्दा ; अश्लील ।

1. Gross weight—सकल भार ।

Gross income—सकल आय ।

Gross loss—सकल हानि ।

Gross profit—सकल लाभ ।

Gross cost—सकल परिव्यय; कुल खर्च ।

2. *Gross dereliction of duty*—घोर कर्त्तव्य विमुखता ।

Gross carelessness—भारी असाव-धानी ।

Gross injustice—घोर अन्याय ।

Gross negligence—घोर प्रमाद ।

Gross mistake—भारी त्रुटि ।

Gross misconduct—घोर दुराचरण ।

**Ground**—1. [Earth] भूमि । 2. [Surface] धरातल ; भूतल । 3. [Soil] मिट्टी । 4. [Bottom] तल । 5. [Basis on which any thing rests] आधार । 6. [Point of view or opinion] दृष्टिकोण ; मत । 7. [Fundamental cause or reason] आदि हेतु ; कारण ।

*Grounds of claim*—अधियाचना का आधार ।

*Grounds of appeal*—पुनर्वाद के कारण ।

*Grounds of setting aside*—प्रत्यादेश के कारण ।

*Ground rent*—भूमि कर ।

*Groundless*—निराधार ।

**Group**—[An assemblage of persons or things] वर्ग ।

*Group marriage*—वर्ग विवाह ।

*Political group*—राजनैतिक वर्ग ।

**Grove**—[A smaller group of trees than a forest] बगिया; वनिका ।

*Groveholder*—बागदार; वनिकाधारी ।

*Grove land*—वनिकाभूमि ।

**Grow**—1. [To spring up and come to maturity] उगना । 2. [To become] होना । 3. [To increase and develop] बढ़ना ; बढ़ाना ।

1. Rice grows in warm countries—चावल गर्म देशों में उगता है ।

2. To grow pale—पीला होना ।

To grow old—वृद्ध होना ।

To grow fat—मोटा होना ।

3. To grow in size—बढ़ना ।

*Grower*—वर्द्धक ।

*Grower of trees*—वृक्ष रोपक ; पेड़ लगाने वाला ।

*Growing crop*—बढ़ती फसल ।

*Growing in size*—आकार में बढ़ना ।

*Growth*—1. [Product] उपज । 2. [Production] उत्पादन । 3. [Development] वृद्धि ।

3. Growth of trade—व्यापार की वृद्धि ।

Growth of power—शक्ति वृद्धि ।

**Grudge**—[Enmity; ill will] विद्वेष ।

**Guaranty**—[A collateral engagement to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage, of another person] प्रतिरक्षण ; गारंटी ।

*Absolute guaranty*—[A guaranty by which the guarantor is bound immediately upon the principal failing to perform his contract without further steps taken by any one or with-

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out further conditions to be performed] निरपेक्ष प्रतिरक्षण; निरपेक्ष गारंटी।

*Conditional guaranty*—सापेक्ष प्रतिरक्षण; सापेक्ष गारंटी।

*Continuing guaranty* — [Guaranty which continues unless revoked] अविरल प्रतिरक्षण; अविरल गारंटी।

*General guaranty*—सामान्य प्रतिरक्षण; सामान्य गारंटी।

*Limited guaranty*—सीमित प्रतिरक्षण।

*Special guaranty*—विशेष प्रतिरक्षण; विशेष गारंटी।

*Temporary guaranty*-अस्थायी प्रतिरक्षण; अल्पकालिक प्रतिरक्षण।

*Unlimited guaranty*—असीमित प्रतिरक्षण; असीमित गारंटी।

*Guaranty fund*— [Reserve fund set apart to meet possible losses] प्रतिरक्षक निधि।

*Guaranty insurance*— प्रतिरक्षक बीमा।

*Guaranty society* — प्रतिरक्षक समिति।

*Guaranty*—[The person to whom guaranty is made] प्रतिरक्षिती।

*Guarantor*-[One who makes or gives guaranty] प्रतिरक्षक; गारंटी देने वाला।

*(V.)* 1. [To be a guarantor] प्रतिरक्षित करना; गारंटी देना।

*Guaranteed*—प्रतिरक्षित; गारंटित।

*Guaranteed bond*—[A bond the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by another than the obligor of the bond] प्रतिरक्षित करण; गारंटित करण।

*Guaranteed stock*—[Stock the dividends on which are guaranteed by another than the issuing company] प्रतिरक्षित संभार; गारंटित संभार।

*Guaranteed company*—प्रतिरक्षित श्रेणी; गारंटित कंपनी।

**Guard** (V.) 1. [To protect from danger] रक्षा करना। 2. [To watch over; to prevent escape or restrain from violence] चौकसी करना; रखवाली करना। 3. [To safeguard] सुरक्षित रखना; बचाना।

2. To guard a prison-बन्दीगृह की चौकसी करना; बन्दीगृह की रखवाली करना।

3. Courts guard the laws against misapplication-न्यायालय विधानों को दुरुपयोग से बचाते हैं।

*Guarded*—रक्षित।

(N.) 1. [Protection] रक्षा; रखवाली। 2. [One who guards] रक्षक।

*Body guard*—देहरक्षक।

*Forest guard*—वनरक्षक।

**Guardian**—[One who has or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property or both of another as of a minor] अभिभावक; संरक्षक।

*Natural guardian*—प्राकृतिक अभिभावक।

*Guardian by election*—निर्वाचित अभिभावक।

*Testamentary guardian*—वसीयती अभिभावक।

*Guardian ad litem*—वादकालीन अभिभावक।

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*Guardian appointed by court*—न्यायालय द्वारा नियुक्त अभिभावक।

*De facto guardian*—यथार्थिक अभिभावक।

*Legal guardian*—वैध अभिभावक।

*Guardianship*—संरक्षण।

**Guess**—[Conjecture] अनुमान करना; ताड़ना।

(N.) अनुमान; अटकल।

*Guess work*—अटकल का काम।

**Guest**—अतिथि; मेहमान।

**Guide**—मार्गदर्शक; पथदर्शक।

(V.) मार्ग दिखाना: उपदेश देना।

*Guidance*—मार्ग दर्शन; देखरेख।

*Guiding factor*—मार्गदर्शक वस्तु।

**Guillotine** — [The method of closure by compartments, applied to shorten or prevent discussion of a bill in parliament] मुखकीलन।

(V.)—1. [To cut shorten discussion upon a bill or clause] मुखकीलित करना।

**Guilt**—1. [Crime] अपराध। 2. [Criminality; culpability] अपराधिता; अपराध वृत्ति; अपराधशीलता।

*Guilty*—अपराधी।

*Guiltless*—निरपराधी।

**Guise**—वेश।

**Gun**—बन्दूक।

*Gunpowder*—बारूद।

*Gunshot*—गोली।

*Gunshot wound*—गोली का घाव।

**Gutter**—नाली।

# H

**Habeas corpus**—["A writ requiring the body of a person to be brought before a judge or into court for the purpose specified in it"; a writ "addressed to him who detains another in custody, and commands him to produce the body, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, and to do, submit to, and receive whatever the judge or court shall consider in that behalf."—Wharton] साँगोपस्थान।

*Habeas corpus application*—साँगोपस्थानार्थ प्रार्थना।

*Habeas Corpus Act*—साँगोपस्थान विधान।

**Habit**—1. [Settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way] स्वभाव; आदत[1]। 2. [In bad sense] लत।

1. Distinguished from 'आचार' (custom), 'प्रथा' (usage) and 'अभ्यास' (Practice). "Habit implies a settled disposition or tendency (especially on the part of an individual) leading one to do easily, naturally, and with growing skill or certainty what one does often; custom suggests rather the external aspects of habit (whether on the part of an individual or a community), the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat; usage (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptation or standing; both custom and usage frequently suggest a certain degree of authority. Practice suggests especially habitual performance or mode of action; it occasionally carries a somewhat sinister implication." (Webster).

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2. Habit of opium eating- अफीम खाने की लत ।

*Habitable*-[Capable of being inhabited] रहने योग्य ; निवास योग्य ।

*Habitancy* — [Residence] निवास ।

*Habitant*—[Dweller] निवासी ।

*Habitation*-[Act of inhabiting or place of abode] निवास ।

*Habitual*— [According to habit] अभ्यस्त ।

*Habitual criminal*—[A person who is legally considered to do criminal acts by force of habit] अभ्यस्त अपराधी ।

*Habitual cruel and inhuman treatment*—अभ्यस्त कठोर एवं अमानुषिक व्यवहार ।

*Habitual drunkard*—अभ्यस्त मद्यप ।

*Habitual insanity*—[Continuous and chronic insanity] सतत पागलपन ।

*Habitual offender*—अभ्यस्त अपराधी ।

*Habitual thief*— अभ्यस्त चोर ; पुराण चोर[1] ।

*Habitual mischief monger*– अनुबंधी[2] ।

*Habitually*—स्वभावतः ; प्रायः ।

**Habituate**-[To make accustomed] अभ्यस्त होना ; आदी होना ।

**Hackney**—1. [Let out for hi[re] किराये की । 2. [Commonpla[ce] तुच्छ ; साधारण ।

*Hackney carriage*—किराये [की] गाड़ी ।

*Hackneyed*—साधारण ।

**Haemorrhage**—[Discharge [of] blood from blood vessels] रक्त[स्राव] ।

**Half**—अर्द्ध ; आधा ।

*Half brother*—सौतेला भाई ; [अन्य] मातृज ।

*Half sister*--सौतेली बहिन ।

*Half and half*--आधा आधा ।

*Half-blood*--अर्द्ध रक्ती ।

*Half-hearted*—निरुत्साह ।

*Half pay*—अर्द्ध वेतन ।

*Half truth*—आंशिक सत्य ।

*Half year*—अर्द्ध वर्ष ।

**Hall**-[A large public room] शाल[ा] ।

**Hallucinate**—मतिभ्रम करना ।

*Hallucination*--मतिभ्रम ; भ्रान्ति ।

**Halt**--[To stop] रुकना ; पड़ाव डालना ।

*Halt*--पड़ाव ; विश्राम ।

*Halting*--विश्राम ।

*Halting allowance*--विश्राम [भत्ता] भत्ता ।

**Hamper**--[To impede] रुकावट डालना ; बाधा डालना ।

*Hampering the growth*—उन्नति में बाधा ।

**Hand** –1.[Terminal part of the arm ; (b) control ; (c) agency

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1. पुराणचोरव्यञ्जना वा चोराननु प्रविष्टास्तथैव कर्म कारयेयुः ग्राहयेयुश्च । —कौटिल्यअर्थशास्त्र

2. द्वयो प्रहरतोर्दण्डः समयोस्तु समः स्मृतः । आरम्भकोऽनुबन्धी च दाप्यः स्यादधिकं दमम् । —बृहस्पति

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हस्त ; हाथ । 2. [Workman] मजदूर ; कार्यकारी । [Pointer of a clock] सुई । 4. [Style of writing] लिखावट ; लेख । 5. [Source] स्रोत ।

1. (a) To keep the government in one's hands—शासन को हाथ में रखना ।

*(b) To have a hand in*—हाथ होना ।

5. *First hand information*—प्रथम स्रोत से प्राप्त सूचना ।

*Hand bill*—परचा ; हस्तपत्रक ।

*Hand cuffs*—हथकड़ी ।

*Handwriting*-हस्तलेख ; लिखावट ।

*Handwriting expert*—हस्तलेख विचक्षण ।

*A good hand at*—(किसी विषय में) दक्ष ।

*To ask the hand of*—विवाह प्रस्ताव करना ।

(*V.*) [To give ; to pass] देना ।

*To hand over charge*—उत्तरदायित्व देना ।

*Handful*—मुट्ठी भर ।

**Handicraft**—हस्तशिल्प ।

*Handicraftsman*—हस्तशिल्पकार ।

**Hang**—[To die or be put to death by hanging] फाँसी देना ।

*Hanged*—उद्बद्ध ।

*Hanging*—[Act of suspending ; execution by hanging] फाँसी ; उल्लम्बन ; उद्बन्ध ।

*Hangman or Hanger*—वधिक ; जल्लाद ।

**Haphazard**—(Adj.) ऊलजलूल ।

*Haphazard legislation*—ऊलजलूल व्यवस्थापन ।

**Happen**—[To occur by chance; to be ; to chance] होना ; संयोग से होना ।

1. It so happened that we did not meet—संयोग से हम नहीं मिले ।

2. Tell me what has happened—मुझे बताइये क्या हुआ ।

3. If he happens to have money-यदि संयोग से उसके पास रुपया हुआ ।

*Happening* — [Occurrence] घटना ।

*Happily*-1.[Luckily]संयोगवश ।

2. [In a happy manner] आनंद से ; खुशी से ।

**Harass**—[Worry] परिपीड़ित करना ।

*Harassed*—परिपीड़ित ।

*Harassment* — [Worry] परिपीड़न[1]।

**Harbour**—1. [Shelter ; refuge] आश्रय । 2. [Port] बन्दरगाह ।

(*V*) 1. [To give shelter to ; to give refuge to] आश्रय देना । 2. [To indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, especially an ill thought)] रखना ।

1. *To harbour an offender*—अपराधी को आश्रय देना ।

2. *To harbour ill-will*—दुर्भावना रखना ।

*Habouring*—आश्रय ।

**Hard**-1. [Not easily penetrated, cut or separated ; not soft]

1. Distinguished from 'अवपीड़न' (Coercion) and 'उलझन' (embarrassment.)

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कड़ा । 2. [Solid] ठोस । 3. [Unsympathetic ; cruel] निष्ठुर ; कठोर । 4. [Difficult to accomplish ; perplexing] दुष्कर ; कठिन । 4. [Difficult to bear or endure] दुस्सह । 5. [Sometimes expressed by 'दुर्' as in 'दुर्भाग्य' hard lot), दुर्दिन (hard times) 'दुर्लभ' (hard to obtain.)]

2. Hard heart—कठोर हृदय ।

3. Hard task— कठिन काम ; दुष्कर काम ।

Hard problem—कठिन समस्या ।

4. Hard sentence—दुस्सह दंड ।

*Hard case*-[A case of hardship] परिक्लेश का उदाहरण ।

*Hard cash*-[Money in hand] रोकड़ ; नगदी ।

*Hard labour*—[Compulsory labour such as that which is imposed upon imprisoned criminals as a part of prison discipline] कठोर परिश्रम ।

*Hard measure*-[Harsh treatment] कठोर उपाय ; सख्त कार्यवाही ।

*Hard money*—[Metallic, as distinguished from paper money] धातुमुद्रा ; टंकक ।

*Hard and fast*— [Rigidly binding ; not permitting of any deviation] अडिग ; कठोर ; दृढ़ ।

*Hard and fast rule*—अडिग नियम ; दृढ़ एवं कठोर नियम ।

*Hardened*—[Callous ; confirmed in error or vice] पक्का ; कठोर ।

*Hardened criminal* — पक्का अपराधी ; कठोर अपराधी ।

*Hardship*—परिक्लेश ; कठिनाई ।

**Harm**—(N.) हानि ।

*(V.)* हानि करना ; हानि पहुँचाना ।

*Harmful*—हानिकर ।

*Harmless*—अहानिकर ; अनपकारी ; हानिरहित ।

**Harmony**—1. [Musical consonance] स्वरैकता । 2. [Agreement and concurrence] एकरूपता ; अनुरूपता ; ऐक्य ।

*Harmonious*—1. [Free from discord] निर्विरोध । 2. [Congruous; symmetrical] अनुरूप ।

*Harmonize*—एकीभूति करना ।

*Harmonized*—एकीभूत ।

**Harness**—(घोड़े का) साज ।

**Harsh**—1. [Coarse ; rough] रूखा ; रूखा ; शुष्क । 2. [Cruel ; severe ; unduly rigorous] निष्ठुर ; कठोर । 3. [Rough to the taste] कटु ।

1. Harsh treatment — शुष्क व्यवहार ; रूखा व्यवहार ।

2. Harsh punishment कठोर दंड ।

3. Harsh words—कटु शब्द ।

**Harvest**—1. [Crop] उपज ; फसल ।

*(V.)* फसल काटना ।

**Haste**—शीघ्रता ; जल्दी ।

*(V.)* शीघ्रता करना ; जल्दी करना ।

*Hasten*—शीघ्रता करना; जल्दी करना ।

*Hasty*—[Speedy] क्षिप्र ; त्वरित । 2. [Done without due deliberation or caution] आशु ; क्षिप्र ।

*Hasty judgement*—क्षिप्र निर्णय ; आशु निर्णय ।

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**Hate**—(V.) घृणा करना।
(N.) घृणा।
*Hated*—घृणित।
*Hateful*—घृणास्पद।
*Hatred*—घृणा।

**Havoc**—विनाश।

**Hazard**—[Risk ; peril] संशय[1]; जोखिम।
(V.) संशय में डालना ; जोखिम में डालना।
*Hazardous* — 1. [Risky ; dangerous] जोखिमी ; भयंकर। 2. [Depending on chance] सांशयिक।
1. *Hazardous to the public health*—लोक स्वास्थ्य के लिए भयंकर।
2. *Hazardous contract* — [Aleatory contract] सांशयिक संविद।

**Head**—1. [Uppermost part of human body] सिर। 2. [The seat of intellect] मस्तिष्क। 3. [Leader ; chief] प्रधान ; अधिपति ; नायक। 4. [The most important or foremost position] अग्रस्थान। 5. [Heading] शीर्षक। 6. [Topic of a discourse or writing ; division of any subject] पद।
*Heads of the charge*—अपराधारोप के पद।
*Head of department*—विभागाध्यक्ष।
*Head of a family*—कर्त्ता।
*Head of government*—शासनाध्यक्ष।
*Head of income*—आय के पद।
*Head line*—शीर्षक पंक्ति ; अग्र पंक्ति।
*Headman*—मुखिया।
*Headmaster*—प्रधानाध्यापक।
*Head note*—शीर्ष टिप्पणी।
*Head office*—प्रधान कार्यालय।
*Headquarters*—अधिष्ठान।
*Head clerk*—मुख्य कारणिक।
*Heads of revenue*—राजस्व के पद।
*Heads of the administration*—प्रशासन के अध्यक्ष।
*Head constable* — दीवान ; अधिरक्षी[2]।

**Health**—स्वास्थ्य।
*Health department* — स्वास्थ्य विभाग।
*Health officer*—स्वास्थ्याधिकारी।
*Healthy*-स्वस्थ। 2. [Conducive to health] स्वास्थ्यप्रद ; आरोग्यकारी। 3. [Denoting sound condition] निर्व्याधि ; निरुपधि[3]।
*Healthy climate* — स्वास्थ्यप्रद जलवायु।
*Healthy state*—निर्व्याधि राज्य ; निरुपधि राज्य।

**Heap**—[A pile or mass] राशि।

**Hear**—[To listen ; to give a hearing to] सुनना।
*Heard*—सुना ; श्रुत।
*Issue heard and finally decided*—श्रुत एवं अन्ततः निष्पन्न विप्रश्न।
*Issue which has been heard*

1. Like 'hazard' संशय means both 'chance' and 'peril' or 'risk'.
2. आरक्षिक शब्दावली।
3. शासन शब्दकोश।

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*and finally decided*—विप्रश्न जो सुना गया और अन्ततः निष्पादित किया गया।

*Hearing*—[Act or power of perceiving sound] श्रवण। 2. [A listening to facts and evidence for the sake of adjudication ; the trial of a suit] सुनवाई।

*Hearing of the suit*—वाद की सुनवाई।

*Hearsay*-[Something heard from another] श्रुत।

*Hearsay evidence*— [Testimony which consists in a narration by one person of matter told him by another] श्रुतसाक्ष्य।

**Heart**—हृदय।

*Heart disease*—हृदय रोग।

**Heat**—गर्मी ; उष्णता।

*Heat of passion*—भावावेश।

**Heavy**—भारी।

*Heavy punishment*—भारी दंड ; अतिदंड।

**Height**—ऊँचाई।

**Heinous**— [Atrocious ; giving great offence] घोर ; गर्हित।

*Heinous offence or crime*—घोर अपराध ; गर्हित अपराध।

*Heinous cruelty*—घोर निर्दयता।

*Heinousness*—घोरता ; गर्हितत्व।

**Heir**—उत्तराधिकारी ; दायभागी ; दायाद।

*Heir apparent*— [An heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor] प्रत्यक्ष उत्तराधिकारी ; युवराज।

*Heir expectance or prospective heir*—प्रत्याशित उत्तराधिकारी।

*Heir at law*—वैध उत्तराधिकारी।

*Lineal heir*—क्रमागत उत्तराधिकारी।

*Collateral heir*—सपिंड दायाद।

*Heir by custom*-- [One whose right of inheritance depends on a custom] रूढ़ि उत्तराधिकारी।

*Heirs of the body*—[Such of the issues of a person as may by law inherit] स्वांगी दायाद; आत्मजन्य उत्तराधिकारी।

*Heir by devise*-- [One to whom lands have been devised] उत्तरदान अधिकारी।

*Heir presumptive* -- [One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative or by some other contingency] संभावित उत्तराधिकारी।

*Heiress*—उत्तराधिकारिणी ; दायादा।

*Heirship* — उत्तराधिकारिता ; दायभागिता।

*Heirless*--दायादशून्य।

**Help**--सहायता।

*(V.)* सहायता देना।

*Helper*--सहायक।

**Hence**--1. [From this place] स्थान से। 9. [From this time after] इस समय से ; पश्चात्। [Therefore] इसलिए।

2. A week hence--एक सप्ताह पश्चात्।

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*Henceforth or henceforward*—[From this time forward] अब से ; आगे ।

**Henpecked husband**—भार्याजित ।

**Her**—उसकी ।

**Here**—यहाँ ।

*Hereafter*—अनन्तर ; तत्पश्चात् ।

*Hereby*—[By means of this] इससे ; इसके द्वारा ।

*It is hereby enacted as follows*-निम्नलिखित के द्वारा यह विधायित किया जाता है ।

*Herefrom*—यहाँ से ।

*Herein*—[In this] इसमें ।

*Hereinafter*-[In the following part of this (writing etc.)] इसमें नीचे ।

*Herewith*—इसके साथ ।

**Hereditable**— [Heritable] औद्दारिक ; दाययोग्य ।

**Hereditament**—[Any species of property that may be inherited] दाय ।

*Corporeal hereditament*—[Visible and tangible property] कायिक दाय ।

*Incorporeal hereditament*—[Not visible or tangible, being a hereditary right, interest or obligation, as duty to pay rent, a right of way] अकायिक दाय ।

**Hereditary**—[ Descended or capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir at law] वंशागत; परंपरागत ।

*Hereditary disease*—परंपरागत रोग ।

*Hereditary estate*—क्रमागत दाय; परंपरागत भृति ।

*Hereditary office*—परंपरागत पद ।

*Hereditary tenure*—परंपरागत अनुधृति ।

*Hereditary tenant*—परंपरागत असामी ।

**Heritable**—औद्दारिक ।

*Heritable right* — औद्दारिक अधिकार ।

*Heritable and transferable property*—औद्दारिक तथा हस्तान्तरीय सम्पत्ति ।

**Heritage**—[The property which descends to the heir] दाय ।

*Obstructed heritage*—सप्रतिबन्ध दाय ।

*Unobstructed heritage*-अप्रतिबन्ध दाय ।

**Hesitate**—हिचकिचाना ।

*Hesitation*—हिचकिचाहट ।

**Heterogeneous**—विजातीय ।

**Hide**—[ To conceal; to withhold from knowledge] छिपना; छिपाना ।

*Hidden*—छिपाहुआ; गुप्त ।

*Hidden property* —गूढ़ द्रव्य[1] ; अन्तर्धन[2] ।

1. गूढ़द्रव्यनिक्षेपग्रहणोपायमुपदेशोपलभ्यं—कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।
2. अन्तर्धनं च यद्द्रव्यं सम्बन्धानां च तद्भवेत्—प्रजापति ।

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**High**—उच्च ; ऊँचा ।

*High born*—महाकुलज; कुलीन ।

*High born woman*—कुलस्त्री ।

*High Court*—उच्च न्यायालय ।

*High Court decision*—उच्च न्यायालय की निष्पत्ति ।

*High explosive*—अति विष्फोटक ।

*High road or street*—राजमार्ग ।

*High command*—संचालक मंडल ।

*High office*—उच्च पद ।

*High official*—उच्च पदाधिकारी ।

*High treason*—घोर राजविद्रोह ।

*Highway*—राजमार्ग ।

*Highwayman*—परिपन्थी ।

*Highway robbery*—[Robbery committed at or near a highway] मार्ग स्तेय [1] ।

*High Commissioner* — प्रधान प्रदेष्टा ।

*High-handedness*—अनाचार ।

*Higher*—उच्चतर ।

*Highest*—उच्चतम ।

*Highest bidder*—उच्चतम प्रतिक्रोष्टा ।

*Highest rate of interest*—परावृद्धि; ब्याज की उच्चतम दर ।

*Highest punishment*—उच्चतम दंड ।

*Highest degree of care and diligence*—सावधानी और तत्परता की उच्चतम मात्रा ।

**Hinder**—[To obstruct] अड़चन डालना ।

*Hindrance*—अड़चन ।

**Hint** — [Suggestion; distant allusion] संकेत ; इंगित ।

(v) संकेत करना ।

*Hinted*—इंगित ; उद्दिष्ट ।

**Hire**—[The act of hiring something; specifically, a bailment by which the use of a thing other than money, or the services and labour of a man is contracted for at a certain price or reward] अवक्रय । 2. [Reward or prize] भाड़ा ।

*Hire purchase agreement*—क्रयावक्रय प्रतिज्ञा ।

(V.) अवक्रीत करना ; भाड़े पर उठना ।

*Hired*—अवक्रीत ।

*Hired property* —अवक्रीतक[1]; अवक्रीत द्रव्य ।

*Hirer*—अवक्रीतक ।

**His Excellency**—महामहिम ।

**Historical**—ऐतिहासिक ।

*Historical records*—ऐतिहासिक प्रलेख ; ऐतिहासिक रिकार्ड ।

*History*—इतिहास ।

*History sheet*—पाप-पत्रक; वृत्त पत्रक

*Histoy sheeter*—पाप-पत्रांकी ।

**Hit**—मारना ।

**Hitherto**—इस समय तक ।

**Hoard**—[A stock of anything accumulated] निसंचय ।

(V.) निसंचित करना ।

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1. 'दिन दहाड़े डाका' in शासन शब्दकोश, which is synonymous with 'Day-light robbery.

1. याचितकमवक्रीतकमाहितकं निक्षेपमु प निधिं वैयापृ यभमं वामुष्येति, तस्यापसार प्रतिसं मुच्यतं ।
—कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।

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*Hoarded*—निसंचित।

*Hoarding*—निसंचय[1]।

*Hoaraing and Profiteering Act*—निसंचय एवं अतिलाभ विधान।

**Hold**—1. [To have or keep as in the grasp] पकड़ना; धारण करना। 2. [To own and possess; to occupy] ग्रहण करना; धारण करना। 3. [To contain] रखना; समाना। 4. [To impose restraint upon; to bind legally and morally] बद्ध करना। 5. [To bring about officially and conduct or preside at] करना। [To decide as a judicial ruling] स्थिर करना; ठहराना।

1. To hold a sword—तलवार पकड़ना।

2. To hold office—पद ग्रहण करना; पद धारण करना।

3. To hold an estate—भृति धारण करना।

3. This pail can hold five seers of milk—इस बर्तन में पाँच सेर दूध समा सकता है। अथवा, आ सकता है।

4. To hold one to his word—वचन बद्ध करना।

5. To hold a meeting—बैठक करना।

To hold court—कचहरी करना।

To hold guilty—अपराधी ठहराना; अपराधी स्थिर करना।

*To hold a brief*—[To act as a counsel] वकील होना।

*To hold good*—लागू होना।

*To hold to bail*—[To keep in custody till bail is furnished] प्रतिभूति तक संरक्षण में रखना।

*To hold over*—[To remain in possession or enjoyment of beyond one's terms] अवधि से परे धारण करना।

There was no election and he held his office over. निर्वाचन नहीं हुआ और वह कालोपरान्त अपना पद धारण किये रहा।

*Holder*—[one that holds] धारी।

*Holder for the time being*—कुछ काल के लिए धारण करने वाला।

*Holder in due course*—यथाविधि धारी।

*Holder of an estate*—भृतिधारी।

*Holder of land or landholder*—भूमिधारी।

*Tenure holder*—अनुभृतिधारी।

*Holder of a bill of exchange*—हुण्डीधारी।

*Holding*—[Land held especially of a superior] जोत।

*Tenant by holding over*—कालोपरान्त किरायेदार।

**Hole**—छेद।

1. The main idea in 'hoarding' is that of 'collecting and depositing in secret' which can be expressed by the compound expression 'निभृत संचय' shortened as 'निसंचय'. The prefix 'नि' also signifies 'down', 'below' or 'under' (Apte).

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**Holiday**—छुट्टी ।

**Home**—गृह; घर ।

*Home department*—गृहविभाग ।

*Home Government*—स्वशासन ।

*Home Minister*—गृहमंत्री ।

**Homicide**—[The killing of one human being by another ] नरहत्या ।

*Culpable homicide*— दंडनीय नरहत्या । 2. [Manslayer] हत्यारा[1] ।

*Culpable homicide not amounting to murder*—दंडनीय नरहत्या जो वध के तुल्य न हो ।

*Felonious homicide*—[Unlawful killing of a man with or without malice ] आपराधिक नरहत्या ।

*Excusable homicide*—[Killing without criminal intent and one by accident, misadventure or in self-defence] क्षम्य नरहत्या ।

*Justifiable homicde*—[ The killing of a man in obedience to law or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of atrocious crime ] न्याय्य नरहत्या ।

*Homicide in self-defence*—आत्मरक्षार्थ नरहत्या ।

*Homicide by misadventure*—[ The accidental killing of another where the slayer is doing a lawful act, unaccompanied by criminally careless or reckless conduct] अनि नरहत्या ; दुर्दैवात् नरहत्या ।

*Homicidal*—[ Pertaining o tending to homicide; murderous ] नरहत्याकारी ; मनुष्यघाती ।

*Homicidal mania*—[ The unseen ligament pressing o the mind and drawing it t consequences which it sees but cannot avoid, and placing it under a coercion which while its results are clearly perceived, is incapable o resistence — an irresistible inclination to kill ] नरहत्योन्माद ।

**Honest**—1. [Characterized by integrity or fairness and straight forwardness in conduct thought, speech etc., upright just ;equitable ] ईमानदार । [Truthful; sincere; not fals सच्चा ; निष्कपट ।

*Honest judge*—ईमानदार न्याय ईमानदार जज ।

*Honest belief*—सच्चा विश्वास ।

*Honest claim*—सच्ची अधि

*Honest doubt* —निष्कपट संदे

*Honest confession*—सच्ची पत्ति ।

*Honest bargain*—निष्कपट ईमानदारी का सौदा ।

*Honest opinion*—सच्ची सम्म

*Honest woman*—सती ।

*Honesty*—ईमानदारी; सत्यवादित

**Honor**–1. [High esteem; resp

1. Homicide in the sense of 'a manslayer' is rarely used—(Webster).

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सम्मान ; आदर । 2. [Fame; reputation] कीर्ति । 3. [Dignity] मर्यादा ।

*Your honour*—आप प्रभु ।

*Family honour*—कुल मर्यादा ।

(V.) [To treat with honour] सम्मानित करना । 2. [To accept and pay when due] सकारना ।

*To honour a bill*–हुण्डी सकारना ।

*Honourable* — माननीय । 2. [Upright] निष्कपट । 3. [Noble] कुलीन ; सम्मान्य ।

Hon'ble Minister–माननीय मंत्री ।

Hon'ble Member — माननीय सदस्य ।

Honorable motive — निष्कपट प्रयोजन ।

Right Honourable–महा माननीय ।

Most Honourable —परम माननीय ।

*Honorably*—सम्मानपूर्वक ।

*Honorably acquitted*—सम्मानपूर्वक विमुक्त ।

*Honorary*—1. [Done or conferred as a sign of honour] मानद[1] । 2. [Without receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it] अवैतनिक ।

Honorary services — मानद सेवाएं ।

Honorary magistrate—अवैतनिक दंडनायक ।

Honorary secretary—अवैतनिक मंत्री ।

*Honorarium*–[An honorary payment or reward usually in recognition of gratuitous or professional services] पुरस्कार ; आनति ।

**Hope**—1. [Expectation] आशा । 2. [Desire accompanied with expectation] मनोरथ ।

*Hope of recovery*—अच्छे होने की आशा ।

*Having one's hope fulfilled*—पूर्ण मनोरथ ।

*Hope inspiring*—आशाजनक ।

(V.) आशा करना ।

*Hopeful*—आशान्वित ; आशाजनक ।

*Hopeless*—निराश ।

*Hopelessness*—नैराश्य ; निराशिता ।

**Horizon**—क्षितिज ।

*Horizontal*—1. [Parallel to the horizon] अनुप्रस्थ । 2. [Flat] सपाट ।

**Horoscope**—जन्मपत्री ।

**Horse**—अश्व ; घोड़ा ।

*Horse power*—अश्व शक्ति ।

**Hospital**—अस्पताल ; चिकित्सालय ।

*Hospital ship*—चिकित्सा पोत ।

**Hospitality**—[Act or practice or spirit of one who is hospitable] आतिथ्य ।

*Hospitable*—आतिथेय ; सत्कारशील ।

**Hostile**—[Inimical; unfriendly; adverse] विरोधी ; प्रतिकूल ; विग्रहिक ।

*Hostile country*—विग्रहिक देश ; विरोधी देश ।

*Hostile witness*—प्रतिकूल साक्षी ।

*Hostile possession* — प्रतिकूल भुक्ति ।

1. 'मान्यक' suggested in आरक्षिक शब्दावली ।

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*Hostility*—1. [State of being hostile] विरोध। 2. [Pl. acts of warfare] विग्रह।

**Hotchpot**—[ blending, or throwing into a common lot or stock, of property for equality of division] संभृति।

*To bring into hotchpot*—संभृत करना।

**House** 1. [A structure used for human habitation ] गृह; घर । 2. [A body of men united in a legislative capacity] भवन।

2. Lower House—अवर भवन।

*Upper House*—प्रवर भवन।

*House breaking*—[The act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another, whether done by day or night ] गृहभेदन [1]।

*House breaking by night*—रात्रि में गृहभेदन।

*House breaker*—गृहभेदक।

*House trespass*—गृह अतिक्रमण।

*Lurking house trespass*—गुप्त गृह-अतिक्रमण।

*Hosehold*—गृहस्थी।

*Household effects*—घरेलू सामान; गृहस्थी।

*Household expenses*—कुटुम्बार्थ; घर खर्च।

*Household servant*—घरेलू नौकर।

*Housewife*—गृहिणी।

*Leader of the House*—भवना-धिप; भवन का नेता।

*House property*—गृहसम्पत्ति।

*House rent*—घर का किराया।

*House search*—गृह विचयन; घर की तलाशी।

**Hue and cry**—[Any outcry or clamor of alarm, pursuit or assault ] गुहार; दुहाई; कोलाहल।

*To raise hue and cry*—कोलाहल करना ; गुहारना : दुहाई देना।

**Human**—मानवी ; मानुषिक।

*Human dwelling*—मानव वास

*Human nature*—मानव स्वभाव; मनुष्य स्वभाव।

*Human race*—मानव जाति।

*Humanity*—मानवता ; मनुष्यता।

**Humane**—[Benevolent] परोपकारी

**Humiliate**—अपमान करना।

*Humiliation*—अपमान; मानभंग

**Humorous**—(Adj) हास्यप्रिय; हास्यजनक।

*Humour*—हास्य।

**Hundred**—सौ।

*Hundredth*—सौवाँ।

**Hunt** (V.) आखेट करना ; शिकार करना

(N.) आखेट ; शिकार।

*Hunter*—आखेटक ; शिकारी।

*Hunting*—आखेट ; शिकार।

**Hurt**—[ To wound or bruise painfully; to do bodily or physical harm] चोट पहुँचाना ; चोट मारना

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1. 'संधिभेदन' in आरक्षिक शब्दावली। 'संधि' means 'hole.' 'भेदन' means 'breaking'। 'भेदन'' cannot be of a 'संधि' which is the result of 'भेदन'।

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(N.) चोट ; आघात[1] ।

*Grievous hurt*—दारुण आघात ; भारी चोट ; गहरी चोट ।

*Voluntarily causing grievous hurt*—जानबूझकर भारी चोट पहुँचाना ।

*Simple hurt*—हलकी चोट ; साधारण आघात ।

**Husband**—पति ; भर्त्ता ।

*Husband and wife*—दम्पती ; पतिपत्नी ।

*Husband's share*—भर्त्रंश ।

*Husband's family*—पतिकुल ।

*Husband's affairs*—भर्तृक्रिया ।

*Husband's home*—भर्तृगृह ; पतिगृह ।

*Husband's inheritance*—भर्तृदाय ।

*Husband's property*—पतिसम्पत्ति ।

*Husband's duty*—पति का कर्त्तव्य ।

*Murder of husband*—भर्तृवध ।

*Muderess of husband*—भर्तृहिंसिका ।

*Property inheritable by husband*—भर्तृगामि ।

*Husbandness*—पतित्व ।

**Husbandry**—कृषि ।

*Husbandman*—किसान ; कृषिक ।

**Hush money**—[money paid for and in consideration of an arrangement by a private person not to prosecute, or to desist from, stifle or stay, a prosecution for any offence, which involves a public injury ] मुँहभराई[2] ।

**Hypothec or Hypotheca**—[ An obligation, right or security given by contract or by operation of law to a creditor over property of debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor ] आधान ।

*Hypothecary*—[ of or pertaining to or created or secured by a hypothec ] आधानिक ।

*Hypothecary action*—[ A real action which the creditor brings against the property which has been hypothecated to him by his debtor in order to have it seized and sold for the payment of his debt ] आधानिक कार्य ।

**Hypothecate**—[ To pledge without delivery of title or possession ] आधानित करना ।

*Hypothecated*—आधानित ।

1. Distinguished from 'व्रण' or 'घाव' (wound) and 'निश्चित व्रण' (Bruise).
"The word 'hurt' is so general as to give no information. 'Bruised' is more definite, but does not indicate necessarily or generally more than a temporary contusion, which may be on any part of the person, light or severe, but seldom more than temporary in effect. 'Wound' is a temporary breaking of the skin and is no more definite than the other words."

2. Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary.

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*Hypothecation*—[ A pledge in which the pledger retained possession of the thing pledged, as distinguished from pegrius, where the possession was transferred to pledgee ] आधान[1] ; आधमन ।

*Hypothecation bond*—आधान करण ।

*Hypothecator*—आधानक ।

**Hypothesis**—परिकल्पना ।

*Hypothetical*— [ Assumed without proof ] परिकल्पित ।

# I

**Idea**—1. [Purpose] आशय ; अभिप्राय । 2. [Mental image ; fiction or fantasy] कल्पना । 3. [Thought or notion] विचार ।

1. The suit has been brought with the idea of harassing the defendant. यह वाद प्रतिवादी को परिपीड़ित करने के आशय से लाया गया है ।

2. Idea and concept of State. राज्य की कल्पना एवं प्रत्यय ।

**Ideal**—(N.) आदर्श ।

( Adj. ) 1. [Existing as a mere mental image] भावात्मक ; काल्पनिक । 2. [Of or pertaining to ideal] आदर्श ।

2. Ideal Government. आदर्श शासन ।

Ideal moral character-आदर्श नैतिक आचरण ।

**Identify**—[ To establish the identity of; to prove the same (with something described, claimed or asserted)] पहचानना ।

To identify stolen property-चौरहृत द्रव्य पहचानना ।

*Identification*-[Act of identifying or state of being identified] पहचान ; अभिज्ञान ।

*Identification parade*—[In order to ascertain that a witness speaks the truth with regard to the identity of the accused, the Court or the investigating officer may see that the person accused is mingled with many other persons and find whether the witness identifies the specific person accused of the crime] अभिज्ञानार्थ प्रेक्षण ।

*Identification of persons or things*—व्यक्ति और वस्तुओं की पहचान ।

**Identity**—1. [Likeness of two or more things] साम्य ; एकात्म्य । 2. [The condition of being the same with something described or asserted or of possession of a character claimed] समता ।

2. To establish identity of stolen goods. चौरहृत द्रव्य की समता स्थापित करना ।

1.Distinguished from 'आधि' (Pledge).

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*Identical*- [The same] समान ; एकसा ।

Identical person—समान व्यक्ति ।

Identical things—एकसी वस्तुएँ ।

Identical case—समान व्यवहार ।

**Ideology**—1. [A system of ideas concerning phenomena, especially those of society; the manner of thinking characteristic of a class or individual] विचारधारा । 2. [Science of ideas] भावशास्त्र ।

**Idiot**—[A person so deficient mentally as to be incapable of ordinary reasoning or rational conduct] मूढ़ ।

*Idiocy*—मूढ़ता ।

**Idol**—[Image of a deity] मूर्ति ।

*Idolater*—मूर्तिपूजक ।

*Idolatry*—मूर्तिपूजा ।

**If**—यदि ; अगर ।

**Ignominy**-[Disgrace] अपकीर्ति; कलंक ।

*Ignominious*—अकीर्तिकर ; कलंकी ।

**Ignorance**—[ Want of knowledge] अज्ञान ; अज्ञानता ; अनभिज्ञता ।

*Ignorance of law excuses no one*—[ Ignorantia Juris Neminem Excusat ] विधि की अनभिज्ञता क्षम्य नहीं होती ।

*Ignorance of fact*—तथ्य की अनभिज्ञता ।

*The ignorance of the judge is the misfortune of the innocent*—[Ignorantia judicis est calamitas innocentis] न्यायाधीश का अज्ञान निर्दोष का दुर्भाग्य है ।

*Ignorance of one's right does not prejudice the right*—[Ignorantia juris sui non praejudicat juri] आत्माधिकार की अनभिज्ञता से अधिकार का क्षय नहीं होता ।

*Ignorance is presumed where knowledge is not proved*—[Ignorantia praesumitur ubi scientia non probatur] ज्ञान-सिद्धि के अभाव में अज्ञानता स्वतः सिद्ध मान ली जाती है ।

*To be ignorant of law is gross neglect*—[Ignorare legis est lata culpa] विधि की अज्ञानता भारी असावधानी है ।

**Ignore**—[ To refuse to take notice of; to disregard wilfully ] उपेक्षा करना ; अवहेलना करना ।

**Ill**—बीमार ; अस्वस्थ ।

(Adj) Sometimes expressed by prefices 'दुर्', 'कु' and 'अप' and 'अ' as in

*Ill-advised*—[ Injudicious ] कुपरामर्शित ।

*Ill-arranged*— दुर्व्यवस्थित ; अव्यवस्थित ।

*Ill-bred*—दुर्वृत्त ।

*Ill-fame*—अप्रतिष्ठा ; अपकीर्ति ।

*Ill-famed*—अप्रतिष्ठित ।

*Ill-fated*—दुर्दैवग्रस्त ।

*Ill-gotten*—अन्यायार्जित ।

*Ill-judged*—अपनिर्णीत ; निर्विवेक ।

*Ill-luck*—दुर्भाग्य ।

*Ill-managed*—दुर्णीत ।

*Ill-natured*—दुष्प्रकृति ।

*Ill-regulated*—अव्यवस्थित ।

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*Ill-treated*—अपकृत ।

*Ill-use*—दुरुपयोग ।

*Ill-will*—द्वेष; वैमनस्य ।

*Illness*—बीमारी; रोग ।

**Illegal**—[Not according to or authorized by law] अवैध ।

*Illegal act*—अवैध क्रिया ।

*Illegal condition*—अवैध शर्त ।

*Illegal contract*—अवैध संविद ।

*Illegal consideration*—अवैध प्रतिफल ।

*Illegal and corrupt*—अवैध एवं भ्रष्ट ।

*Illegal dealing*—अवैध व्यवहार ।

*Illegal evidence*—[evidence as is prejudicial to the defendant] अवैध साक्ष्य ।

*Illegal gaming*—अवैध द्यूत ।

*Illegal interest*—अवैध ब्याज ।

*Illegal omission*—अवैध अवक्रिया ।

*Illegal practices at election* निर्वाचन में अवैध कृत्य ।

*Illegal trade*—अवैध व्यापार ।

*Illegal transaction*—अवैध संव्यवहार ।

*Illegality*—अवैधता ।

*Illegalization*—अवैधीकरण ।

*Illegalize*—[To make or declare illegal or unlawful] अवैध करना ; अवैध घोषित करना ।

*Illegally*—अवैधतः ।

**Illegible**—[Incapable of being read] दुर्वाच्य ; अस्पष्ट ।

*Illegibility*—दुर्वाच्यता ; अस्पष्टता ।

**Illegitimate**—1. [Unlawfully begotten] विजात । 2. [Unlawful ; improper] विधिविरुद्ध । 3. [Illog- cal] अतर्क्य ।

1. *Illegitimate child*—… शिशु ।

*Illegitimate daughter*—… पुत्री ।

*Illegitimate son*—विजात पु…

3. *Illegitimate inference*— अतार्किक निष्कर्ष ; अयुक्तिसिद्ध निष्कर्ष ।

(V.) [To declare illegitimate] विजात घोषित करना ।

*Illegitimacy*—[State … quality of being illegitimate] विजातता ; वैजात्य ।

*Illegitimation* —[Act … illegitimating] विजातीकरण ।

**Illicit**—[Unlawful ; prohibited] प्रतिषिद्ध ; अननुमत ।

*Illicit cohabitation*—प्रति… सहवास ।

*Illicit distillation*—प्रति… संधान ।

*Illicit distillery*—प्र… संधानी ; प्रतिषिद्ध संधानागार ।

*Illicit distiller*-प्रतिषिद्ध संधा…

*Illicit intercourse*—… संभोग ; प्रतिषिद्ध प्रसंग ।

*Illicit trade*—प्रतिषिद्ध व्यापार ।

*Illicit liquor* — प्रतिषिद्ध … प्रतिषिद्ध द्रव ।

**Illiteracy**—निरक्षरता ।

*Illiterate*—[Ignorant of let- ters or books] निरक्षर ।

**Illogical**—अतार्किक ।

*Illogicality*—अतार्किकता ।

**Illusion**—भ्रान्ति ; भ्रम ।

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*Illusory*—1. [Fallacious; tending to deceive] भूठा; मिथ्या। 2. [Of the nature of illusion] भ्रमात्मक; भ्रान्तिजनक।

*Illusory appointment*-[Such an appointment or disposition of property under a power as is merely nominal and not substantial] मिथ्या नियुक्ति।

*Illusory promise*—भूठा वायदा; मिथ्या प्रतिश्रुति।

**Illustrate**—[To make clear, intelligible, or apprehensible; to elucidate, explain or exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons and examples] निदर्शित करना[1]।

*Illustration* — 1. [Elucidation; exemplification; making clear] निदर्शन। 2. [That which illustrates] निदर्शन।

*Illustrative* — [Tending or designed to illustrate] निदर्शी।

*Illustrator*—निदर्शक।

*Illustrious* — [Eminent; renowned] उत्कृष्ट; प्रमुख।

**Image**—प्रतिमा।

**Imagine**—कल्पना करना।

*Imaginary*-[Fancied] काल्पनिक।

*Imaginary damages* — [Damages in excess of compensatory damages, which are allowed as a punishment of the wrongdoer] काल्पनिक प्रतिक्षति।

*Imagination*—कल्पना; विभावना।

**Imbargo**—See "embargo."

**Imbecile**—[Weak; feeble] दुर्बल। 2. [Weak minded] क्लीव; अल्पबुद्धि। (N.) क्लीब।

*Imbecility*—दुर्बलता; क्लैब्य।

**Imbezzle**—See "embezzle."

**Imitate**—[To copy] नकल करना; अनुकरण करना।

*Imitation*-[Imitating; copy after] अनुकरण। 2. [That which is made as a copy] प्रतिरूप अनुकार।

*Imitative*—अनुकारी; प्रतिरूपक।

*Imitator*—अनुकारक; प्रतिरूपक।

**Immaterial** — [Unimportant; of no substantial consequence] अनावश्यक; सारहीन।

*Immaterial allegation* — अनावश्यक आरोप।

*Immaterial averment* — अनावश्यक वाग्निश्चय।

*Immaterial issue* — अनावश्यक विप्रश्न।

*Immaterial matter*—अनावश्यक विषय।

**Immature**—अपरिपक्व।

*Immaturity*—अपरिपक्वता।

**Immediate** — 1. [Proximate; having no intermediary] निकटतम; निकटवर्त्ती। 2. [Not distant

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1. Distinguished from (exemplify). उदाहरण देना.
"To illustrate is to make clear especially by the use of instances, comparisons, figures, or examples; to exemplify is to give, furnish or especially to serve as an example, whether for illustration, demonstration or proof." (Webster).

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or separated in time] तात्कालिक। 3. [Direct] अव्यवहित ; प्रत्यक्ष।

*Immediate approach*–निकटतम पहुँच।

*Immediate neighbourhood*–निकटतम पड़ोस।

*Immediate cause* — तात्कालिक कारण।

*Immediate danger*—तात्कालिक भय।

*Immediate death*—तात्कालिक मृत्यु।

*Immediate delivery*—तात्कालिक अभिदान; तात्कालिक वितरण।

*Immediate descent*—[Descent without any intervening link of relationship] निकटतम संतति।

*Immediate family*—निकटतम कुल।

*Immediate notice*—तात्कालिक सूचना।

*Immediate payment*—तात्कालिक भुगतान; तात्कालिक निष्कृति।

*Immediate possession*— तात्कालिक भुक्ति।

*Contempt in the immediate view and presence of the Court*—न्यायाधीश के सम्मुख एवं प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थिति में अवज्ञा।

*Immediate knowledge*–अ वहित बोध।

*Immediate heir*—निकटतम उ धिकारी।

*Immediate successor*–नि तम उत्तराधिकारी।

*Immediately*— 1. [With interval of time; with delay] तत्काल; तुरन्त। 2. [Pro mately; without intermedia निकटतम।

1. Do it immediately-तुरन्त करो
2. Immediately subordin magistrate-निकटतम अधीन दंडना

**Immemorial**—[Extending be yond memory] अस्मार्त[1]; स्मरणातीत

*Immemorial possession*– अस्मार्त भुक्ति; स्मरणातीत भुक्ति।

*Existing from time immemorial*—स्मरणातीत काल से स्थित; अ काल से स्थित।

*Immemorial custom*—अ आचार।

*Immemorial usage*—अ प्रथा।

*Immemorial use*—अ उपयोग।

**Immigrate**—[To come in a country of which one not a native for the purp

1. According to ancient texts 'time of legal memory' is 'sixty years three generations beyond the present occupier.' By the First Statute Westminster the time for memory was limited to the reign of Richard I, J 1189 (Wharton). 'अनादि' ( mentioned in 'शासन शब्द कोश') means 'existing eternity.' A custom may have been in vogue beyond the time of legal me yet it may not be 'अनादि'-(eternal). 'अस्मार्त' has therefore been given prefer over 'अनादि'.

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of permanent residence] अभिवासन करना; अभिवासित होना ।

*Immigrated*—अभिवासित ।

*Immigration*—अभिवासन ।

*Immigrant*—अभिवासी[1] ।

**Imminent**—[Near at hand; immediate] समुपस्थित ।

*Imminent danger*—[Danger that cannot be guarded against by calling on the assistance of others or protection of law] समुपस्थित भय ।

**Immoral**—[Hostile to the public welfare] अनैतिक; अव्यावहारिक ।

*Immoral act*—दुष्कर्म ।

*Immoral conduct*—दुराचरण ।

*Immoral debt*—अव्यावहारिक ऋण ।

*Immoral purpose*—अव्यावहारिक प्रयोजन ।

*Immorality*—अनैतिकता ; अव्यावहारिकता ।

**Immovable**—अचल ; स्थावर ।

*Immovable property*—अचल सम्पत्ति ; स्थावर सम्पत्ति ; स्थावर ।

*Immovables*—स्थावरराशि ।

*Movable and immovable property*—चल और अचल संपत्ति ; स्थावरास्थावर ।

**Immune**—[Free ; exempt] मुक्त ।

*Immunity*—मुक्ति ; छूट । Sometimes expressed by 'अ' and 'निर्' ।

*Immunity from danger*—अभय ; निर्भयता ।

*Immunity from taxes*—अकरत्व ।

**Impair**—[To diminish in quantity, value, excellence or strength ; to damage] परिक्षीण करना ।

*To impair the obligation of a contract*—[Abrogate or lessen the means of enforcing a contract] संविद के अधिबंधन परिक्षीण करना ।

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1. Distinguished from 'emigrant' (अपवासी) ।

"Emigrant is used with reference to the country from which, Immigrant, with reference to the country into which, migration is made. The former marks the going out from a country, the latter the entrance into it." (Webster). One who is 'an emigrant' in relation to the country he leaves, is an 'immigrant' in the country in which he settles.

The above distinction appears to have been overlooked by some writers who have suggested 'देशान्तरवास' for 'immigration' and 'देशप्रवास', 'प्रवास' and 'परदेशवास' for 'emigration', all of which mean 'foreign residence.' Emigration (e=out+migration=moving) is 'departure from place of abode for residence in another,' while 'immigration' (im=in+migration=moving, moving in) is 'coming into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.' These two ideas can be expressed by अभिगमन + वासन (immigration) and अपगमन + वासन (emigration), shortened as 'अभिवासन' and 'अपवासन' respectively, the prefixes 'अभि' and 'अप' signifying 'to' or 'towards' and 'away from' respectively (Apte).

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*Impaired*—परिक्षीण ।

*Impairment*—परिक्षय; परिक्षीणता ।

**Impanel**—See 'empanel'

**Impartial**—निष्पक्ष ; अपक्षपाती ; पक्षपात रहित ।

*Impartial jury*—निष्पक्ष सभ्य-गण ।

*Impartiality*—अपक्षपात ; निष्प-क्षता ।

*Impartially*—निष्पक्षतः ।

**Impartible**—अविभाज्य ।

*Impartible estate*—अविभाज्य भूति ।

*Impartible property*—अवि-भाज्य सम्पत्ति ।

*Impartibility*—अविभाज्यता ।

**Impeach**—[(a) To accuse, especially to charge a public officer before a competent tribunal for official misconduct ; (b) to bring or throw discredit on ; to impute some fault or defect to, as bias, invalidity etc.] अभिशस्त करना ।

(a) To impeach a judge न्यायाधीश को अभिशस्त करना ।

(b) To impeach the credit of a witness साक्षी की साख को अभि-शस्त करना ।

*Impeached*—अभिशस्त ।

*Impeachment*—(a) [Arraignment ; Discrediting] अभिशंसन ।

*Impeachment of a witness*—साक्षी का अभिशंसन ।

*Impeachment of waste*-[An action for waste or to restrain it ; "Impeachment of wa signifies a restraint fr committing waste upon la or tenements, or a dem of compensation for wa done by a tenant, who h but a particular estate the lands granted, a therefore no right to com waste] क्षिति अभिशंसन ।

*False impeachment*—मिथ्याभि-शंसन ।

**Impede** — [To obstruct; to hinder] संरुद्ध करना ; अवरुद्ध करना ।

*Impediment*—[Obstruction a cause which prevents the formation of a valid marriag] संरोध ; अवरोध ।

*Absolute impediment*-[Th which prevents the pers subject to it from marryi at all] निरपेक्ष संरोध ; निरपेक्ष अवरोध ।

*Prohibitive impedimen*-[Certain prohibitions whi subject to a punishment wi out preventing a valid mar age] निषेधक संरोध ; निषेधक अवरोध ।

*Relative impediment*-[Th which forbids marriage wi reference to certain pers or facts] सापेक्ष संरोध ; सापेक्ष अव

*Impediments in la* [Legal disabilities] वैध संरोध ; अवरोध ।

*Impeding*—अवरोधक ; संरोधक ।

**Impending**—आसन्न ।

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*Impending danger*–आसन्न भय।

**Imperative**—1. [Expressive of or of the nature of command; commanding; authoritative] आज्ञापक। 2. [Binding; compulsory; obligatory] अनिवार्य।

1. *Imperative statute*—[Mandatory statute] आज्ञापक विधान।

2. *Imperative order*—अनिवार्य आज्ञा।

**Imperceptible**— [Gradual] अप्रत्यक्ष। 2. [Not subject to sense perception] अतीन्द्रिय।

*Imperceptible changes*-अप्रत्यक्ष परिवर्तन।

**Imperfect**—1. [Not complete] अपूर्ण; अपरिणत। [Defective; not enforceable; having no sanction] अविशुद्ध; दोषयुक्त।

1. Imperfect delegation—[A substitution of debtors without discharging the original one] अपूर्ण प्रत्यधिकरण।

*Imperfect ownership*–[Ownership which is to terminate at a certain time on a condition] अपूर्ण स्वामित्व।

*Imperfect partition*—अपूर्ण विभाजन।

*Imperfect trust* — [unexecuted trust] अपरिणत न्यास।

*Imperfect obligation*–[Obligation which depends for its fulfilment only upon the will and conscience of the obligor; it creates no legal right of action] अपरिणत अधिबंधन।

*Imperfect rights*–अपूर्ण अधिकार।

*Imperfect law*—दोषयुक्त विधि; अविशुद्ध विधि।

*Imperfect title*—अविशुद्ध आगम[1]।

*Imperfection*—अपूर्णता; दोष; अविशुद्धता।

**Imperial**—साम्राजीय।

*Imperialism*—साम्राज्यवाद।

**Impersonal**—अवैयक्तिक।

*Impersonal accounts* — अवैयक्तिक हिसाब।

**Impersonate**—[To assume or act the person or character of] व्यक्तित्व धारण करना।

He was punished for impersonation—वह व्यक्तित्व धारण के लिए दण्डित किया गया।

*Impersonation*—व्यक्तित्वधारण[2]।

**Implead**—[To institute and prosecute a suit against, in Court; to impeach or to accuse] अनुशस्त करना।

*Impleaded*—अनुशस्त।

*Impleading*—अनुशंसन।

**Implement**—(N.) [Instrument; tool] औज़ार; साधन।

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1. अविशुद्धागमो भोगः प्रामाण्यं नैव गच्छति। —कात्यायन

2. 'छद्म वेश धारण' and 'वेशधारण' have been suggested by some. Both these expressions are equivalents of 'disguise' but there can be 'impersonatiou' without changing the guise or dress.

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*Implements of husbandry*—खेती के औज़ार ।

*Implements of trade*—व्यापार के साधन ।

*Implements of war*—युद्ध के साधन ।

**Implicate**—[To bring into incriminating connection ;involve ; entangle] फँसाना ; लपेटना ; आलिप्त करना ।

*Implication*—[Act of implicating or state of being implicated] आलिप्ति ; अभिग्रसन ।

*Implicative*—फँसानेवाला ; लपेटने वाला ; आलिप्तक ।

*Implicator*-फँसानेवाला ; आलिप्तक ।

**Implicit**—1. [Implied ; tacit] अभिनिहित । 2. [Trusting in the word or authority of another ; without doubt or reserve ; unquestioning or complete] अटल ।

*Implicit agreement*-अभिनिहित प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Implicit faith*—अटल विश्वास ।

**Imply**—[To involve in substance or essence or by fair inference or by construction of law, when not expressly stated by words or by signs] विवक्षित होना ।

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implied. कार्य के द्वेषात्मक प्रमाणित होने पर भावना का द्वेषात्मक होना विवक्षित [...] जाता है ।

*Implied*—विवक्षित ।

*Implied meaning*-विवक्षित अर्थ [...] ध्वनित अर्थ ।

*Implication*—[Act of imply[...] ing or state of being implie[d] विवक्षा ।

**Import**—1. [Meaning, purpo[se] or signification] अर्थ । 2. [Me[r]chandise imported ] आयात ।

*Import Trade Controller*—आयात व्यापार नियंत्रक ।

(V.) आयात करना ; अर्थ देना ।

*Importable*—आयातीय ।

*Importation*—आयातकरण ।

*Importer*—आयातक ।

**Importance**—महत्व ; आवश्यकता ।

*Important*—महत्वपूर्ण ; आवश्[यक]

**Impose** — 1.[(*a*) To lay as [a] charge, burden, duty, ta[x] obligation, command, penal[ty] etc. ; to levy ; to inflict (*b*) [to] lay or inflict cheatingly o[r] deceptively ; to pass off] उप[...] करना[1] ; उपरोपित करना ।

(a) To impose fine—अ[...] उपरोपित करना ।

To impose tax—कर उप[...] करना ।

(b) To impose inferior go[ods] upon one—हीनपण्य उपधित करना ।

*Imposition*—उपधान ; उपरो[...]

*Impost*-[Duty on impo[rts ...]

1. धान्यस्नेहक्षारलवणगन्धभैषज्यद्रव्याणां समवर्णोपधाने द्वादशपणो दंडः । —कौटिल्य अर्थशा[स्त्र]

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goods and merchandise | आयात कर[1]।

**Impossible**—असम्भव।

*Impossible contract*—[One in which a party undertakes the performance of an act impossible in its nature] असम्भव संविद।

*Next to impossible* असम्भवप्राय।

*Impossibility*—असम्भवता।

*Impossibility of performance*—अनुष्ठान की असम्भवता।

**Impostor**–[A pretender] प्रतारक[2]।

**Impotent**—नपुंसक।

*Impotency*—नपुंसकता।

**Impound**— 1. [To shut up or place in a pound] मवेशीखाने में बन्द करना; पशुवारणी में करना। 2. [To seize and hold in the custody of the law] निरुद्ध करना।

1. *To impound stray cattle*—पथभ्रष्ट पशु को पशुवारणी में करना।

2. *To impound a document*–[O. 13 r. 8 C. P. C.]—पत्र को निरुद्ध करना।

*To impound a movable property* [O. 43 r. 13, 2 (a)] चल सम्पत्ति को निरुद्ध करना।

*Impoundage*— 1. Act of impounding or state of being impounded] निरोधन। 2. [Fee or fine for impounding] निरोधन शुल्क।

**Impracticable**—[Infeasible; incapable of being performed or accomplishd by the means employed or at command] अकार्यिक। 2. [Difficult to be mastered] असाध्य।

*Impracticability*—अकार्यता; असाध्यता।

**Impregnate**—गर्भाधान करना।

*Impregnation*—गर्भाधान।

**Impress**— 1. [To press, stamp or something in or upon] छापना; मुद्रित करना। 2. [To affect especially deeply or forcibly] प्रभावित करना अथवा होना।

1. Impressed stamp-मुद्रित स्टाम्प।

2. *To be impressed by evidence*—साक्ष्य से प्रभावित होना।

*Impression*— 1. [Act of impressing or state of being pressed] मुद्रण। 2. [The effect produced by impressing] अनुमुद्रा; छाप। 3. [Influence or effect produced on feelings] प्रभाव।

*Impressive*–चित्ताकर्षक; प्रभावोत्पादक।

**Imprison**—[To put in prison or jail] कारागार में डालना; बंदी करना।

*Imprisoned*—कारावद्ध; बंदीकृत।

*Imprisonment*— [Confinement; in law, an imprisonment is any constraint of a person either by force or by such other coercion as restrai-

1. Distinguished from 'tax' (कर), 'duty' (शुल्क), toll 'शाल्किक' 'custom' ('सीमान्तिक कर'), 'excise' (अन्तः शुल्क)
2. Compare with 'वंचक' (cheat).

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ns him within limits against his will] कारावास ।

*Imprisonment for debt*—ऋणार्थ कारावास ।

*Imprisonment for life*—आजीवन कारावास ।

*Rigorous imprisonment*—कठोर कारावास ।

*Simple imprisonment*—साधारण कारावास ।

**Improbable**—[Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur] असंभाव्य; अघटनीय[1] ।

*Improbability*—असंभाव्यता ।

**Improper**—अनुचित ।

*Improper act*—अपचरण; अक्रिया ।

*Improper discharge*—अनुचित प्रमुक्ति ।

*Improper influece*—[Influence exercised by threats or promises] अनुचित प्रभाव ।

*Improper liberties*—अनुचित स्वातंत्र्य ।

*Improper time*—अकाल ।

*Impropriety*—अनौचित्य ।

*Improperly*—अनुचित रीति से ।

**Improve**—[To raise the value of land by erection of improvements or betterments, houses, stores or the like; to enhance in value by bringing into cultivation or reclaming for agriculture] परिवृद्धि करना ।

*Improved*—परिवृद्ध ।

*Improved land*—परिवृद्ध भूमि

*Improved method*—परि रीति ।

*Improvement*—परिवर्धन[2] ।

*Improvement trust*—परि मंडल ।

**Imprudence** — [Indiscretion inconsideration] निर्विवेक ।

*Imprudent*—निर्विवेकी ।

**Impure**—अशुद्ध ।

*Impurity*—अशुद्धि ।

**Impute** — [Ascribe; charge credit] लगाना ; अभिरोपित करना ।

*Imputed*—अभिरोपित ।

*Imputation*—1. [Charging ascription] अभिरोपण । 2. [Censure insinuation] अभिरोप ।

**Inability** — [Want of ability अयोग्यता । 2. [Want of sufficient strength, power, resources capacity] असमर्थता ।

**In accordance with**—अनुसार ।

*In accordance with law*—विधि के अनुसार ।

**Inadequate**-[Insufficient] अपर्या

*Inadequate consideration*—अपर्याप्त प्रतिफल ।

*Inadequacy of price*—मूल्य अपर्याप्ति ।

**Inadmissible** — [Not proper to be admitted or allowed or received] अग्राह्य ।

*Inadmissible evidence*—अग्राह्य साक्ष्य ।

1. Distinguished from 'असंभव' (impossible).

2. Distinguished from 'सुधार' (reform).

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*Inadmissible in evidence*—साक्ष्य में अग्राह्य ।

*Inadmissibility*—अग्राह्यता ।

**Inadvertence** — [Inattention; negligence] अनवधानता[1] ।

*Inadvertent* — [Heedless; negligent] अनवधान ।

*Inadvertently*—अनवधानता से; अनवधानतः ।

**Inalienable**—अनन्यादेय; परादेय ।

*Inalienable property*—परादेय सम्पत्ति; अनन्यादेय सम्पत्ति ।

*Inalienable right* — परादेय अधिकार ।

*Inalienability* — अनन्यादेयता; परादेयता ।

**Inalterable**—अविकारणीय; अविकार्य ।

**Inanimate**—निर्जीव ।

**Inapplicable**—[Not applicable] अप्रयोज्य ।

*Inapplicability*—अप्रयोज्यता ।

**Inappropriate**—असंगत; अयुक्त ।

**Inattention**—[Disregard; heedlessness] अनवेक्षा ।

*Inattentive*—अनवेक्षी ।

**Inaugurate**—1. [To install; to invest with power and authority] अभिषिक्त करना । 2. [To begin or initiate] उद्घाटन करना ।

*Inaugural*—उद्घाटक; प्रतिष्ठापक ।

*Inaugural address*—उद्घाटक भाषण; प्रतिष्ठापक भाषण ।

*Inauguration*—अभिषेक; उद्घाटन ।

**Inauspicious**—अशुभ ।

**Inborn**—सहज; स्वाभाविक ।

**Incapable**—अयोग्य ।

*Incapable of giving evidence*—साक्ष्य देने के अयोग्य ।

*Incapability*—अयोग्यता ।

**Incapacitate** — [To deprive of legal qualification; to disqualify] अपात्र करना; अक्षम करना ।

*Incapacitated*—अपात्र; अक्षम ।

*Incapacitation* — अक्षमीकरण; अपात्रीकरण ।

*Incapacity*—अक्षमता ।

*Incapacity to contract*—संविद करने की अक्षमता ।

*Mental incapacity*—मानसिक अक्षमता ।

*Removal of incapacity*—अक्षमता का अवसारण ।

**Incendiary**—दाहक; अग्निद ।

**Inception**—[Beginning; commencement] प्रक्रम; आरम्भ ।

**Inessant**—निरन्तर; अवितरत ।

**Incest** — [Sexual intercourse between persons who are within prohibited degrees of affinity or consanguinity] अगम्यागमन ।

*Incestuous*—अगम्यागामी; गोत्राभिगामी ।

*Incestuous adultery*—सगोत्राभिगमन; अगम्यागमन ।

*Incestuous bastardy*—सगोत्री जारजातता ।

*Incestuous connection* — व्यभिचार संबंध ।

**Incident**—1. [An event or co-

1. Distinguished from 'carelessness' (असावधानता) and 'negligence' (प्रमाद)

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currence] घटना । 2. [Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on another, called principal] अनुसंगति ।

Incidents of a contract—संविद की अनुसंगति ।

Incidents of an easement—उपकरण की अनुसंगति ।

(Adj.) आनुषंगिक।

*Incidental*—आनुषंगिक ; प्रासंगिक ।

*Incidental charges*—आनुषंगिक व्यय ।

*Incidental expenses*–आनुषंगिक व्यय ।

*Incidental purpose*–आनुषंगिक प्रयोजन ।

*Incidentally*—प्रसंगतः ।

*Matter incidentally in issue*–प्रसंगतः विवादास्पद विषय ; आनुषंगिक विवादास्पद विषय ।

**Incise**—काटना ; निकृत्त करना ।

*Incised*—निकृत्त ।

*Incised wound*—निकृत्त व्रण ; कटा हुआ घाव ।

*Incision*—निकर्तन ।

**Incite**—[To stir up] उत्तेजित करना ।

*To incite a mob to violence*–जनसमुदाय को हिंसा के लिये उत्तेजित करना ।

*Incitement*—उत्तेजन ।

**Incline**—नवना ; झुकना ।

*Inclination*—झुकाव ; प्रवृत्ति ।

**Include**—समाविष्ट करना ।

*Included*—समाविष्ट ।

*Inclusion*—समावेश ।

*Inclusive*—समाविष्ट ।

*Inclusive of*—सहित ।

**Income** —आय ।

*Income tax*—आयकर ।

*Income tax Officer*—आयकर अधिकारी ।

**Incommensurate**—अतुल्य ; अननुरूप ।

**Incommutable**—अपरिवर्तनीय।

**Incomparable**—अतुल ; अनुपम।

**Incompatible**—विपरीत ; विरुद्ध।

*Incompatibility*— विरोध विपरीतता ।

**Incompetent**— [Incapable] अनुपयुक्त ; हीन ।

*Incompetent to contract*—संविद के लिए अनुपयुक्त ।

*Incompetent evidence*—हीन साक्ष्य ।

*Incompetent witness*-हीन साक्षी

*Incompetence*—अनुपयुक्तता ।

**Incomplete**—अपूर्ण ; अपरिपूर्ण ; अपूर्ण

*Incompleteness*— अपूर्णता अपरिपूर्णता ।

**Incomprehensible**—दुर्बोध ।

**Incomputable**—अगण्य ।

**Inconceivable**—धारणातीत ।

**Inconclusive**—अनिर्णात ।

**Inconsistency**—असंगति ।

*Inconsistent*—असंगत ।

**Incontrovertible** — अविवादनीय निर्विवादनीय ।

**Inconvenience**—असुविधा ।

*Inconvenient*—असुविधाजनक ।

**Inconversant**—अनभिज्ञ ।

**Inconvertible**-अपरिवर्तनीय; अविनिमेय

*Inconvertible currency*—अविनिमेय मुद्रा ।

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**Incorporate** — [To constitute into a corporation recognized by law, with special functions rights, duties and liabilities] निगमित करना ।

*Incorporated*—निगमित ।

*Incorporation*—निगमन ।

**Incorporeal** — [Not having physical existence but existing as an immaterial right attached to some physical thing] अकायिक ।

*Incorporeal chattels*—अकायिक धनधान्य ।

*Incorporeal hereditaments*—अकायिक दाय ।

*Incorporeal property*—अकायिक सम्पत्ति ।

*Incorporeity* — [Quality or state of being incorporeal] अकायिकता ।

**Incorrect**—अशुद्ध ; गलत ।

**Incorrigible** — [Irreformable ; bad beyond correction] दुर्दान्त ; अशोध्य ।

**Incorrupt**—अभ्रष्ट ; अदूषित ।

*Incorruptible*—अदूष्य ।

*Incorruptibility*—अदूष्यता ।

**Increase**—(V.) बढ़ाना ; वृद्धि करना । (N.) वृद्धि ।

*Increase in value or price*—मूल्य वृद्धि ; मूल्यवर्धन ।

*Increment*—वृद्धि ; वर्धन ।

**Incredible**—अविश्वासनीय ।

*Incredibility*—अविश्वासनीयता ।

**Incriminate**—[To charge with crime ; to accuse] अपराध लगाना ; दोषारोपण करना ।

*Incriminating or incriminatory*—अपराधारोपक ।

*Incriminating circumstances*—अपराधारोपक परिस्थितियाँ ।

*Incriminating evidence*—अपराधारोपक साक्ष्य ।

*Incrimination*—अपराधारोपण ।

**Inculpable** — [Innocent] निर्दोष ; निरपराध ।

*Inculpate*—दोष लगाना ।

*Inculpatory*—दोषारोपक ।

**Incumbent** — आश्रित ; निर्भर । 2. [Indispensable] अनिवार्य ।

(N.) [One authorized by law to discharge the duties of an office] पदस्थ ।

**Incur**—[To become liable or subject to] लेना ; उठाना ।

*To incur debt*—ऋण लेना ।

*To incur losses*—हानि उठाना ।

*Incurred for gambling*—द्यूतकृत (ऋण) ।

*Incurred for immoral purpose*—अव्यावहारिक (ऋण) ।

*Incurred for joint family necessity or purpose*—अविभक्त कुटुम्बार्थ (ऋण) ।

**Indebt**—ऋणी बनाना ।

*Indebted*—ऋणी । 2. [Obliged] उपकृत ; अनुग्रहीत ।

2. I am indebted to you for your advice—मैं आपके सुपरामर्श के लिए अनुग्रहीत हूँ ।

*Indebtedness*—ऋणित्व ; अधमर्णता ।

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**Indecent**—[Offensive to modesty and delicacy] अश्लील ।

*Indecent language*-अश्लील भाषा ।

*Indecent publication*-अश्लील प्रकाशन ।

*Indecency*—अश्लीलता ।

**Indecision**— [Indetermination] अनिश्चय ।

*Indecisive*—अनिर्णीत ; अनिश्चित ।

**Indefeasible**—[ Incapable of being annulled or made void] अलोप्य[1] ।

*Indefeasible estate*-अलोप्य भूति ।

*Indefeasible interest*—अलोप्य हित ।

*Indefeasible title*-अलोप्य आगम ।

**Indefinite** — 1. [ Unlimited ] अनियत । 2. [ Not certain or precise ] अनिश्चित ।

*Indefinite area*-अनियत क्षेत्रफल ।

*Indefinite imprisonment*—अनियत कारावास ।

*Indefinite punishment* — अनियत दंड ।

*Indefinite trust*—अनियत न्यास ।

2. Indefinite plan—अनिश्चित योजना ।

**Indemnify**—[To secure against loss or damage ; to reimburse ; to make good a loss] क्षति से निवृत करना ।

*Indemnification*-[ Securing against loss, damage, or penalty, reimbursement] क्ष निवारण ।

*Indemnifier*—क्षतिनिवारक ।

*Indemnity*—क्षतिनिवारण ।

*Contract of indemnity*—[ contract by which one par promises to save the oth from loss caused to him b the conduct of the promiso himself or by the conduct o any other person ] क्षतिनिवार संविद ।

*Indemnity bond*—क्षति निवार करण ।

*Indemnity holder*—क्षतिनिवा धारी ।

**Indent**—(N.) माँग ।
(V.) मँगाना ।

**Independent**—स्वतंत्र ; अनाधीन ; अन श्रित ।

*Independent contract*-[On the enforcement of which does not depend upon th performance of another con tract] अनाधीन संविद ; अनाश्रित संवि

*Independent contractor*—[A contractor who has such control of the work contract ed to be done that he is no subject to the direction of his employer as to the manner or means of performance] अनाध ठेकेदार ।

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1. 'अपरिहार्य', suggested in 'शासन शब्दकोश', means 'to be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from or to be taken off or away' (Apte).

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*Independent covenant*—अनाधीन संपण ; अनाश्रित संपण ।

*Independent of any title*—आगम निरपेक्ष ।

*Independent woman*—स्वैरणी ; अवीरा ।

*Independence*—स्वतंत्रता ; अनाधीनता ।

**Indescribable**—अवर्णनीय ।

**Indeterminate**—[Uncertain; indefinite] अनियत ; अनिश्चित ।

*Indeterminate sentence*—[A sentence which fixes the period or amount of punishment only within a certain limits, leaving the exact term or amount of punishment to be determined by the executive authorities, usually a board of managers] अनियत दंडाज्ञा ।

*Indetermination*—अनिश्चय ।

**Index**— 1. [The forefinger] प्रदेशिनी । 2. [A table for facilitating reference to topics, names etc. in a book] अनुक्रमणिका ।

**India**—भारतवर्ष ; भारत ।

*Government of India Act*—भारत शासन विधान ।

*India office*—भारतीय कार्यालय ।

*Constitution of India*—भारत-संविधान ।

*Indian*—भारतीय ।

*Indian administration*—भारतीय प्रशासन ।

*Indian Chamber of Princes*—भारतीय नरेन्द्र मण्डल ।

*Indian Civil Service*—भारतीय नागरिक सेवा ।

*Indian defence forces*—भारतीय रक्षादल ।

*Indian High Courts Act*—भारतीय उच्च न्यायालय विधान ।

*Indian Penal Code*—भारतीय दंडविधान संग्रह ।

*Indian overseas* — समुद्रपार भारतवासी ।

*Indianization*—भारतीयकरण ।

**Iudicate**—निर्दिष्ट करना ।

*Indication*— लक्षण ; निर्देश ।

*Indicative*—अनुसूचक ; निर्देशक ।

*Indicative evidence*—अनुसूचक साक्ष्य ।

**Indict**—[To charge with an offence] अभिरोपित करना ।

*Indictable*-अभिरोप्य ; अभिरोपनीय ।

*Indictable offence*—अभिरोपनीय अपराध ।

*Indicted*—अभिरोपित ।

*Indictment*— [The formal written statement charging with an offence] अभिरोपण-पत्र । 2. [Act of indicting or state of being indicted] अभिरोपण ।

**Indifferent**—उदासीन ।

*Indifference*—उदासीनता ।

**Indirect**-1. [Unfair; not upright] कुटिल । 2. [Not straight ; circuitous] वक्र ; चक्करदार । 3. [Round about] वक्र । 3. [Not directly connected] अप्रत्यक्ष; परोक्ष।

1. Indirect dealing—कुटिल व्यवहार ।

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2. Indirect road चक्करदार सड़क।

3. *Indirect accusation*—वक्र अभियोग ; वक्र दोषारोपण।

*Indirect answer*—वक्रोत्तर।

4. *Indirect confession* — [Confession inferred from the conduct of the accused] अप्रत्यक्ष प्रतिपत्ति।

*Indirect contempt* — [Contempt not committed in the presence of the court] अप्रत्यक्ष अवज्ञा।

*Indirect evidence*-[circumstantial evidence] परोक्ष साक्ष्य।

*Indirect tax*—परोक्षकर।

*Indirectly*—अप्रत्यक्षतः।

**Indiscreet**—विवेकहीन।

*Indiscretion*—अविवेक।

**Indispensable**—अपरिहार्य।

*Indispensable evidence* — [Evidence without which a certain fact cannot be proved] अपरिहार्य साक्ष्य।

*Inispensable party* —अपरिहार्य पक्षकार।

**Indisposed** — 1. [ Ill ] अस्वस्थ ; अनमना। 2 [Not inclined] अनिच्छु।

*Indisposition* — अस्वस्थता ; अनिच्छा।

**Indisputable**—अविवादनीय ; निर्विवाद।

*Indisputable title*—अविवादनीय आगम।

*Indisputability*—अविवादनीयता ; निर्विवादिता।

**Individual**—(N.) व्यक्ति।

(Adj.) व्यक्तिगत।

*Individually*—पृथक् पृथक्।

*Individuality*—व्यक्तित्व।

**Indivisible**—अविभाज्य।

*Indivisible property*—अविभाज्य सम्पत्ति।

*Indivisibility*—अविभाज्यता।

*Indivisibility of mortgage*—बन्धक की अविभाज्यता।

*Doctrine of indivisibility of mortgage*—बन्धक की अविभाज्यता का सिद्धान्त।

**Indorse**—See 'endorse.'

**Induce**—प्रलोभित करना।

*Inducement*—प्रलोभन।

*Matters of inducement*—[Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the substance or main allegations, of a pleading i. e. averments stating who the parties are, how they are connected and other surrounding circumstances leading up to the matters in dispute] दीवाचा।

**Indulgence**—1. [Gratification] अनुवृति। 2. [Favour] अनुग्रह।

**Industry**—उद्योग।

*Industrial*—औद्योगिक।

*Industrial Court* — औद्योगिक न्यायालय।

**Ineffective** —[ineffectual] निष्प्रभाव ; प्रभावहीन।

**Ineffectual**-[Not producing the proper or usual effect ; futile] निष्प्रभाव ; अप्रभावोत्पादक।

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*Ineffectual attempt* — अप्रभावोत्पादक प्रयत्न ; निष्प्रभाव प्रयास ।

**Inefficient**—1. [Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties] अदक्ष ; अकुशल । 2. [Not producing the effect intended or desired] अनुपयुक्त ।

1. Inefficient administrator- अदक्ष प्रबन्धक ; अकुशल प्रशासक ।

2. Inefficient means. अनुपयुक्त साधन ।

*Inefficiency*—अदक्षता ; अकौशल ।

**Ineligible**—[Not qualified to be chosen for an office] अयोग्य ; अवार्य[1] ।

*Ineligible for marriage*—अविवाह्य ।

*Ineligibility*—अयोग्यता ; अवार्यता ।

**Inequality**—असमता ; विषमता ।

*Inequality according to work*—कर्मवैषम्य ।

**Inequity**—असमन्याय ।

*Inequitable*—असमन्यायी ।

**Inevitable** — [unavoidable] अवश्यम्भावी ।

*Inevitable accident* — [A catastrophe occurring without any intervention of man] अवश्यम्भावी दुर्घटना ।

*Inevitable casualty* — [An accident which happens without slightest degree of negligence] अवश्यम्भावी दुर्घटना ।

**In exercise of power** -- शक्ति के प्रयोग में ।

**Inexpedient**—अनुपयुक्त ; अयुक्त ।

*Inexpedience or inexpediency*—अनुपयुक्तता ; अयुक्ति ।

**Inexpensive**—अव्ययकारी ।

**Inexperience**—अननुभव ; अननभूति ।

*Inexperienced*—अननुभवी ।

**Inexpert**—अविचक्षण ।

*Inexpertness*—अवैचक्षण्य ।

**In fact**—वास्तव में ; यथार्थतः ।

**Infamous**—1. [Detestable] गर्ह्य ; गर्हणीय । 2. [Branded with infamy] दुष्कीर्तिकर ।

1. *Infamous conduct*—गर्ह्य आचरण ।

*Infamous crime* — [Any crime which is of a peculiarly abominable character, such as sodomy or bestiality] दुष्कीर्तिकर अपराध ।

*Infamy*—अपकीर्ति ; दुष्कीर्ति ।

**Infancy**–1. [The state or period of being an infant] बाल्य ; शैशव ; बाल्यकाल । 2. [Beginning] प्रारम्भ ।

*Infant*-शिशु । 2. [A person not of full age] बाल[2] ; बालक ।

*Infanticide*—शिशुहत्या ।

**Infantry**—पैदल सेना ।

**Infeasible**—असंभाव्य ।

**Infection**–[(a) Communication of one disease from one organism to another ; (b) Contamination by illegality, as in

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात्—Narad.

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case of contraband goods] संक्रमण।

*Infectious* — [Contaminating] संक्रामक।

*Infectious disease*–संक्रामक रोग।

**Infer**—अनुमान करना ; निष्कर्ष निकालना।

*Inferred*—अनुमानित।

*Inferable*—अनुमेय।

*Inference*—अनुमान ; निष्कर्ष।

*Inferential*—आनुमानिक।

*Inferential fact*–आनुमानिक तथ्य।

**Inferior**—(Adj.) 1. [Of lower degree or rank] अवर। 2. [Of poorer quality] निम्न ; हीन।

1. *Inferior servant*–अवर सेवक।

*Inferior service*—अवर सेवा।

*Inferior court*—अवर न्यायालय।

*Inferior holder*—अवर धारी।

*Inferior judge*—अवर न्यायाधीश।

*Inferior proprietor* — अवर स्वामी।

*Inferior tradesman* — अवर व्यापारी।

2. Inferior goods. निम्न माल ; हीन माल।

(N.) [A person of inferior rank] अवर पदस्थ ; अवर।

*Inferiority*—अवरता ; हीनता ; निम्नता।

**Infirm**—दुर्बल ; निर्बल।

*Infirmity*—दुर्बलता ; निर्बलता।

**Inflammable**—दाह्य ; ज्वलनशील।

*Inflammability*—दाह्यता ; ज्वलनशीलता।

**Inflate**—[To expand or incr se abnormally or improper स्फीत करना।

*Inflated*—स्फीत।

*Inflation*—[Undue exp sion or increase, as in pa currency etc.] स्फीति।

*Inflation of currency*–मु स्फीति।

*Inflation of prices*–मूल्यस्फीति

**Infict**— 1. [To give, cause o produce as by striking] पहुँचा लगाना। 2. [To impose as a pena ty or punishment] देना; प्रणीत कर

1. To inflict an injury. चो पहुँचाना।

2. To inflict punishme दंड देना ; दंड प्रणीत करना।

*Inflicted*—प्रणीत।

*Inflicter*—प्रणेता।

*Inflicter of punishmen*– दण्ड प्रणेता।

*Infliction*—प्रणयन।

*Infliction of punishmen*– दण्ड प्रणयन[1]।

**Intluence**—(N.) प्रभाव।

*Undue influence*–अनुचित प्र

(V.) प्रभाव डालना।

*Influenced*—प्रभावित।

*Influenced by love*—कामव

*Influenced by wrath*–क्रो

*Influential*—प्रभावशाली।

**Inform**—[To communic knowledge to] सूचना देना।

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1. दण्डप्रणयनं कार्यं वर्णजात्युत्तराधरैः ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य।

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*Informant*—[One that informs] प्रज्ञापक ; प्रबोधक [1] ।

*Information*—[Intelligence or news] सूचना ।

*First information report*—प्रथम सूचना आख्या ; रपट ।

*Information bureau*—सूचना विभाग ।

*Credible information*—विश्वसनीय सूचना ।

*Informative*—सूचनात्मक ।

*Informer*—सूचक ।

**Informal**—[Not according to official, conventional, prescribed or customary forms or rules; irregular] अनौपचारिक ।

*Informal proceeding*—अनौपचारिक कार्यवाही ।

*Informal visit* — अनौपचारिक अभ्यागमन ।

*Informal writing*—अनौपचारिक लेख ।

*Informality*—अनुपचार ; अनौपचारिकता ।

**In forma pauperis**—आकाशेश स्थिति में ।

*Permission to sue in forma pauperis*—आकाशेश स्थिति में वाद स्थापित करने की अभ्यनुज्ञा ।

**Infringe**—[To commit a breach of; to violate] तोड़ना ; भंग करना ; उल्लंघन करना ।

To infringe a law–विधान तोड़ना ; विधान भंग करना ।

*Infringement* — भंग ; उल्लंघन ; व्यतिक्रम ।

*Infringement of a contract*—संविद्व्यतिक्रम ।

*Infringement of law*—विधि का उल्लंघन ।

*Infringement of patent*–[unlawful making, or selling or using of a patented invention] पेटेन्ट का उल्लंघन ।

*Infringement of right*—अधिकारालोप ।

**Infuriate**—[To provoke to frantic passion or rage] रोषित करना ।

*Infuriated*—रोषित ।

*Infuriated mob*-रोषित जनसमुदाय ।

**In futuro**—भावी ।

*Gift in futuro*—भावी प्रतिग्रह ; उत्तरकालीन प्रतिग्रह ।

**Ingenious**—यौक्तिक ; प्रवीण ; पटु ।

*Ingenious argument*–यौक्तिक तर्क ।

*Ingenuity*—पटुता ; चातुर्य ।

**Ingredient**— [Constituent] अंश ; अंग ।

**Ingress**—[Entrance] प्रवेश ।

**Inhabit**—[To live or dwell in] बसना ; निवास करना ।

*Inhabited house*—निवसित गृह ।

*Inhabitable*—निवासयोग्य ।

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1. Distinguished from 'informer' (सूचक) "An informant is one who gives information of whatever sort; an informer is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint."(Webster) In 'शासन शब्दकोश' 'सूचक' is both 'informant' and 'informer', the above distinction having been ignored.

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*Inhabitance*—निवास ।

*Inhabitant*—निवासी ।

*Inhabitation*—निवास ।

**Inherent**—[Existing in something as a permanent attribute; belonging by nature] समवायी ; संस्थित ।

*Inherent powers of the court* –[powers that spring not from legislation but from the nature and constitution of the courts themselves] न्यायालय की समवायी शक्तियाँ ; न्यायालय की संस्थित शक्तियाँ ।

*Inherent right*–समवायी अधिकार ।

*Inherent defect*—समवायी दोष ।

**Inherit**—1. [To take by descent from an ancestor; to be heir] दाय पाना ; उत्तराधिकार में पाना ; उत्तराधिकारी होना । 2. [To take or receive by birth; to derive or acquire from ancestors, as mental or physical qualities] (जन्म से) प्राप्त होना । 3. [To have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor] (पहले से) होना ; (पहले से) प्राप्त होना ।

2. He inherits a strong constitution. उसे जन्म से बलिष्ठ शरीर प्राप्त हुआ है ।

3. The administration inherited this problem. प्रशासन में यह समस्या पहले से है ।

*Inheritalbe*—1. [Capable of being inherited] औद्धारिक । 2. [Capable of taking by inheritance] दाय योग्य ।

*Inheritable blood*–[Relationship by blood capable of tr... mitting inheritance] दायाद्य ।

*Inheritance*-[Act of inh...ing or that which is inheri...] दाय ।

*Inheritance Act*—दाय वि...

*Law of inheritance*-दाय वि...

*Partition of inheritance*- दायभाग ; दायविभाग ।

*Inheritance tax*—दायकर ।

*Inheritor*—]Heir] दायाद ; उ...धिकारी ।

**Inhibit**—[To forbid; prohibit; interdict] अवरुद्ध करना ।

*Inhibition*—[A writ from higher court staying an i...ferior judge from furth... proceedings] अवरोध ।

**Inhuman**—अमानुषिक ।

*Inhuman treatment*—अमानुषिक व्यवहार ।

*Inhuman treatment endan...gering life*—जीवन को जोखिम में ड... देने वाला अमानुषिक व्यवहार ।

**Inimical**—1. [Unfriendly] श...पूर्ण । 2. [Incompatible] विरो... विपरीत ।

**Initial**—[Of or pertaining to the beginning] आद्य ; प्राथमिक ।

*Initial carrier* — [Carrier first receiving the goods] आ... वाहक ; प्राथमिक वाहक ।

*Initial salary or pay*–प्रा... वेतन ; आद्य वेतन ।

*Initial stage*—आद्य अवस्था ।

*Initial symptoms of*...

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*disease*—रोग के आद्य लक्षण ; रोग के प्राथमिक लक्षण ।

*Initials*—आद्यवर्ण ; आद्याक्षर ।

**Initiate** — 1. [To begin ; to commence] आरम्भ करना । 2. [To introduce by special teachings and appropriate rites] दीक्षा देना ।

*Initiation*—आरम्भ ; दीक्षा ।

*Initiated*—दीक्षित ; आरब्ध ।

*Initiative*—(Adj) आरम्भिक ।

(N.) 1. [An introductory step ; right or power to introduce] प्रक्रम । 2. [Energy or aptitude displayed in initiation of action] प्ररुचि[1] ।

**Injudicious**-[Indiscreet] अविवेचक ।

**Injunction**—[Order ; an equitable writ or process granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ or process] आज्ञप्ति[2] ।

*Mandatory injunction* — [Injunction commanding the performance of a positive act] निर्देशक आज्ञप्ति ।

*Perpetual or permanent injunction*—स्थायी आज्ञप्ति ।

*Preliminary injunction* — [Injunction granted prior to the final hearing and determination of the trial and continued until answer or until the final hearing or until further order of the court] प्रारम्भिक आज्ञप्ति ।

*Preventive or restraining injunction*—[Injunction commanding a party from doing a certain act] निषेधक आज्ञप्ति ; अवरोधक आज्ञप्ति ।

*Temporary injunction* — अस्थायी आज्ञप्ति ।

*Interlocutory or pendente lite injunction*—वादकालीन आज्ञप्ति ।

**Injure**—[To harm ; to damage] क्षति पहुँचाना ।

*Injured*—क्षत ।

*Injurious*—हानिकर ; क्षतिकारक ।

*Injury*—I. [Detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property or interests, or value of a thing, any actionable wrong, that is, any violation of any other's rights for which the law allows an action to recover damages or specific

1. प्ररुचि shortened from प्रारम्भ करने की रुचि ।

1. Some have suggested 'निरोधाज्ञा' for 'injunction'. Injunctions are either preventive or mandatory. It would not only be clumsy but wrong to call preventive injunction, 'निषेधक निरोधाज्ञा' and it would be equally wrong to translate 'mandatory injunction' as 'निर्देशक' or 'सादेश' निरोधाज्ञा ।

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property or both] क्षति ; अपकृति ।
2. [Hurt done to or suffered by a person] उपघात ; आघात ; चोट ; क्षति ।

*Personal injury*—दैयक्तिक क्षति ।

*Injury to property*—संपत्ति क्षति ।

*Injury report*—चोटों का विवरण ; चोटों की आख्या ।

**Injustice**—अन्याय ।

**Inland**—देशीय[1] ; दैशिक ; देशस्थ ।

*Inland bill of exchange*—दैशिक हुंडी ।

*Inland instrument*-दैशिक लेख ।

*Inland navigation* — दैशिक नौचालन ।

*Inland trade*—देशीय व्यापार ।

*Inland water*—देशस्थ जलाशय ।

**Innocence**—1. [Freedom from guilt or sin] निरपराध ; निर्दोष ; अदोष ।
2. [Guilelessness] अकपटता ।

*Innocent*—1. [Sinless ; free from the guilt] निरपराधी ; निर्दोषी । 2. [Harmless] अहानिकर । 3. [Guileless] निष्कपट ; निर्व्याज । 4. [Lawful ; permitted ; not contraband] निरपराध ; अवर्जित ।

1. He is innocent of the crime—वह निरपराधी है ।

To be innocent of the wrong intention—दुर्भावना के दोष से रहित होना ।

2. Innocent medicine — अहानिकर दवा ।

3. Innocent party—[…] party who has no notice [of] fact tainting a litigated tr[an]saction with illegality] नि[…] पक्षकार ; निर्व्याज पक्षकार ।

*Innocent purchaser*—[…] vendee in good faith […] valuable consideration w[ith]out notice of outstand[ing] legal or equitable de[fect] निर्व्याज क्रेता ।

4. Innocent trade—नि[…] व्यापार ; अवर्जित व्यापार ।

Innocent goods—अवर्जित […] अवर्जित पराय ।

*Innocent agent*—[One w[ho] does an unlawful act at t[he] solicitation or request [of] another, but who from de[fect] of understanding or in ig[no]rance of inculpatory fa[cts] incurs, no legal guilt] निर[…] अभिकर्त्ता ; निर्दोष अभिकर्त्ता ।

*Innocent woman*—निर्दोष […]

**Inofficious** — [ Regardless [of] or contrary to, duty] कर्तव्य[…]

*Inofficious will*—[A w[ill] omitting the testator's nea[r] relatives] कर्त्तव्यविहीन वसीयत ।

**Inoperative**—[Not operativ[e] active ; producing no eff[ect] अचालू ।

*Inoperative law*—अचालू […]

**Inopportune**—असामयिक ; अ[…]

1. 'अन्तर्देशीय' (suggested in शासन शब्दकोश) is likely to mislead for […]tional on the analogy of 'अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय' ।

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**Inquest**—1. [Judicial or official inquiry or examination especially before a jury] समीक्षा। 2. [An assemblage holding such an inquiry] पंचायत। 3. [Finding of the jury or document] पंचायत ; पंचनामा।

*Inquest into the causes of sudden death*—अपमृत्यु-समीक्षा।

*Inquest to fix damages*—प्रतिक्षति नियत करने की समीक्षा।

*Inquest of lunacy*—उन्माद-समीक्षा।

**Inquire**—जाँच करना।

*Inquiry*—जाँच ; परिशीलन।

*Inquiry by a Magistrate*—दंडनायक द्वारा जाँच ; दंडनायक द्वारा परिशीलन।

**Insane**—उन्मत्त।

*Insanity*—उन्माद ; उन्मत्तता।

**Inscribe**—निवेशित करना ; अभिलिखित करना।

*Inscribed stock*-निवेशित संभार।

*Inscription*—अभिलेख।

**Insecure**—अरक्षित।

*Insecurity*—अरक्षा।

**Inseparable**—अवियोज्य ; अभेद्य।

**Insignia**—लक्षण ; चिह्न।

*Insignia of royalty* — राजलक्षण ; राजचिन्ह।

**Insignificant**—1. [Having no meaning] निरर्थक। 2. [Trifling] तुच्छ ; क्षुद्र। 3. [Unimportant] अमहत्वपूर्ण।

1. *Insignificant words*—निरर्थक शब्द।

2. *Insignificant person*—क्षुद्रजन।

3. Insignificant town-अमहत्वपूर्ण नगर।

*Insignificance*-निरर्थकता ; क्षुद्रता।

**Insinuate**-[To hint ; to suggest] उपक्षिप्त करना।

*Insinuated*—उपक्षिप्त।

*Insinuation*—उपक्षेप।

*Slander by insinuation*—उपक्षेप द्वारा अपवाद।

*Insinuating*—उपक्षेपक।

**Insist**—आग्रह करना।

**Insolvency**—[(a) State of one unable to pay debts in the usual course of business, or of one who has ceased to do so; (b) insufficiency to discharge debts enforceable against it] परिक्षीणता[1]।

(b) *The insolvency of an estate*—भूति की परिक्षीणता।

*Adjudication of insolvency*—परिक्षीणता की व्यवस्था।

*In contemplation of insolvency*—परिक्षीणता के विचार से।

*Insolvent*—परिक्षीण।

*Insolvent circumstances*—परिक्षीण परिस्थिति।

*Insolvent corporation*—परिक्षीण निगम।

1. For distinction between 'परिक्षीणता' and दिवाला (bankruptcy), see footnote on 'Bankruptcy'.

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*Insolvent law*—परिक्षीणता सम्बन्धी विधि।

*Insolvent partnership*—परिक्षीण साझा।

*Insolvent trader* — परिक्षीण व्यापारी।

**Inspect**—निरीक्षण करना; अनुदर्शन करना।

*Inspected*—निरीक्षित; अनुदर्शित।

*Inspection*—[The critical examination of something, especially, the physical examination of the injured part of a person suing for damages for personal injury, or the examination of articles of commerce or documents] निरीक्षण; अनुदर्शन।

*Inspection of documents*—लेखों का निरीक्षण; लेखों का अनुदर्शन।

*Inspection of injury*—क्षति का निरीक्षण; चोटों का निरीक्षण।

*Inspection of goods*—माल का निरीक्षण; पराय का अनुदर्शन।

*Inspection laws*—निरीक्षण संबन्धी विधान।

*Inspection of property*—सम्पत्ति का निरीक्षण।

*Inspector*—निरीक्षक; अनुदर्शक।

*Inspector General*—महानिरीक्षक।

*Deed of inspectorship* — [A deed entered into between an insolvent debtor and his creditors appointing one or more persons to inspect and oversee the winding up of such insolvent's affairs on behalf of the creditors] निरीक्षता-पत्र।

**Instalments**—खंधी; खंडिका; किस्त

**Instance**-1. [Instigation; suggestion; request] आग्रह; अनुरोध। [Example] उदाहरण। 3, [Proceeding or process] पद। 4. [Occasion] बार; अवसर।

1. The work was undertaken at the instance of the plaintiff. वादी के अनुरोध से काम हाथ लिया गया।

2. As for instance—उदाहरणा

3. Court of the first instance—प्रथम पदीय न्यायालय।

4. In the first instance—पहली बार; प्रथम अवसर पर।

**Instigate**—उत्तेजित करना; उकसाना।

*Instigation*—उत्तेजन।

*Instigator*—उत्तेजक।

**Institute** — [To set up; to originate and establish] स्थापित करना।

*To institute a court*—न्यायालय स्थापित करना।

*To institute an inquiry*—जाँच बैठाना।

*To institute a suit*-वाद स्थापित करना।

(N.) संस्था।

*Institution*-1. [Act of instituting] स्थापन। 2. [Established or organized society] संस्था। [A practice, law, method or custom which is a material and persistent element in a people's social or political organization] संस्थिति।

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*Institution of suit*—वाद स्थापना ।

2. *Charitable institution*—धर्मार्थ संस्था ।

*Institutor*—संस्थापक ।

**Instruct**–1. [To teach] शिक्षा देना । 2. [To give special knowledge or information to] प्रतिबोधित करना[1] । 3. [To direct] अनुदिष्ट करना ।

2. To instruct one's counsel—वकील को प्रतिबोधित करना ।

3. The judge instructed the jury. न्यायाधीश ने सभ्यगण को अनुदिष्ट किया ।

*Instruction*—शिक्षा ; प्रतिबोधन ; अनुदेश ।

I have received no instructions. मुझे कोई प्रतिबोधन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

*Instrument of instructions*–अनुदेशालेख ।

*Instructor*—प्रबोधक ; अनुदेशक ।

**Instrument** — 1. [A medium ; means] साधन । 2. [A material thing or mechanical device for performing work or producing an effect ; implements] यन्त्र । 3. [A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act; a writing made and executed as the expression of some act, contract, process or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, etc.] आलेख । 4. [Agent] हेतु ; कारक ।

*Instrument of accession*—समायोजन-आलेख ।

*Instrument of instruction*–अनुदेशालेख ।

*Instrument of title*–आगमालेख ।

**Insubordinate**—[Not submitting to authority ; disobedient] अविधेय[1] ।

**Insufficiency** — [Inadequacy ; deficiency] अपर्याप्ति ; न्यूनता ।

*Insufficiency of consideration*—प्रतिफल की अपर्याप्ति ।

*Insufficiency of court fee*—न्यायशुल्क की अपर्याप्ति, अथवा, न्यूनता ।

*Insufficient*—अपर्याप्त ; हीन ; न्यून ।

*Insufficient consideration*–अपर्याप्त प्रतिफल ; न्यून प्रतिफल ।

*Insufficient pleading* — [Pleading not containing specific reply to the pleas involved] हीनवाद ।

**Insult** — [To treat with insolence, indignity or contempt by word or action] अपमान करना ; अपमानित करना ।

(N.) अपमान ।

*Insulted*—अपमानित ।

*Insulting*—अपमानकारी ।

*Insultingly*—सापमान ।

**Insure**–1. [To secure ; to secure

1. Here 'instruct' means "to convey information—as a client to a solicitor or as a solicitor to a counsel"—Wharton. 'अनुदिष्ट करना' (meaning, 'to point out or to direct'.) will not therefore be appropriate in this sense.

2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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against a loss by contingent event on certain given conditions or at a given rate or premium] बीमा कराना ।

*Insured*–बीमा किया हुआ ; आगोपित । (N.) आगोपित ।

*Insurable*—बीमायोग्य ; आगोपीय ।

*Insurable interest*—[ Such an interest as will be legally sufficient to prevent an insurance from having the nature of a wager or gambling contract] आगोपीय हित ; बीमायोग्य हित ।

*Insurance*—बीमा ; आगोप ।

*Insurance agent*–बीमा का ऐजेन्ट ।

*Insurance company*–बीमा कंपनी ।

*Insurance policy*—बीमा पत्र ।

*Insurer*—बीमा करनेवाला ; आगोपक ।

**Intangible**–[Not tangible] अमूर्त[1] ।

*Intangible assets*—अमूर्त वित्ति ।

*Intangible property* — अमूर्त सम्पत्ति ।

**Integrity** —1. [Wholeness ; entirety] साकल्य ; समस्ति 2. [Honesty ; freedom from corrupting influence or practice] ईमानदारी ; सच्चाई ।

*Integrity of the mortgage*—बन्धक की समस्ति ; बन्धक का साकल्य ।

**Intelligence**—1. [Intellect or understanding] बुद्धि । 2. [Information ; news ; tidings] वार्त्ता ; समाचार ।

*Intelligence bureau*—bureau for collecting [in]formation or particular sta[tis]tics of a particular charac[ter] समाचार विभाग ।

*Good intelligence*—सुवार्त्ता ।

*Secret intelligence*-गुप्त समा[चार] गूढभाषित[2] ।

*Intelligent*—बुद्धिमान ।

*Intelligible* — [ Capable [of] being understood] बुद्धि[गम्य] बोधनीय ।

*Intelligibility* —बोधगम्य[ता] बोध्यता ।

**Intend**—1. [To have in mi[nd] as design or purpose] विचार क[रना] 2. [To signify ; to mean ; [to] construe] मन्तव्य होना ; अभिप्राय हो[ना]

1. I intend to go—मेरा [जाने] का विचार है ।

2. He intended his [son] should have it in remai[nder] for his life only (Cruise). [उसका] अभिप्राय था कि यह उसके पुत्र के [पास] जीवन भर के लिए अवशिष्टि के रूप में [रहे]

*Intentment*—[True mea[ning] or intention of law] म[न्तव्य] अभिप्राय ।

*Intent or intention*—[(a) Meaning ; import ; signifi[can]ce (b) purpose ; design] अभि[प्राय]

(*a*) Intention of the leg[isla]ture—व्यवस्थापिका का अभिप्राय ।

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1. 'Tangible property' means, according to Wharton, 'corporeal pr[operty]' 'मूर्त' means 'corporeal.' 'Intangible' is therefore 'अमूर्त' ।

2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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(*b*) Intention to dedicate for public use—लोकार्थ अर्पण करने का अभिप्राय।

Criminal intention—अपराधात्मक अभिप्राय।

*Intentional* — [Intended] अभिप्रेत।

*Intentionally*—साभिप्राय।

**Intercaste**—अन्तर्जातीय।

*Intercaste marriage*-अन्तर्जातीय विवाह।

**Intercede**—1. [To mediate] बीच में पड़ना। 2. [To interpose on behalf of another] ओर लेना।

*Intercession* — [Mediation] मध्यस्थता। 2. [Entreaty, solicitation or prayer for another] प्रत्यावेदन।

*Intercessor*—मध्यस्थ ; प्रत्यावेदक।

**Intercept**—[To cut off from the destination aimed at] (मार्ग में) रोकना।

*Interception*—गतिछेद।

**Intercourse**—[Social communication between persons; dealings] संसर्ग ; समागम। 2. [Sexual connection] प्रसंग।

*Intercourse of society*—लोक संसर्ग।

*Illicit intercourse*—प्रतिषिद्ध प्रसंग।

*Sexual intercourse*—मैथुन।

**Interdependent**—अन्योन्याश्रित।

**Interdict**—[A prohibitory decree] प्रत्याख्यान[1]।

**Interest**— 1. [Legal concern in a thing, a right, title or participation in a thing] हित। 2. [ Business; concernment ] व्यवसाय। 3. [concern; profit; benefit] अर्थ; हित। 4. [Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful] अभिरुचि। 5. [The price or rate of premium per unit of time that is paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows; money paid for the use of money lent] ब्याज; सूद; वृद्धि। 6. [A party having common interest] व्यवसायी।

1. He has parted with his interest in the stocks. उसने संभार के समस्त हित को दे दिया है।

*Interest in land*—भूमि में हित।

*Interest in the estate of the deceased*—मृत की भृति में हित।

2. His money is invested in mining interest—उसका रुपया खान के व्यवसाय में लगा है।

3. One's own interest—स्वार्थ।

Public interest—लोकहित।

Common interest — सामान्य हित।

4. Interest in philosophical research-दार्शनिक गवेषणा में अभिरुचि।

5. Compound interest—चक्रवृद्ध।

Legal interest—वैधवृद्धि।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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Simple interest—साधारण ब्याज; सरल वृद्धि।

Usurious interest—कुसीद वृद्धि।

Interest on money--द्रव्य वृद्धि।

Interest bearing--सवृद्धिक।

Bearing no interest-अवृद्धिक।

6. Iron interest-लोहे के व्यवसायी।

*Interested*--1. [Having self-interest] सार्थ; स्वार्थदर्शी; स्वार्थपेक्षक। 2. [Prejudiced or having partiality for] संगयुक्त।

2. Interested witness—संगयुक्त साक्षी।

Interested party-संगयुक्त पक्षकार।

Interested motive-सार्थ प्रयोजन।

**Interfere**—1. [To intervene; intermeddle] हस्तक्षेप करना। [2. To be in opposition] विरोध करना।

2. Interfering claims—विरोधी अधियाचना।

*Interference*--हस्तक्षेप।

**Interim**—अन्तरिम।

*Interim government*—अन्तरिम शासन।

*Interim injunction*—अन्तरिम आज्ञप्ति।

*Interim order*—अन्तरिम आज्ञा।

*Interim certificate*–[A temporary or preliminary certificate] अन्तरिम प्रमाणक।

**Interior**—अभ्यन्तर।

*Minister of the interior*—अभ्यन्तर मंत्री।

**Interlineation**—[The insertion of any matter in a written instrument after it is engrossed or executed] अन्तर्लेखन।

**Interlocutory**—[Made or giv during the progress of action] वादकालीन; मध्यवर्ती।

*Interlocutory application*-मध्यवर्ती प्रार्थना।

*Interlocutory costs*—वादक व्यय।

*Interlocutory decree*—म डिगरी।

*Interlocutory injunction*-वादकालीन आज्ञप्ति।

*Interlocutory motion*—म प्रस्ताव।

*Interlocutory order*-वादक आज्ञा।

**Interloper**—[A person wh intercepts the trade or affai of others] पराधिकार प्रवेष्टा।

**Intermeddle**—[To meddle wi the affairs of others] हस्त करना।

*Intermeddler*—हस्तक्षेपक।

*Intermeddling*—हस्तक्षेप।

**Intermediary**--मध्यस्थ; अन्तरस्थ।

*Intermediate*—मध्यस्थित; अन्तर्वर्ती।

*Intermediate landholder*-मध्यस्थित भूमिधारी; अन्तर्वर्ती भूमिधारी।

*Intermediate order*—अन्त

*Intermediate time*—अन्तर

**Interminable** — अनन्तर; निर असीम।

**Intermittent**-- [Coming a going at intervals; perio अंतरित।

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*Intermittent easement*—[An easement only used or to be used at intervals] अंतरित उपकरण ।

**Intermix**—मिलाना ।

*Intermixture*—व्यामिश्रण ।

*Intermixture of goods*—पण्यों का व्यामिश्रण ।

**Intern**—[To confine to one locality] अन्तर्वासित करना ।

*Internment*—अन्तर्वासन ।

**Internal**—आन्तरिक ।

*Internal affairs*—आन्तरिक कार्य ।

*Internal commerce* — आंतरिक संवाणिज्य ।

*Internal distribution*—आंतरिक वितरण ।

*Internal improvement* — [Public improvements] आंतरिक परिवर्धन ।

*Internal revenue* — आंतरिक राजस्व ।

**International**—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ।

*International law*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि ।

*International agreement*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता ।

*International alliance* — अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैत्री ।

*International arbitration*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंचायत ।

*International conference*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन ।

*International dispute* — अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवाद ।

*International peace*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति ।

**Interplead**—[To plead or go to trial together in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends] अन्तर्वाद स्थापित करना ।

*Interpleader*—1. [One who pleads] अंतर्वादी । 2. [A proceeding devised to enable a person of whom the same debt, duty or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him] अन्तर्वाद ।

**Interpolate**—[To alter or corrupt by inserting new or foreign matter] क्षिप्त करना ।

*Interpolated*—क्षिप्त ।

*Interpolation* — 1. [Act of interpolating] क्षेपण । 2. [The words interpolated] क्षेपक ।

**Interpret** — [To expound the meaning of] विवृत करना ।

*Interpreted*—विवृत ।

*Interpretation*—विवृति ।

*Liberal interpretation* — [Not literal interpretation] उदार विवृति ।

*Literal interpretation* — शाब्दिक विवृति ; निरुक्ति ।

*Interpretation clause*—[A clause inserted in a statute, contract etc. declaring the

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interpretation that is to be put upon a certain word or words ] विवृतिक वाक्यांश

*Interpretation of statute*—विधान की विवृति ।

*Interpretative* — विवृत्यात्मक ; विवृतिक ।

*Interpreter*—विवृतिक ।

**Interrogate**—[ To question ; to examine by asking question] प्रश्न करना ; पूछना ।

*To interrogate a witness*—साक्षी से प्रश्न करना ।

*Interrogation*—1.[Questioning ; inquiry ] पूछ-ताछ ; परिप्रश्न । 2. [ Question ] प्रश्न ।

*Interrogative*—प्रश्नसूचक ।

*Interrogatories*— [ Written questions addressed on behalf of one party to a cause, before the trial thereof, to the other party, who is bound to answer them in writing upon oath ] परिप्रश्न ।

*Discovery by interrogatories*—परिप्रश्नों द्वारा विवृति ।

**Interrupt**—विघ्न डालना ।

*Interrupted*—विघ्नित ।

*Interrupter*—विघ्नकर्त्ता ।

*Interruption*—विघ्न ।

**Interstate**—अन्तर्राजकीय ।

*Interstate commerce*—अन्तर्राजकीय संवाणिज्य ।

**Interval**—कालान्तर ।

**Intervene**—1. [ To come in between by way of hindrance or modification ] मध्यवर्ती ... 2. [To become a party to a... action] मध्यस्थ होना ; बीच में ... 3. [To occur, fall, come ... lie between] बीच में आना ।

*Intervening*—मध्यवर्ती ; अन्त...

*Intervention*-मध्यस्थता; अन्त...

**Interview**—[A meeting face ... face] सन्दर्शन ।

**Inter vivos**—[ Between liv... persons] अन्तर्जीवी ।

*Transfer inter vivos*-अन्त... हस्तान्तर ।

**Intestate**—(A) [ One who h... left no will] वसीयत रहित ।

(Adj.) [Without havi... made a will] वसीयत रहित ।

*To die intestate*—वसीयत र... मरना ।

*Intestate succession*—... रहित उत्तराधिकार ।

*Intestate estate*—[An est... not disposed of by will] ... रहित भूति ।

**Intimacy**—1. [Nearness] ... 2. [Illicit sexual intercou... प्रसंग ।

*Intimate* — 1. [ Famili... घनिष्ठ । 2. [Thorough] परिपूर्ण । ... [ Having illict sexual in... course with ] प्रसंगी ।

1. Intimate friends घनिष्ठ मि...

2. Intimate knowled... परिपूर्ण ज्ञान ।

Intimate acquaintance wi... facts. तथ्य से पारेपूर्ण परिचय ।

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(V.) [To communicate or to make known] अनुसूचित करना।

*Intimation*—अनुसूचना।

**Intimidate**--[To force to or deter from some action by threats or violence] धमकी देना।

*Intimidation*—धमकी।

*Criminal intimidation* — अपराधिक धमकी—(See criminal intimidation).

*Intimidatory*—[Tending or serving to intimidate] धमकी देने वाला।

*Intimidatory language*-धमकी देने वाली भाषा।

**Intolerable**— असह्य ; असहनीय।

*Intolerable severity*--असहनीय कठोरता।

*Intolerability* -- असह्यता ; असहनीयता।

*Intolerance*--असहिष्णुता ; असहनशीलता।

*Intolerant*--(Adj.) असह। (N.) असहिष्णु।

**Intoxicate**--[To make drunk] शराब पीना ; मदिरा पान करना।

*Intoxicated*--मत्त ; उन्मत्त

*Intoxicant*--मादक।

*Intoxicating*--मादक।

*Intoxicating drug*-मादक भेषज।

*Intoxicating liquor*-मादक द्रव।

*Intoxicating drink*-मादक पेय।

*Intoxication* — [Drunkenness] उन्माद ; उन्मत्तता।

**Intra vires**-[Within the powers or authority] अधिकार-सीमा में।

**Intricate**--क्लिष्ट ; विषम।

*Intricate problem* — विषम समस्या।

**Intrinsic**-[Essential ; inherent] सांसिद्धिक।

*Intrinsic merit of a deed*—पत्र के सांसिद्धिक गुण।

**Introduce**--1. [To cause to be acquainted] परिचय कराना। 2. [To bring forward formally or in an official manner] प्रस्तुत करना। 3. [To open to notice ; to begin] प्रारम्भ करना। 4. [To bring in or to lead] लाना।

1. To introduce one person with another. एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे से परिचय कराना।

2. To introduce a bill into the legislature. व्यवस्थापिका में विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना।

3. He introduced the subject with a long preface. लम्बे प्राक्कथन के साथ उसने विषय प्रारम्भ किया।

4. To introduce a new fashion. नया चलन लाना।

To introduce a stranger to the drawing room. अपरिचित को बैठक में लाना।

*Introduction*-- 1. [Act of acquiring acquaintance] परिचय। 2. [Preface of a book] भूमिका। 3. [Act of bringing to notice] प्रस्तुतीकरण।

*Letter of introduction*-परिचय पत्र।

*Introductory*--प्रारम्भिक।

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*Introductory proceedings*--प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही ।

**Intrude**--[To thrust oneself in] अनाहूत प्रवेश करना ।

*Intruder*—अनाहूत प्रवेशक ।

*Intrusion*—अनाहूत प्रवेश ।

**Intrust**--[To deliver something in trust] न्यस्त करना ।

**Inure**--[To take or have effect; to pass into use; to be applied] काम में आना ; प्रयोग में आना ; लगना ।

*Inure for his own benefiit*-अपने हित में लगना ।

**Invade**--1. [To enter with hostile intentions] आक्रमण करना । 2. [To infringe ; to violate] आक्रमण करना ।

*Invader*—आक्रमक ।

*Invasion*—आक्रमण ।

**Invalid**—1. [Feeble ; infirm] निर्बल ; दुर्बल । 2. [Having no force or effect] निष्प्रभाव ; प्रभावहीन ।

*Invalid adoption* — निष्प्रभाव दत्तकग्रहण ।

*Invalidity* — दुर्बलता ; निर्बलता ; प्रभावहीनता ।

**Invalidate**—[To render of no force or effect] निष्प्रभाव करना ; प्रभावहीन करना ।

*To invalidate an agreement.* प्रतिज्ञा को निष्प्रभाव करना ।

*To invalidate an argument.* तर्क को प्रभावहीन करना ।

*Invalidation*—निष्प्रभावीकरण ।

**Invaluable**—असूल्य ।

**Invective**—परीवाद ।

**Inveigle**—[To induce a pa[rty] to come within the juris[dic]tion of the court by so[me] scheme, subterfuge, fra[ud,] trick, device, misrepresen[ta]tion, that he may be serv[ed] with process ; to persuade [to] something bad by decepti[ve] arts] विलोभित करना ।

*Inveigler*--विलोभक ।

*Inveiglement*--विलोभन ।

**Invent**—आविष्कार करना ।

*Invention*—आविष्कार ।

*Inventor*—आविष्कार कर्ता ।

**Inventory**—[A detailed state[ment] of property, goods o[r] furniture or the like] तालिका ।

**Invest**—1. [To instal or pla[ce] in possession of rank, dignit[y] or estate] देना ; अधिष्ठित कर[ना] 2. [To lay out capital o[r] money in business with [a] view of obtaining an inco[me] or profit ] लगाना ; विनियो[जित] करना ।

1. To invest one with a[n] estate -- भूति देना ; भूति अधि[ष्ठित] करना ।

2. His money is invest[ed] in mining interests—उसका [धन] खान के व्यवसाय में लगा है ।

*Investment* -- [Investing money or capital] विनियोजन ।

*Investor*--विनियोजक ।

**Investigate** -- अनुसंधान करना ; [...] करना ।

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*Investigation*--अनुसंधान[1]; खोज।

*Investigation officer*-अनुसंधान अधिकारी।

*Investigator*--अनुसंधान कर्त्ता।

**Investiture**--प्रतिष्ठापन।

*Investiture of the sacred cord*—उपनयन ; यज्ञोपवीत।

**Inviolate**--[Secure from violation] अलंघित।

**Invite**--निमंत्रित करना ; आमंत्रित करना। 2. [To induce] आकारित करना।

*Invited error*--आकारित भूल।

*Invitation*--आमंत्रण ; निमंत्रण।

**Invoice**--[A written account or itomized statement of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor with the quantity value or prices and charges annexed] बीजक।

*Invoice price*--बीजक का मूल्य। (V.) बीजक बनाना।

**Involuntary**--अनैच्छिक।

*Involuntary alienation*--अनैच्छिक परहस्तकरण।

*Involuntary bankrupt* --अनैच्छिक देवालिया।

*Involuntary bankruptcy*--अनैच्छिक दिवाला।

*Involuntary payment* --अनैच्छिक भुगतान।

*Involuntary sale*-अनैच्छिक विक्रय।

*Involuntary trust*--अनैच्छिक न्यास।

**Involve**--[To envelop] लपेटना। 2. [To draw into an entanglement or complication] फँसाना ; ग्रस्त करना। 3. [To imply; to contain by implication] सान्निहित होना। 4. [To engage thoroughly] निमग्न होना।

2. To involve in difficulty-कठिनाई में फँसना।

To involve a person in debt. किसी व्यक्ति को ऋणग्रस्त करना।

To involve a person in crime -- किसी व्यक्ति को अपराध में फँसाना।

3. A point involiving a substantial question of law—ऐसा विषय जिसमें विधि का महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न सन्निहित हो।

Subject matter involved in the suit—वाद में सन्निहित विषय।

4. Involved in studies—अध्ययन में निमग्न।

**Ipso facto**—[By the fact itself] स्वतः।

**Irrational**--अयुक्तिक।

**Irrebuttable**—अकाट्य।

*Irrebuttable presumption*--अकाट्य अनुमान।

**Irrecoverable**--अपुनरादेय ; अनादेय।

**Irredeemable**--अमोचनीय ; अमोच्य।

1. Distinguished from 'परिशीलन' or 'जाँच' (inquiry) and अनुयोग (examination). "Examination is the general term for the process of testing or searching; an inquiry is a search for truth or information conducted by a process of questioning; an investigation is a thorough and searching inquiry, frequently to determine a given point." (Webster).

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*Irredeemable mortgage*--अमोचनीय बंधक; अमोच्य बंधक।

**Irregular**--अवैधिक।

*Irregularity*—अविधिता।

*Irregularity in publishing the sale*—विक्रय के प्रकाशन में अविधिता।

*Material irregularity*—महत्वपूर्ण अविधिता।

**Irrelevant**--[Not applicable or pertinent] अप्रासंगिक; अप्राकरणिक।

*Irrelevant evidence or testimony*--अप्राकरणिक साक्ष्य।

*Irrelevancy*--अप्रासंगिकता; अप्राकरणिकता।

**Irremediable**—[Incurable; irreparable] अप्रतिकार; निरुपाय; अचिकित्स्य।

*Irremediable injury*—अप्रतिकार क्षति।

*Irremediable disease*—अचिकित्स्य रोग।

**Irreparable**—अप्रतिकार; अशोधनीय।

*Irreparable loss* — अशोधनीय हानि।

**Irresistible**—अबाध्य।

*Irresistible conclusion* — अबाध्य निष्कर्ष।

*Irresistible force*—अबाध्य बल।

*Irresistible injury* — अबाध्य क्षति।

*Irresistible violence*—अबाध्य हिंसा।

**Irrespective of**--अनपेक्ष।

**Irresponsible**—अनुत्तरदायी।

**Irreversible**--अपरावर्त्य।

**Irrevocable**--अपरावर्त्य।

**Irrigate**--सींचना।

*Irrigation*—सिंचाई।

*Irrigation departme*[nt]-- सिंचाई विभाग।

*Irrigation canal*—सिंचाई नहर।

*Irrigator*--सिंचाई करने वाला।

**Issue**—1. [A going, passing or flowing out from an inclos[ed] place] निकलना; निकास। 2. [Progeny; inlaw, all persons descended from a common ancestor] सन्तान; अन्वय। 3. [Produ[ce] of the earth] उत्पत्ति। 4. [Resu[lt] event; consequence] परिणा[म]। 5. [A single material poi[nt] of law or fact depending i[n] the suit, which, being affirm[ed] on the one side and deni[ed] on the other, is presented f[or] determination] विप्रश्न[1]। 6. [De]livery] निर्गम; निर्गति।

2. *To die issueless*—निस्सन्तान मरना।

*Issue of the body*-निजी सन्तान

3. *With all the issu[es] rents and profits*--समस्त उ[पज] किराया तथा लाभ सहित।

*Issue of fact*—तथ्य संबंधी विप्रश्न

*Issue of law*—विधि संबंधी विप्रश्न

*General issue*— [When

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1. Shortened from 'विवादनीय प्रश्न' (Question in dispute).

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traverses or denies by a general plea the whole declaration or indictment at once without offering special matter to evade it] सामान्य विप्रश्न ।

*Special issue*— [When it denies or traverses one or more material points of law or fact, but not the whole declaration or indictment] विशिष्ट विप्रश्न ।

6. *Issue of Bill of Exchange* —[The first delivery of the Bill] हुंडी का निर्गम ।

*Issue of cheques*–चैक का निर्गम ।

*Issue of order*—आज्ञा का निर्गम ।

*Issue of process*–साधन की निर्गति ; सम्मन निकालना ।

(V.) निकालना ; देना ।

*Issue notice*—सूचना निकाली जाय ; सूचना दी जाय ।

**Item**—मद ।

## J

**Jactitation**—[False claim ; false boasting or assertions repeated to another's prejudice] विकथन ; असत्य कथन ।

*Jactitation of marriage*—[A false giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue] विवाह का विकथन ।

**Jail**--जेल ; कारागार ।

*Jail bird*--जेल की चिड़िया ; जेल का पक्षी ।

*Jail delivery*--जेल विमोचन ।

*Jailer*--जेलर ; कारापाल ।

**Jaw**--जबड़ा ।

*Lower jaw*--चिबुक ।

*Jaw bone*--जबड़े की हड्डी ।

**Jealous**--[Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection] डाही ; मत्सरी । 2. [Apprehensive of fidelity of husband, wife, love or friend] सशंक ; शंकाशील ।

*Jealousy*—1. [Painful apprehension of rivalship] डाह[1] ; मात्सर्य । 2. [Painful suspicion of faithfulness of husband, wife or lover] शंका ।

**Jeopardy** — [The danger an accused person is subjected to when duly put upon trial for a criminal offence] जोखिम ।

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. एक ही अपराध के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को दो बार जोखिम में नहीं डाला जायगा ।

1. Distinguished from 'envy' (ईर्ष्या)
"We are jealous of what is our own ; we are envious of what is another's. Jealousy fears to lose what it has ; envy is pained at seeing another have. Princes are jealous of their authority ; subjects are jealous of their rights ; courtiers are envious of those in favour ; women are envious of superior beauty."

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**Jerk**—झटका ।

(V.) झटका देना ।

**Jest**—[Sport or fun] हँसी ; परिहास ।

*To divorce in jest*—हँसी में विविच्छेद करना ।

**Jettison** — 1. [The throwing overboard of goods, especially in order to lighten a vessel in danger of being lost or wrecked] प्रक्षेपण । 2. [The goods so cast overboard] प्रक्षिप्त पराय ; प्रक्षिप्त माल ।

**Jewel**—1. [A costly ornament of gold, silver etc.] आभूषण । 2. [Precious stone] रत्न ; मणि । 3. [A precious thing ; an object of special affection] रत्न ।

3. Jewel of a woman—स्त्री-रत्न ।

*Jeweller*—जौहरी ।

*Jewellery*—1. [Art or trade of a jeweller] रत्न-व्यवसाय । 2. [Jewels collectively] अलंकार ; आभूषण ।

*A bride's jewellry*—दुलहन के अलंकार ।

**Job**—1. [Any piece of work undertaken] काम ; कर्म । 2. [A corrupt piece of official work] भ्रष्ट काम ।

*Jobber*—भ्रष्ट कर्मचारी ।

*Jobbery*—[official corruption] भ्रष्टाचरण ।

**Join**—1. [To fasten or put together] जोड़ना । 2. [To unite ; to become connected with] सम्मिलित होना । 3. [To accept ... engage in, as a contest] सम्मि... होना ।

2. To join a party. दल में सम्मि-लित होना ।

3. To join an issue. विवाद में सम्मिलित होना ।

*Joining*—योग

*Joining time*—योगावधि ।

**Joinder**–[(a) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit ; a joining of causes of action or defence (b) accep-tance of an issue tendered] अनुसंगम ।

*Joinder in action*—[The coupling or joining of two i... a suit or action] कार्य में अनुसंगम

*Joinder in issue*—[A for-mula by which one of the parties to a suit joins in or ac-cepts an issue in fact tendered by the opposite party ; accep-tance of an issue tendered by the other party] विप्रश्न-अनुसंगम ।

*Joinder of causes of action*—कार्यकारण का अनुसंगम ।

*Joinder of issue*—[When the parties to a litigation have agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question] विप्रश्न अनुसंगम ।

*Joinder of parties*—पक्षानुसंगम

**Joint**—(N.) जोड़ ।

(Adj.) संयुक्त ।

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*Joint and several liability*-[Liability pertaining to the debt, or obligation which is held in such a way that the parties in interest are engaged both together and individually] संयुक्त एवं पृथक् दायित्व ।

*Joint annuity* — संयुक्त वार्षिक वेतन ।

*Joint application*-संयुक्त प्रार्थना ।

*Joint decreeholder*— संयुक्त डिगरीदार ।

*Joint electorate*—संयुक्त निर्वाचिक-वर्ग ।

*Joint family*—संयुक्त परिवार ।

*Joint family property*-संयुक्त परिवार की सम्पत्ति ।

*Joint heir*—समांशी; समभागी ।

*Joint interest*—संयुक्त हित ।

*Joint possessor*--सहभोगी ।

*Joint proprietor*--सहस्वामी ।

*Joint property*--संयुक्त-सम्पत्ति ।

*Joint session*--संयुक्त अधिवेशन ।

*Joint stock*--संयुक्त सम्भार ।

*Joint-stock Company*—संयुक्त सम्भार कम्पनी ।

*Joint tenancy*--1. [A tenure by two or more persons of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole] संयुक्त अनुभुक्ति[1] ।

*Joint tenants*--संयुक्त अनुभोगी ।

*Joint tort-feasers*-संयुक्त अपकारी ।

*Joint trial*--संयुक्त विचार ।

*Joint trustees*--संयुक्त न्यासधारी ।

*Joint and undivided estate*-संयुक्त एवं अविभक्त भृति ।

*Joint will*—[A will by two or more persons] संयुक्त अन्तिमेच्छा ; संयुक्त वसीयत ।

**Jointure**—1. [Estate made to the wife in satisfaction of dower; estate made to her for livelihood after death of the husband] स्त्रीधन; विधवाधन ।

**Journal** — 1. [A day book; a book of accounts in which is entered a condensed or grouped statement of the daily transactions] रोजनामचा । 3. [A newspaper published daily] दैनिक समाचार पत्र । 4. [Periodical] सामयिक पत्र ।

*Journalism*—(समाचार) पत्रकला ।

*Journalist*—पत्रकार ।

**Journey**—यात्रा ।

**Judge**—(V.) 1. [To hear and determine the case of a person or persons in a court

1. 'संयुक्त काश्तकारी', or 'संयुक्त किरायेदारी' and 'संयुक्त काश्तकार' or 'संयुक्त किरायेदार' may be suggested for 'joint tenancy' and 'joint tenant' respectively. But the terms 'joint tenancy' and 'joint tenant' are much wider in their import, 'joint tenancy' originally applied to land rights only but now generally extends to personalty as well. Joint tenancy is when two or more persons have any subject of property jointly between them in equal shares by purchase. 'संयुक्त अनुभुक्ति' has therefore been preferred for 'joint tenancy'.

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of justice] निर्णय करना ; विचार करना । 2. [To be censorious towards] निंदा करना ; अपवाद करना ।

(N.) न्यायाधीश ; विचारपति ; जज ।

*Judge Advocate*–[An officer of a court-martial, who combines the character of adviser to the court with that of public prosecutor] जज एडवोकेट ।

*Judge of a court of small causes*—अल्पार्थ न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश ; खफीफा जज ।

*Judge-made law* — न्यायाधीश-निर्मित विधि ।

*Judge's order* — न्यायाधीश की आज्ञा ।

*Judge's minutes or notes*—[Memoranda usually taken by a judge, while a trial is proceeding, of the testimony of the witnesses, of documents offered or admitted in evidence, of offers of evidence and whether it has been received or rejected and the like matters] न्यायधीश का स्मारक पत्र ।

*Judgeship* — [office of a judge] न्यायाधीशता ; जजी ।

*Judgement*—1. [(a) The act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice ; (b) The determination, decision, decree or sentence of a court] निर्णय । 2. [Discrimination] विचार ; विवेक ।

*Final judgement*–अन्तिम निर्णय ।

*Interlocutory judgeme*[...] मध्यवर्ती निर्णय ।

*Preliminary judgement*[...] प्राथमिक निर्णय ।

*Judgement by confessio*[...] [Judgement which re[...] from the agreement of [...] parties] प्रतिपत्ति पर आश्रित निर्णय ।

*Judgement by default*–[...] पक्षीय निर्णय ।

*Judgement book*–निर्णय पंजि[...]

*Judgement creditor*–नि[...] उत्तमर्ण ; डिगरीदार ।

*Judgement day*—निर्णय दि[...]

*Judgement debt*—निर्णीत ऋ[...]

*Judgement debtor* – नि[...] अधमर्ण ; मदयून ।

*Judgement hall*—न्यायभवन ।

*Judgement inter partes*[...] समपक्षीय निर्णय ।

*Judgement in personam*[...] व्यक्तिबंधक निर्णय ।

*Judgement in rem*–[...] निर्णय ।

*Judgement nisi*–यदिवाचक नि[...]

*Judgement seat*—न्यायासन ।

*Judgement under appe*[...] पुनर्वादाधीन निर्णय ।

**Judicature** — 1. [A court [...] justice ; the right of judi[...] action or extent of juris[...] tion] न्यायाधिकरण । 2. [Dispensa[...] or administration of justi[...] न्याय प्रणयन ।

*Federal judicature*—संघ न्[...] प्रणयन ; संघ न्याय प्रशासन ।

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*High Court of Judicature*—उच्च न्यायाधिकरण ।

*Judicial*—न्यायिक ।

*Judicial act*—[An act that requires the exercise of judicial powers] न्यायिक कार्य ।

*Judicial committee* — न्याय समिति ।

*Judicial Confession*—न्यायिक प्रतिपत्ति ।

*Judicial department* — न्याय विभाग ।

*Judicial discretion*—[The option the court may exercise in determining questions in a case according to his personal judgment as to what are equities] न्यायिक स्वेच्छा ।

*Judicial inquiry*—न्यायिक जाँच ।

*Judicial law*—[Judgemade law] न्यायाधीशनिर्मित विधि ।

*Judicial notice*—See under "Notice".

*Judicial officer*—न्याय अधिकारी ।

*Judicial oath*—न्यायिक शपथ ।

*Judicial power*—न्यायिक शक्ति ।

*Judicial proceedings*—न्यायिक कार्यवाही ।

*Judicial process*—न्यायी प्रक्रिया ।

*Judicial separation*— [A form of legal separation of man and wife] न्यायिक विच्छेद ।

*Judicial proof*—न्यायिक प्रमाण ।

*Judicial sale*—न्यायिक विक्रय ।

*Judiciary*—[That branch of government in which judicial power is vested] न्यायाधिकारी वर्ग ; वैचारिकी ।

*Judicious* — [Discreet ; prudent] सविवेक ; विवेकसंगत ।

*Judiciously*—विवेकानुसार ।

**Juncture**—वेला ।

**Junior**—[Lower in standing or rank] अवर ।

*Junior counsel*—अवर परामर्शक ।

**Juridical**—1. [Of or pertaining to the administration of justice or the office] न्यायसंबंधी । 2. [Of or pertaining to law in general or jurisprudence ; juristic ; legal] विधिक ।

1. Juridical custom—न्यायसंबंधी आचार ।

2. *Juridical person* — [Juristic person] विधिक व्यक्ति ।

**Jurisdiction** — 1. [The legal power, right or authority to hear and determine a cause or causes, considered either in general or with reference to a particular matter] विचाराधिकार । 2. [Sphere of authority] अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Appellate jurisdiction* — पुनर्वादीय विचाराधिकार ।

*Original jurisdiction*—प्राथमिक विचाराधिकार ।

*Exclusive jurisdiction*—एकमात्र विचाराधिकार ।

*Concurrent jurisdiction*—समविचाराधिकार ; समाधिक्षेत्र ।

*Civil jurisdiction*—व्यावहारिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

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*Criminal jurisdiction*—अपराधिक आधिक्षेत्र ।

*Court of competent jurisdiction*—उपयुक्त अधिक्षेत्रीय न्यायालय ।

*Pecuniary jurisdiction*—आर्थिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Revisional jurisdiction*—पुनरीक्षण अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Territorial jurisdiction*—अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Want of jurisdiction*—विचाराधिकार का अभाव ।

**Jurisprudence**—न्यायशास्त्र ।

*International jurisprudence*—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायशास्त्र ।

*Analytical jurisprudence*—विश्लेषणात्मक न्यायशास्त्र ।

*Ethical jurisprudence*—नैतिक न्यायशास्त्र ।

*Medical jurisprudence*—औपचारिक न्यायशास्त्र ।

*Jurist*—न्यायतत्वज्ञ ।

*Juristic*—[Relating to, created by or recognized in law ; legal] विधिक ।

*Juristic act*—[An act intended to have legal effect] विधिक कार्य ।

*Juristic person*—विधिक व्यक्ति ।

**Juror**—[A member of a jury] सभ्य ।

*Jury*—[A body of men sworn to give a true answer or verdict upon some matter submitted to them] सभ्या ; सभ्यगण ।

*Common jury*—सामान्य सभ्या ; सामान्य सभ्यगण ।

*Foreign jury*—विदेशी सभ्यगण ।

*Grand jury*—[A jury of not less than twelve nor generally more than twenty three, whose duty it is to examine accusations against persons charged with crime and if they see just cause then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to court] महान सभ्यगण ।

*Special jury*—विशेष सभ्यगण ।

*Jury of inquest*—[A body of men summoned from the qualified inhabitants of a particular district, before the sheriff, coroner or other ministerial officer, to inquire into particular facts] पंचायत ।

*Jury box*—सभ्या प्रकोष्ठ ।

*Juryman*—सभ्य ।

**Just**—1. [Righteous ; fair ; impartial] न्यायी ; न्यायशील ; विपक्षपात । 2. [Lawful ; legal ; right] न्यायशील ; न्यायकारी ; 3. [Reasonable ; correct ; well founded ; proper] उचित ; ठीक । [Exact; accurate] सही; ठीक; यथार्थ

1. Just cause—न्यायी पक्ष ।

Just man—न्यायशील व्यक्ति ।

2. A just title to property—सम्पत्ति का न्यायी आगम ।

A just proceeding—न्यायी कार्यवाही ।

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3. A just statement — ठीक प्रकथन।

A just inference—उचित निष्कर्ष।

A just suspicion—उचित संदेह।

4. Just copy—सही प्रतिलिपि; ठीक प्रतिलिपि; यथार्थिक प्रतिलिपि।

*Just and convenient*—उचित एवं सुविधाजनक।

*Just and fair* — न्यायकारी एवं उचित।

*Just and true account* — यथार्थिक और सही हिसाब।

*Just compensation* — न्यायी क्षतिपूर्ति।

*Just debt*—न्यायी ऋण।

*Just ground*—उचित आधार।

*Just provocation*—[Lawful or reasonable provocation] उचित उत्तेजन।

*Just value*—उचित मूल्य।

*Justly*—यथोचित; यथातथ।

*Justness*—यथार्थता; न्यायता।

*Justice*—न्याय। 2. [A person commissioned to hold courts] न्यायाध्यक्ष।

*Administration of justice*—न्यायप्रणयन; न्याय प्रशासन।

*Court of justice*—न्यायाधिकरण; न्यायालय।

*Chief justice*—मुख्य न्यायाध्यक्ष।

**Justiciable**—[Liable to be tried in a court of justice] व्यवहार्य।

(N.) [A person under another's jurisdiction] व्यवहार्य।

**Justify**—1. [To show to have had a sufficient legal reason for an act made the subject of a charge or accusation; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice propriety or duty] उचित सिद्ध करना; न्यायानुकूल सिद्ध करना। 2. [To pronounce free from guilt or blame] निर्दोष ठहराना; निरपराध ठहराना।

*Justified*—उचित।

*Justifiable*—[Warranted or sanctioned by law; that which can be shown to be sustained by law] उचित; न्यायानुकूल।

*Justifiable cause* — न्यायानुकूल कारण; उचित कारण।

*Justifiable homicide*—[The killing of a human being in necessary self-defence or defence of property] उचित नरहत्या।

*Justification*—[The showing in court of a sufficient lawful reason why a party charged or accused did that for which he is called to answer] दोषनिराकरण। 2. [Defence; vindication] औचित्य।

*Plea of justification*—[In proceedings for defamation a plea of justification is a plea that the words compalined of "are true in substance and in fact."] औचित्य की उक्ति।

**Juvenile**—तरुण।

*Juvenile offenders* — तरुण अपराधी।

*Juvenile jail*—तरुण-जेल।

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# K

**Kidnap**—[To carry one away by unlawful force or by fraud and against his will, or to seize and detain him for the purpose of so carrying away] अभिहरण करना ।

*Kidnapped*—अभिहृत ।

*Kidnapper*—अभिहर्त्ता ।

*Kidnapping*—[Seizure and removal for the purpose of transportation, enslavement or involuntary service] अभिहरण ।

*Kidnapping from lawful guardianship*—विध्यनुसार संरक्षण से अभिहरण ।

*Kidnapping of a girl*—बालिका का अभिहरण ।

**Kidney**—गुर्दा ।

**Kill**—[To deprive of life] मार डालना ।

*Killed*—मार डाला ; मृत ।

*Killer*—मारक ।

*Killing* — [Act of killing] मारण[1] ।

**Kiln**—भट्टी ; भट्टा ।

**Kin**—[Group of persons of the same stock, race, family] सजातीय; स्वगोत्र । 2. [Relationship] संबंध ।

(Adj.) संबंधी ।

*Next of kin*—अनन्तर सजाति

**Kind**—(N.) 1. [Class, var or description] जाति ; 2. [Genus of species] जाति ।

1. Of many kind-अनेक प्रका
Of the same kind-उसी प्रका
Of all kinds—सब प्रकार के ।
Of various kinds –  प्रकार के ।

Payment in kind – [P ment in goods or natu produce] जिन्स में देना ।

(Adj.) 1. [Sympathet benevolent] सदय । 2. [Lovi or affectionate] प्रिय । 3. [Pr ceeding from or characteri by goodness and gentlen सानुकंप ।

*Kindness*—कृपा ; अनुकंपा ; उ

**Kindred**—1. [Relationship by marriage] संबंध । 2. [Relat by blood or by marriage] संबंधी ।

(Adj.) सजातीय ।

**King**—राजा ।

*Kingdom*—[State or te tory of a king] राज्य ।

*Kingship*—राजत्व ।

**Kinsman**—बन्धु ।

*Kith and kin*—निकट संबंधी ।

**Know**—जानना ।

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1. Distinguished from 'हत्या' (assassination) and 'murder' (वध).

"To kill is the broadest and simplest term meaning no more than to dep of life. To murder was anciently employed only of the secret killing of human being by another but now means the killing with malicious foreth and intention. To assassinate is to murder by secret, close and sudden a upon the person, who is generally one of importance."

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*Knowable*—[That may be known; capable of being known] ज्ञेय ।

*Knowability*—ज्ञेयता ।

*Knower*—ज्ञाता ।

*Knowing*—1. [Act of attaining knowledge] ज्ञानप्राप्ति । 2. [Experience; cognizance] जानकारी ।

*Knowing the nature of the act*—कार्य का रूप जानते हुए ।

(Adj.) 1. [Cognizant of; familiar with] जानकार । 2. [Having knowledge] विज्ञ ।

*Knowingly*—बोधपूर्वक; जानते हुए ।

*Knowingly and wilfully*—जानबूझकर ।

*Knowledge*—1. [(*a*) Familiarity gained by actual experience (*b*) state of being aware of something or possessing some information (*c*) learning] ज्ञान ।

*Acquiring knowledge*—ज्ञानप्राप्ति ।

*Gained by knowledge*—विद्यार्जित ।

*Knowledge of law*—विधि का ज्ञान ।

*Known*—ज्ञात; विदित ।

*Known creditors*—विदित उत्तमर्ण ।

*Known defects*—ज्ञात दोष; विदित दोष ।

*Known intemperate habits* विदित असंयमी आदत ।

# L

**Label**—[(a) A slip of silk, paper parchment etc. affixed to anything indicating the contents, ownership or destination; (b) an adhesive stamp; (c) a slip attached to a document to hold the appended seal] लेबिल ।

**Laboratory**—प्रयोगशाला ।

**Labour**-1. [Physical or mental toil; bodily exertion or effort; an act of labouring] परिश्रम; श्रम; मजदूरी । 2. [The pangs and efforts of childbirth] प्रसव वेदना । 3. [Labouring class] श्रमिकवर्ग ।

*Agricultural labour*-कृषि-श्रम ।

*Labour arbitration*— श्रम पंचायत ।

*Labour contract*—श्रम संविद ।

*Labour department* — श्रम विभाग ।

*Labour dispute*—श्रमिक विवाद ।

*Division of labour* —श्रम विभाजन ।

*Labour Minister*—श्रम मंत्री ।

*Skilled labour*—कुशल श्रम ।

*Unskilled labour*—अकुशल श्रम ।

*Hard labour*—कठिन परिश्रम ।

(V.) परिश्रम करना ।

*Laborage*—[Wages] मजदूरी ।

*Labourer*—श्रमिक; मजदूर ।

*Laborious*—[Requiring or involving labour] परिश्रमिक । 2. [Industrious] परिश्रमी ।

*Labouring*—श्रमकारी; श्रमिक ।

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*Labouring class*—श्रमिकवर्ग ।

**Laceration**—1. [Act of lacerating] विदारण । 2. [Wound made by laceration] विदल ।

*Lacerated wound*— विदारित घाव ; विदल ।

**Laches**—[Slackness, negligence in pursuing a legal remedy whereby the party forfeits the benefit ; undue delay in asserting a right, or in claiming or asking for a privilege] अनवेक्षा[1] ।

**Lack**—[Deficiency ; want] अभाव ।

*Lack of jurisdiction*—विचाराधिकार का अभाव ; अधिक्षेत्राभाव ।

**Lading**-[Load or loading] लदाव ।

*Bill of lading*—लदाव पत्रक ।

**Lady**—महिला ।

**Lame**—लँगड़ा ।

**Land**—1. [The solid part of the surface of the earth as distinguished from water] थल । 2. [A country] देश । 3. [Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, regarded as the subject of ownership, as meadows, pastures, woods etc., and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees water etc., or by man, as buildings, fences etc, extending indefinitely vertically upwards and downwards; an interest or estate in land loosely any tenement or hereditament] भू ; भूमि ।

1. *By land*—थल मार्ग से ।

3. *Arable land*—खेत ; क्षेत्रभूमि

*Ploughed land*—जुती भूमि ।

*Barren land*—मरुभूमि ; ऊसर ।

*Marshy land*—कच्छभू ।

*Waste land*—बंजर ।

*Fallow land*—अप्रहत भूमि ।

*Paternal lands*—पैतृक भूमि ।

*Gift of lands*—भूमि प्रतिग्रह ।

*Landholder*—भूधारी ।

*Landlady*—भूस्वामिनी ।

*Landlord*—भूस्वामी ; गृहस्वामी ।

*Landmark*—सीमाचिन्ह ; सीमा ।

*Land owner*—भूस्वामी ।

*Land forces*—थलबल ; स्थल सेना

*Land acquisition*—भूम्यवाप्ति

*Classification of land*—भूमि का वर्गीकरण ।

*Landed property*—भूसम्पत्ति

*Land laws*—भूविधान ।

*Land measures*—भू-मान ।

*Land revenue*—भू-राजस्व ।

(V.) उतरना ।

*Landed*—भूमि सम्पन्न ।

*Landed security*—भू-प्रत्याभूति

*Landed interest*—भू-हित ।

*Landed estate*—भूति ।

*Landing place*—तरस्थान ।

**Lane**—गली ।

1. Distinguished from 'परितोषण' (Acquiescence).

"Laches imports merely passive non-action, while acquiescence implies active assent."

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**Language**—भाषा ।

**Lapse**—N.) [The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time, or through failure of some contingency] अत्यय ।

*Lapse of a legacy*—रिक्थ का अत्यय ।

*Lapse of life insurance policy*—जीवन बीमापत्र का अत्यय ।

*Lapse of time*—कालात्यय[1] ।

(V.) अत्ययित होना ।

An insurance policy lapses when it terminates solely from non-payment of premium when due. बीमापत्र उस समय अत्ययित हो जाता है जब उसकी समाप्ति केवल नियत समय पर परिशुल्क न देने के कारण होती है ।

*Lapsed*—अत्ययित ।

*Lapsed devise*—[A devise which fails to take effect] अत्ययित उत्तरदान ।

*Lapsed legacy*—[legacy which has never vested or taken effect] अत्ययित उत्तरदान ।

**Larceny**—[The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same ; theft] चौर्य ।

*Larcenous*—चौरिक ।

*Larcenous intent*— चौरिक अभिप्राय ।

**Large**—1. [Having more than usual power, capacity, range or scope] विशाल । 2. [Big ; bulky] बड़ा ; बृहद् । 3. [Extensive] विस्तीर्ण । 4. [Abundant] प्रचुर । 5. [Unrestrained or loose] नियन्त्रित ; उच्छृङ्खल ।

1. Large heart—विशाल हृदय ।
Large mind—विशाल मस्तिष्क ।
2. A large sum—बड़ा धन ।
Large house—बड़ा घर ।
Large army—बड़ी सेना ।
3. Large plain—विस्तीर्ण मैदान ।
4. Large quantity—प्रचुर मात्रा ।
5. At large-अनियन्त्रित ; उच्छृंखल ।

*Largeness*—विशालता ; विस्तीर्णता ; प्रचुरता ।

*Largest share*—श्रेष्ठभाग ।

**Lascivious**—कामुक ।

*Lascivious behaviour*—कामुक व्यवहार ।

*Lascivious cohabitation* —[The act or state of a man and woman not married, who dwell together in the same house as man and wife] कामुक सहवास ।

**Last**—1. [(*a*) Hindmost ; remotest ; farthest ; (*b*) final ; conclusive ; authoritative] अंतिम । 2. [Next before the present] गत । 3. [Lowest in rank or degree] अधम । 4. [Supreme ; highest in degree] आत्य-

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1. आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः ।
अवहार्यौ भवेतां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ ॥ —मनुस्मृति ।

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न्तिक ; उत्तम । 5. [Most unlikely] अन्तिम ।

1. (*a*) Last chance—अंतिम अवसर ।

Last sickness—अन्तिम बीमारी ।

(*b*) Last will—अन्तिमेच्छा ; अन्तिम वसीयत ।

Last word—अन्तिम शब्द ।

2. Last month—गतमास ।

Last night—गतरात्रि ।

Last week—गत सप्ताह ।

Last year—गतवर्ष ।

Year before last—परारि ।

3. The last prize—अधम पारितोषिक ।

4. Principles of the last importance — आत्यन्तिक महत्व के सिद्धान्त ।

5. He is the last person to be accused of theft. चोरी का अपराध आरोपित करने के लिए वह अंतिम व्यक्ति है ।

*At last*—अन्त में ।

*To the last*—अन्त तक ।

*Born last*—अवरज ।

*Last state*-शेषावस्था; अन्तिम अवस्था ।

*(V.)* स्थायी रहना ।

*Lasting*—स्थायी ।

*Lasting effect*—स्थायी प्रभाव ।

*Lastly*—अन्त में ।

*Last-mentioned*—अवरोक्त ।

*Last heir*—[He to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs—that is, in some cases, the lord of whom the lands were held, but in others the sovereign] अंतिम उत्तराधिकारी ।

*The court of last resort*—[A court from which there is no appeal ; or simply, Last Resort] अंतिम न्यायालय ।

**Latent**—[Not apparent; hidden; dormant] अन्तर्हित ; अप्रत्यक्ष ।

*Latent ambiguity* — [An uncertainty which does not appear on the face of the document, but arises from evidence aliunde, that is, one which is not involved in the words themselves, but arises from outside matters] अन्तर्हित द्वयर्थता ; अप्रत्यक्ष द्वयर्थता ।

*Latent defect*—अन्तर्हित दोष ; अप्रत्यक्ष दोष ।

**Lateral**— [Of or pertaining to the sides] पार्श्विक ।

*Lateral support*-पार्श्विक आश्रय ।

*Lateral view*—पार्श्विक दृश्य ।

**Latitude**—1. [(a) Independence of action, thought, opinion etc ; (b) liberality of construction or interpretation] स्वच्छन्दता । 2. [Extent] विस्तार । 3. [Terrestrial] अक्षांश ।

1. Great latitude is allowed to an admiral at sea. नौसेनाध्यक्ष को बहुत स्वच्छन्दता दी जाती है ।

2. A court of equity allows itself great latitude in enforcing agreements against the letter. समन्यायी न्यायालय प्रतिज्ञाओं का पालन कराने के लिए शब्दों के प्रतिकूल विवेचन में भारी स्वच्छन्दता लेता है ।

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3. The latitude of knowledge. ज्ञान की विस्तीर्णता ।

**Latter**—1. [Opposed to former] अपर । 2. [Later] पिछला ।

*The latter*—अपर ।

*Former and latter*—पूर्वापर ।

2. In the latter part of the day. दिन के पिछले भाग में ।

The latter part of the week. सप्ताह का पिछला भाग ।

**Laudable**— [Commendable ; worthy of praise] प्रशंसनीय ।

*Laudable motive*— प्रशंसनीय प्रयोजन ।

*Laudable actions*-- प्रशंसनीय कार्य ।

**Law**—1. [Rule of action, animate or inanimate, rational or or irrational] नियम । 2. [The binding custom or practice of a community] धर्मशास्त्र । 3. [Rule of external conduct or action which is prescribed, or is formally recognized as binding, by the supreme governing authority and is enforced by a sanction. It includes any edict, decree, rescript, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial decision, usage which is made or recognized by the controlling authority] विधि; कानून । 4. [The whole body of such rules] विधिशास्त्र । 5. [Legal science or jurisprudence] न्यायशास्त्र । 6. [Judicial remedy or litigation] विधिक प्रतिकार । 7. [The legal profession as a whole] विधिज्ञवर्ग; वकील समुदाय । 8. [The legal knowledge] विधि । 9. [The whole body of rules relating to one subject or emnating from one source] विधि । 10. [Legal profession] वकालत ।

1. Laws of nature— प्राकृतिक नियम; प्रकृति के नियम ।

2. Hindu Law—हिन्दू धर्मशास्त्र ।

Mahommedan Law—मुसलमानी धर्मशास्त्र ।

4. He consults men learned in the law. वह विधिशास्त्र के विद्वानों से परामर्श करता है ।

The Laws of England or English Laws. आँग्ल विधिशास्त्र ।

Indian laws—भारतीय विधिशास्त्र ।

A code of laws-विधिशास्त्र संग्रह ।

6. To take the law into one's own hands—[To redress one's own grievance, or to punish an offender, without judicial aid] न्याय अपने हाथ में लेना ।

To go to law-न्याय की शरण लेना ।

7. The law and the common people have both supported this bill-जनता और विधिज्ञ वर्ग (वकील) दोनों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है ।

8. He has little Latin and less law—उसे लैटिन का कम ज्ञान है और उससे भी कम विधि का ।

9. Criminal law—दंडविधि ।

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Law of evidence—साक्ष्य-विधि ।

Law of property—सम्पत्ति-विधि ।

Law of contracts—संविद्-विधि ।

Insurance law—बीमा विधि ।

Case law—निर्णयोत्पन्न विधि ।

Judgemade law — न्यायधीश प्रणीत विधि ; जजनिर्मित विधि ।

Statute law—विधान ।

10. Three of his brothers are in the law-उसके तीन भाई वकालत करते हैं।

*Law-abiding*—विधिपालक ।

*Law agent*—व्यवहार अभिकर्त्ता ।

*Law for the time being in force*—समय विशेष में प्रवर्त्तित, अथवा चालू विधि ।

*Law and order* — विधि और सुव्यवस्था ।

*Law breaker*—विधिभंजक ।

*Law breaking*—विधिभंजन ।

*Law charges*—व्यवहार व्यय ।

*Law court*—न्यायालय ।

*Customary law*—आचारिक विधि ; आचार ।

*Law day*—[Court day] न्याय दिवस ।

*Law giver*—विधिस्थापक ।

*Law maker*—विधिकर्त्ता ।

*Law merchant*—[Mercantile law] वाणिज्य विधि ।

*Law journal*—विधिसंबंधी प

*International law*—अ विधि ।

*Retrospective law*—अ विधि ।

*Law suit*—वाद ।

*Lawful*—विधिसंगत[1] ।

*Lawful act*—विधिसंगत कार्य ।

*Lawful age*—[Age of ma rity] व्यवहारप्राप्त आयु ।

*Lawful capture*— विधि विग्रहण ।

*Lawful custody*— विधि संरक्षण ।

*Lawful deed*—विधिसंगत पत्र ।

*Lawful defence*— विधि प्रतिवाद ।

*Lawful excuse*-विधिसंगत बहा

*Lawful guardian*— विधि अभिभावक ।

*Lawful heir*— विधिसंगत उ धिकारी ।

*Lawful issue*—विधिसंगत स

*Lawful manner*—विधिसंग

*Lawful money*—विधिसंगत

*Lawful possession*— विधि भुक्ति ।

*Lawful provocation*-विधि उत्तेजन ।

1. Distinguished from 'वैध' (legal) and 'न्यायानुकूल' (legitimate.)

"That is Lawful which is in conformity with (or frequently, not oppo the principle or spirit of the law, whether moral or juridical ; that is L which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as it is admi in the courts ; as lawful prize, lawful heir, legal interest, legal rights. Le (originally applied to children lawfully begotten) has extended its mea anything which is sanctioned by known authority or which is logically a ble or which is in conformity with accepted standards ; as a legitimate co sion." (Webster.)

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*Lawful title*—विधिसंगत आगम ।

*Lawful marriage*—धर्मविवाह ।

*Lawful wife*—धर्मपत्नी ।

*Lawfully*—विधि अनुसार ; विधितः ; विधिवत् ।

*Lawfully administered oath* -विधितः दी हुई शपथ ।

*Lawless*—[Not subject to law ; contrary to law] विधिहीन ; विधिविरुद्ध ।

*Lawlessness*-विधिहीनता ; विधिविरोधता ।

*Lawyer*—विधिज्ञ ।

**Lax**—[Slack] शिथिल ।

*Laxity*—शिथिलता ।

**ng case**–प्रामाणिक निर्णय ।

**Learn**—1. [To gain knowledge; to receive instruction] सीखना । 2. [To acquire information about] जानना ; विदित होना ।

2. I learnt this from your letter—आपके पत्र से मुझे यह विदित हुआ ।

*Learned*—विज्ञ ; विद्वान ।

*Learned in the law*—विधिज्ञ ।

*Learning*-[Knowledge] विद्या ।

*Gains of learning*—विद्यालाभ ।

**Lease**—(N.) [(a) A contract by which one conveys lands, tenements or hereditaments for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than that of the lessor, usually for a specified rent or compensation ; (b) the act of such conveyance ; (c) the instrument by which it is made] पट्टा । 2. [The terms for which a lease is made] पट्टे की अवधि ।

*Lease for agricultural purpose*—खेती के लिए पट्टा ।

*Lease from month to month*-मासिक पट्टा ; मासानुमासिक पट्टा ।

*Lease from year to year*—वार्षिक पट्टा ।

*Permanent or perpetual lease*—स्थायी पट्टा ।

*Terminable lease*— समापनीय पट्टा ।

(V.) पट्टा करना ।

*Leasehold*—1. [A tenure by lease] पट्टेदारी । 2. [Land held under a lease] पट्टा-भूमि ।

*Leaseholder*—पट्टाधारी ; पट्टेदार[1] ।

*Lessee*—[One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease ; a tenant under a lease] पट्टाधारी ; पट्टेदार ।

*Lessor*—[One who leases] पट्टदाता ।

**Least**—अत्यल्प ; अल्पतम ।

*At least*—कम से कम ।

*In the least*—थोड़ा भी नहीं ।

**Leave**—1. [Permission] अनुमति । 2. [Leave of absence] अवकाश ; छुट्टी । 3, [Farewell] विदाई ।

1. By your leave—आपकी अनुमति से ।

Leave of court—न्यायालय की अनुमति ।

1. Wilson's Glossary, Page 650.

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2. *On leave*—छुट्टी पर।

*Due leave*—प्राप्य छुट्टी।

*Leave not due*—प्राप्यातिरिक्त छुट्टी।

*Leave on average pay*—माध्य वेतन पर अवकाश।

*Leave on medical certificate*—डाक्टरी प्रमाणक के आधार पर अवकाश, अथवा छुट्टी।

*Leave without pay*—अवेतन अवकाश।

*Leave account*—छुट्टी का हिसाब; अवकाश लेखा।

*Leave salary*—अवकाश का वेतन।

3. To take leave—विदाई लेना।

(V.) जाना।

**Leaven**—[Any substance acting or used to produce fermentation] किरव।

**Lecture**—व्याख्यान।

(V.) व्याख्यान देना।

*Lecturer*—व्याख्याता; प्रवक्ता।

**Ledger**—[The principal book of the set of books employed for recording mercantile transactions in which all debtor-and-creditor accounts are set down] खाता बही।

**Left wing**—वामपक्ष।

**Legacy**—1. [A gift of property by will; especially of money or other personal property; a bequest] उत्तरदान। 2. [Something coming from ancestor] रिक्थ।

*Conditional legacy*—सप्रतिबंध उत्तरदान।

*Contingent legacy*—[One which no immediate int... passes to the legatee but ... title to which depends on ... legatee being in a condi... to receive it when due] ... उत्तरदान।

*Cumulative legacy*—[O... given in addition to a leg... previously given] अतिरिक्त उत्त...

*Demonstrative legacy*—[A legacy made payable out of ... designated sum] प्रदर्शीयक उत्तर...

*General legacy*—[One pay... able out of any assets] सा... उत्तरदान।

*Lapsed legacy*—[One which has failed to take effect] अ... उत्तरदान।

*Residuary legacy*—[A bequest of the personal estate of the testator not otherwise disposed of] अवशिष्ट उत्तरदान।

*Specific legacy*—[Bequest of a particular property of the testator] विशिष्ट उत्तरदान।

*Vested legacy*—[A legacy the interest in which is so fixed as to be transmissible to the personal representative of the legatee] अविच्छिन्न रिक्थ।

*Legacy duty*—रिक्थ शुल्क।

*Legacy of goods*—पण्य उत्तर...

*Legatee*—रिक्थधारी; रिक्थभागी।

*Legator*—उत्तरदानकारी; रिक्थ...

**Legal**—वैध; विधिक।

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*Legal advice*—विधिक परामर्श ।

*Legal adviser*—विधिक परामर्शक ।

*Legal character*—विधिक स्थिति ।

*Legal claim*—वैध अधियाचना ।

*Legal compensation*— वैध क्षतिपूर्ति ।

*Legal cost*—वैध व्यय ।

*Legal damages*—वैध प्रतिक्षति ।

*Legal demand*—वैध माँग ।

*Legal disability*-विधिक असमर्थता ।

*Legal discharge*—वैध प्रमुक्ति ।

*Legal discretion*—वैध स्वेच्छा ।

*Legal duty*—विधिक कर्तव्य ।

*Legal estate*—विधिक भृति ।

*Legal evidence*—वैध साक्ष्य ।

*Legal heirs*—विधिक उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Legal impediment*— विधिक अवरोध ।

*Legal interest*—वैध वृद्धि ।

*Legal means*—वैध साधन ।

*Legal mortgage*—[A mortgage created by operation of law] विधिक बन्धक ।

*Legal necessity*—वैध आवश्यकता ।

*Legal negligence*—विधिक प्रमाद ।

*Legal notice*—वैध सूचना ।

*Legal presumption*— [Logical inferences from the natural and usual conduct of men under given circumstances] वैध अनुमान ।

*Legal proceedings*— विधिक कार्यवाही ।

*Legal process*—विधिक प्रक्रिया ।

*Legal profession* — विधिक व्यवसाय ।

*Legal proof*—वैध प्रमाण ।

*Legal remedy*—वैध प्रतिकार ।

*Legal representative* — वैध प्रतिनिधि ।

*Legal right*—वैध अधिकार ।

*Legality*—वैधता ।

*Legalize*—वैध बनाना ।

*Legalization*—वैधीकरण ।

*Legally*—विधितः ; विधि के अनुसार ।

*Legally bound*—विधितः बद्ध ।

*Legally entitled*—विधित : आगमयुक्त ।

*Legally recoverable*—विधित : आदेय ।

**Legislate**—[To make or enact a law or laws] विधानित करना ; व्यवस्थापित करना ।

*Legislation*—1. [Enactment of laws ; act of legislating] विधायन ; व्यवस्थापन । 2. [The laws enacted] विधान ।

*Legislative* — [Making or having the power to make a law or laws ; of or pertaining to making of laws] विधायक ; व्यवस्थापक ।

*Legislative Assembly*-विधायक सभा ; व्यवस्थापक सभा ।

*Legislative Council*—विधायक परिषद् ; व्यवस्थापक परिषद् ।

*Legislative department* — विधायक विभाग ।

*Legislator*—विधायक ; व्यवस्थापक ।

*Legislature*-विधायक सभा ; व्यवस्थापिका ।

**Legitimate** — 1. [Lawfully

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begotten] औरस ; उरस्थ । 2. [ Real; genuine] वास्तविक ; यथार्थिक । 3. [Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; reasonable] न्यायानुकूल ।

1. Legitimate child—औरस बालक ।

Legitimate daughter — औरसी ।

Legitimate son—औरस ।

2. Legitimate purpose-न्यायानुकूल प्रयोजन ।

*Legitimate wife*—धर्मपत्नी ।

(*V.*) औरस करना ।

*Legitimacy*—औरसता ।

*Legitimation*—औरसीकरण ।

*Legitimatize* or *Legitimize*-औरस करना ।

*Legitimization*—औरसीकरण ।

**Leisure**—अवकाश ।

*Leisurely*—सावकाश ।

**Lend**-1. [To allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to allow the possession and use of on condition of the return of an equivalent in kind] उधार देना ; मँगनी में देना ; निक्षिप्त करना । 2.[To afford, grant or furnish] देना ।

1. To lend money—रुपया उधार देना ।

To lend a book—किताब मँगनी में देना ।

2. To lend assistance-सहायता देना ।

*Lender*—निक्षेप्ता ; उत्तमर्ण ।

**Length**—[Extent from end end] लम्बाई ; विस्तार ।

*Lengthen*—बढ़ाना ; लम्बा करना ।

*Lengthy*—लम्बा ।

*Lengthwise*—लम्बाई में ।

**Leprosy**—कुष्ठ ; कोढ़ ।

*Black leprosy*—रक्तकुष्ठ ।

*White leprosy*-श्वेतकुष्ठ; सफ़ेद

*Wasting leprosy*—गलकुष्ठ ।

*Leprous*—कुष्ठी ; कोढ़ी ।

*Leper*—कुष्ठी ; कोढ़ी ।

**Less**—कम ; न्यून ; अल्प ; अल्पतर ।

*Lessen*—कम करना ; न्यून करना ।

*Lesser*—अल्पतर ।

**Let**—(N.) [A retarding; hindrance ; obstacle] रोक ।

*Without let or hindrance*-बिना रोक टोक ।

(V.) 1. [To allow to be used or occupied for compensation; to hire out ; to lease] किराये देना ; भाड़े पर देना । 2. [To permit] दो ; देना ।

2. Let us walk—हमें टहलने दो

**Lethal**—[Deadly ; fatal] प्राणनाशक घातक ।

*Lethal blow*—घातक वार ; नाशक वार ।

*Lethal weapon*—घातक अस्त्र ।

**Letter**—1. [An alphabetic symbol] अक्षर । 2. [Epistle] पत्र 3. [In plural, literature learning] विद्या । 4. [Literal statement or meaning; signification] शब्दार्थ ; वचन ।

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*Printing letter*—मुद्राक्षर ।
*Compound letter*—संयुक्ताक्षर ।
*Letter by letter*—अक्षरशः ।
*Letter book*—पत्र- प्रपंजी ।
*Letter carrier*—पत्रवाहक ।
*Letter of advice*—[A letter, as from an agent to a principal or from a consignor to a consignee, giving some special information] प्रसूचना-पत्र ।
*Letter of allotment* — [A letter on behalf of a company informing the applicant that shares have been allotted] आवंटन पत्र ।
*Letter of attorney*— [A writing authorising another person to do any lawful act in stead of another] मुख़्तारनामा ।
*Letter of credence*–[A written instrument given to an ambassador, envoy or minister accredited to a sovereign and addressed to the sovereign or state to which the minister is delegated] प्रत्यय-पत्र ।
*Letter of credit*—साख-पत्र ।
*Letter of indemnity*— क्षति-निवारक-पत्र ।
*Letter of administration*—प्रबन्ध-पत्र ; प्रशासन पत्र ।
3. *Man of letters*–शिक्षित ; विद्व ।
*Dead letter*—निरर्थक विधि ।

**Levee**—[An embankment to prevent inundation] बाँध ।

**Level**--[Even surface] समतल । 2. [Equality] समता ।
*Level crossing*—रेल का फाटक ।
1. *Sea level*—समुद्र तल ।
2. *Price level*—मूल्य-समता ।
(V.) समतल करना ।
*Leveller*—समकारी ।
*Levelling*—समीकरण ।

**Levy**–1. [(*a*) To raise or collect, as by assessment, execution or other legal process ; to exact or impose by authority; (*b*) to seize property real or personal or subject it to an execution] लगाना ; ग्रहण करना ; सेना बनाना । 2. [To raise or collect troops for service] इकठ्ठा करना ; एकत्रित करना ।
1. To levy taxes—कर लगाना ।
To levy on property—[To seize property in execution] सम्पत्ति ग्रहण करना ।
(N.) 1. [ Collecting or exacting] ग्रहण । 2. [Mustering] समाहरण । 3. [That which is levied, army] सेना ।

**Lewd**—कामुक ।

**Lexicographer**—कोषकार ।
*Lexicography*—कोषरचना ।
*Lexicon*—शब्द कोष ।

**Liable**— [Bound or obliged in law or equity ; responsible ; answerable] दायी ; भागी ।
1. The surety is liable for the debts of his principal

1. Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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debtor. प्रतिभू मूल अधमर्ण के ऋण देने का भागी होता है।

All his property is liable to pay his debts and taxes. उसकी समस्त सम्पत्ति ऋण एवं कर देने की भागी है।

Liable for debt. ऋणभागी।

Liable for punishment. दंड भागी।

*Liability*— 1. [State or quality of being liable] दायित्व। 2. [That which one is under obligation to pay or for which one is liable] देय।

1. *The liability of an insurer*—आगोपक का दायित्व।

*Liability to the law*—विधि के प्रति दायित्व।

*Criminal liability*—अपराधिक दायित्व।

*Liability to pay costs*—व्यय देने का दायित्व।

2. *Libilities by endorsement* पृष्ठाभिलेखकृत दायित्व।

*Liabilities lawfully incurred*—विधिवत् दायित्व।

*Assets and liabilities*–देय और लेय।

**Liaison**— संबंध । 2. [Illicit intimacy] अनुचित संबंध।

*Liaison officer*–संबंधक अधिकारी।

**Libel**-(N.) [Everything printed or written, which reflects on the character of another and is published without lawful justification or excuse is a libel, whatever the intention may have been] निन्दा... अपवादपत्र।

(V.) पत्रनिंदित करना ; प... करना।

*Libelled*—पत्रनिंदित ; पत्राप...

*Libeller*—निंदालेखक; प... अभ्यसूयक।

*Libellous*— निंदाकारी ; अ... अभ्यसूयक।

**Liberal**—उदार।

*Liberal construction*–... अर्थ।

*Liberal interpretation*–... विवृति।

*Liberation*—उदारवाद।

**Liberate**—[To release from re... traint or bondage] मुक्त कर... छुड़ाना।

*To liberate a slave or prisoner*–दास अथवा बंदी को मुक्त कर...

*Liberation*—मुक्ति ; विमोचन।

*Liberator*—विमोचक।

**Libertine**—लम्पट।

**Liberty**—स्वतंत्रता ; स्वातंत्र्य।

*Liberty of speech*– भाषा... स्वतंत्रता।

*Liberty of the Press*–प्र... की स्वतंत्रता।

*Liberty of worship*–पूजा... स्वतंत्रता।

*Liberty of thought*– वि... स्वातंत्र्य।

*Individual liberty*– वैय... स्वतंत्रता।

*Civil liberty*—नागरिक स्वतं...

**Library**—पुस्तकालय।

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*Librarian*—पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ।

**License**— 1. [Permission; an authority granted to a person to do an act or acts on the land of another without having an interest therein; an authority to exercise one or more of the privileges secured by the patent] अनुज्ञा । 2. [Disregard of law or propriety] अनर्गलता ।

*License fee*—अनुज्ञा शुल्क ।

(V.) अनुज्ञा देना ।

*Licensed*—अनुज्ञात ।

*Licensee*—[The person to whom a license is given] अनुज्ञाधारी ।

*Licenseholder*—अनुज्ञाधारी ।

*Licensor*—[One who grants a license] अनुज्ञादाता ।

*Licentiate*—सानुज्ञ ।

*Licentious*—[Unrestrained by law or morality] अमर्याद; निमर्याद ।

*Licentious woman*-कामचारिणी ।

*Licentiousness*—अमर्यादा ।

**Lie**—[A falsehood uttered or acted for the purpose of deception] झूठ ।

(V.)—1. [To utter falsehood] झूठ बोलना । 2. [To be prostrate] लेटना । 3. [To be in a helpless condition] निर्भर होना । 4. [(a) to be or to remain in horizontal position upon any broad support (b) to be or to remain for a time in a codition especially one of inactivity, concealment, disuse, or the like] पड़ा रहना; पड़ा होना । 5. [To be situated] स्थित होना । 6. [To be or to exist] होना । 7. [To be sustainable or maintainable or admissible] हो सकना ।

3. He lies at the mercy of his foes. वह अपने शत्रुओं की दया पर निर्भर है ।

4. (a) The book lies on the table. किताब मेज पर पड़ी है ।

(b) The field lies fallow. खेत पड़ती पड़ा है ।

5. Ireland lies to the west of England. आयर्लैंड इंगलैंड के पश्चिम में है ।

6. His greatness lay in his character. उसकी महानता उसके चरित्र में थी ।

7. An appeal lies in this case. इस व्यवहार का पुनर्वाद हो सकता है ।

**Lien**—[A charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; also, a right in one to control or to hold and retain or enforce a charge against the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.] गहन ।

*General lien*—[A general lien is the right to retain the

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property for general balance of accounts] सामान्य गहन ।

*Particular lien or specific lien*—[A charge for the satisfaction only of an obligation contracted in respect of the property itself] विशिष्ट गहन ।

*Attorney's lien*—[The lien for costs of attorney upon the deeds and papers in his hands] प्रतिपुरुष का गहन ।

*Banker's lien*—महाजन का गहन; बंक का गहन ।

*Equitable lien*—समन्यायी गहन ।

*Statutory lien*— वैधानिक गहन ।

*Lien on title deeds*—[A solicitor's lien to hold title deeds so as to enforce payment of the amount intended to be secured by their deposit] आगम लेखों पर गहन ।

**Lieu**—स्थान ।

*In lieu of*—स्थान पर, Often expressed by prefix 'प्रति' ।

**Life**—1. [ Existence ; age or duration of life] जीवन । 2. [Vitality] प्राण ।

*Life annuity*-आजीवन वार्षिकवेतन ।

*Life employment*-आजीवन वृत्ति ।

*Life estate*—यावज्जीवन भूति ।

*Life insurance*—जीवन बीमा ।

*Life sentence*—प्राणदंड आज्ञा ।

*Lifetime*—जीवनकाल ।

*Fear of losing life*-जीवनसंशय ।

*The end or object of life*—जीवन हेतु ।

*Retired life*—निवृत्ति ।

*Active or secular life*—प्र

*Engaged in public life*—लो व्यवहार प्रवृत्त ।

*Virtuous life*—धर्माचरण ।

*Lifeless*--निर्जीव ।

*During lifetime*—यावज्जीवन ।

**Light**--प्रकाश ।

*To throw light upon*--प्रका डालना ।

*To bring to light*-प्रकाशित कर प्रकट करना ।

*Daylight*--सूर्यप्रकाश ; दिनालोक ।

*Lights*--[ Openings which are made rather for the admission of light than to look out of ] प्रकाशायन ।

*Ancient light*--[ A defined aperture in a building through which there has been actually enjoyed peaceably and as of right, an access and use of light for the full statutory period without interruption] प्राचीन प्रकाशायन ।

*Easement of light and air*--प्रकाश और वायु का उपकरण ।

*Light dues*--प्रकाश शुल्क ।

(Adj.) 1. [Not heavy] हलका । 2. [Digestive] सुपच ; हलका । 3. [Trevial ; inconsiderable] तुच्छ । 4. [Not deep] हलका ।

1. Light load--हलका भार ।

2. Light food--हलका भोजन ; सुपच भोजन ।

4. Light colour--हलका रंग ।

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(V.) प्रकाश करना ; प्रकाशित करना ।

*Light house*–प्रकाशघर ; प्रकाशालय ।

**Like**—समान ।

*Like another*—दूसरे के समान ।

*Like effect*—समान प्रभाव ।

*In like manner*—समान रीति से ; समान ढंग से ।

*Like punishment*—समान दंड ।

(V.) पसंद करना ; चाहना ।

*Likelihood* — सम्भावनीयता ; सम्भावना ।

*Likely*—सम्भावनीय ।

*Likeness*—समानता ; समरूपता ।

*Likewise*—वैसे ही ।

**Limb**—अंग ; अवयव ।

**Limit**—सीमा ।

*Limits aforesaid*–उपर्युक्त सीमायें ।

*Limits of jurisdiction*—अधिक्षेत्र की सीमायें ।

(V.) सीमित करना ।

*Limited*—परिमित ; सीमित ।

*Limited by law*–विधि द्वारा सीमित ।

*Limited company*–सीमित कंपनी; सीमित श्रेणी ।

*Limited interest*—सीमित हित ; परिमित हित ।

*Limited jurisdiction*—सीमित विचाराधिकार ; सीमित अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Limited liability* — परिमित दायित्व ।

*Limited ownership* — सीमित स्वामित्व ।

*Limited partnership*—सीमित साझा ।

*Limited period*—परिमित काल ।

*Limitable*—परिमेय ।

*Limitation*–1. Act of limiting ; specifically, the limiting or marking out of an estate in property ; also the creation by deed or devise of a lesser estate or estates out of a fee] परिसीमन । 2. [(*a*) Restriction ; restriction of power, (*b*) a certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit] अवधि ।

*Limitation of estates*—[A modification or settlement of an estate, determining how long it shall continue ; or is rather a qualification of a precedent estate] भूति का परिसीमन ।

*Limitation over*—[A limitation over includes any estate in the same property, created or contemplated by the conveyance, to be enjoyed after the first estate granted expires or is exhausted] सीमित भोगोपरान्त (भूति) ।

*Limitation of suits*— वादों की अवधि ।

*Statute of limitation*—अवधि-विधान ।

*Period of limitation*—अवधि ।

*Limitless*—अपरिमित ; निरवधि ।

**Line**—(N.) 1. [A threadlike mark] रेखा । 2. [Mark of demarcation ; a limit or boundary] सीमा । 3. [A straight line as

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determined by the position of persons or things] पंक्ति। 4. [A series or succession of ancestors or descendants of a given person] आवली; क्रम। 5. [Course of conduct, thought, occupation or policy] मार्ग; पथ।

*In regular line*—क्रमशः।

*Line of a family*—वंशावली।

*Correct line of conduct*—सुमार्ग।

*Incorrect line of conduct*—विमार्ग।

**Lineage**— [Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race; family] वंश।

*Royal lineage*—राजवंश।

*Lineal*—1. [Consisting of or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; hereditary] क्रमागत; परम्परागत।

*Lineal descent*—क्रमागम।

*Lineal feud*—परंपरागत कलह।

*Lineal descendant*—सन्तति।

*Lineal consanguinity*-[The relation which exists among persons where one is descended from the other] क्रमागत सगोत्रता।

*Lineal heir*-क्रमागत उत्तराधिकारी।

*Lineally*—क्रमागम द्वारा।

*Lineally descended* — वंश क्रमागत।

**Liquidate**—1. [To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of indebtedness or damages or where there is indebtedness to more than one person to determine the precise amount of indebtedness or damages clear and certain, to settle the debt from which it may be calculated] विगणित करना। 2. [To discharge or pay off indebtedness; to settle the accounts and distribute the assets of a corporation or estate in the process of winding up, especially through a receiver or trustee] अपाकृत करना।

*Liquidated*—विगणित; अपाकृत।

*Liquidated account*—[An account the amount of which is made certain by act of the parties or operation of law] विगणित लेखा; विगणित हिसाब।

*Liquidated damages*-[A sum stated and agreed to be paid as damages between the parties to a contract in the event of default by either] विगणित प्रतिक्षति।

*Liquidation*—1 [Ascertaining of debts] विगणन। 2. [Discharge of debts] अपाकरण।

*Liquidation of debts*-ऋणापाकरण।

*Liquidator*—विगणिक।

**Liquor**—1. [A liquid sub-

1. व्यय पितृकृत ऋणापाकरणम् —मिताक्षरा।

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tance ] द्रव। 2. [ Any beverage] पेय। 3. [ Alcoholic beverage ] मदिरा।

**Lis pendens**—[A pending suit ; the doctrine that a court has control over the property involved in a suit from the time of its institution until final judgement, and that at common law lis pendens, or pending suit, is due notice to a purchaser during the pendency of a suit] विचाराधीन व्यवहार।

**List**—सूची ; आवली।

*Civil list*—अधिकारियों की सूची।

*List of names*—नामावली।

*Price list*—सूचीपत्र।

*List of voters*--मतदाताओं की सूची।

(V.) सूची बनाना।

**Literal**—शाब्दिक। 2. [written] लिखित।

*Literal interpretation*--निरुक्ति ; शाब्दिक विवृति।

*Literally*—अक्षरशः।

**Literary**--साहित्यिक।

*Literate*--[Able to read and write] साक्षर ; पढ़ा लिखा।

*Literacy*—साक्षरता।

*Literature*--साहित्य।

**Litigate**--[To carry on a legal contest by judicial process] विवाद करना।

*Litigated*--विवादानुगत।

*Litigant*--विवादार्थी ; कार्यार्थी।

*Litigating*--विवादकरण।

*Litigating under the same title*--एक ही आगम के आधार पर विवाद-करण।

*Litigation*-- 1. [Act of litigating ] विवादन। 2. [ Dispute ; suit] विवाद[1]।

*Litigatory*--[Pertaining to litigation ] विवाद सबंधी।

*Litigious*—1. [Involoved in a litigation] विवादानुगत। 2. [Inclined to litigation ; used in relation to a person] विवादप्रिय ; विवादी; विवादशील।

1. Litigious right—विवादानुगत अधिकार।

*Litigiosity*—विवादशीलता।

**Little**—छोटा ; अल्प।

**Live**—1. [ To be alive or to continue in life ] जीवित रहना। 2. [To be maintained in life] निर्वाह करना। 3. [To pass life in certain manner as to habits, conduct, or circumstances] रहना ; जीवन व्यतीत करना। 4. [To dwell ; to reside] रहना ; बसना।

2. He lives on fruits. वह फलों से अपना निर्वाह करता है।

3. To live happily. सुख से जीवन व्यतीत करना ; सुख से रहना।

4. He has constructed a house to live in. उसने रहने के लिए घर बनाया है।

1. ऋणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्चः।

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(Adj.) 1. [Alive] जीवित । 2. [Full of life] सजीव ।

*Livestock*—जीवधन ।

*Livelihood*—जीविका ।

*Lively*—सजीव ।

*Living*—रहना ; जीवन ।

*Living together*-एकस्थ ; संस्थित ।

*Living being*—प्राणी ; जीवधारी ।

*Living by foul means*—गूढ़जीवी ।

**Load**—(N.) भार ; बोझ ।

(V.) लादना । 2. [To charge with a load, as a gun] भरना ।

*Loaded gun*—भरी बन्दूक ।

**Loan**—1. [Act of lending] ऋणदान ; उद्धार[1] । 2. [That which one lends or borrows] ऋण ।

*Loan of money*-ऋण ; ऋणदान ।

*Loan company*—ऋणश्रेणी ; ऋण कंपनी ।

*Loan for exchange*—[A loan for exchange is a contract by which one delivers personal property to another, and the latter agrees to return to the lender a similar thing or another without reward for its use] बदले के लिये उधार ।

(V.) उधार देना ।

**Lobby**—[A passage or hall of communication] कक्ष ।

(V.) [To urge and procure the passage of the bill by personal influence addressed to the individual legislators] प्रभावित करना ।

*Right lobby*—दक्षिण कक्ष ।

*Left lobby*—बाम कक्ष ।

**Local**—स्थानीय ; स्थानिक ; प्रादेशिक ।

*Local action*—[An action which by its nature must have arisen in a particular place, as an action of trespass or an action on the case for nuisance] स्थानीय कार्य ।

*Local administration*—स्थानीय प्रशासन ।

*Local affairs*—स्थानीय कार्य ।

*Local authority*-स्थानीय अधिकारी ।

*Local body*—स्थानीय सभा ।

*Local courts*—स्थानीय न्यायालय ।

*Local custom*—स्थानिक आचार ।

*Local influence*-स्थानिक प्रभाव ।

*Local inspection*—स्थानिक निरीक्षण ।

*Local investigation*—स्थानीय अनुसंधान ।

*Local jurisdiction*—प्रादेशिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Local law*—स्थानीय विधान ।

*Local rate*—स्थानिक कर ।

*Local self-government*—स्थानीय स्वशासन ।

*Locality*—स्थान ।

**Locate**—स्थापित करना । 2. [To let out] भाड़े पर उठाना ।

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1. कृत्वोद्धारमदत्वा यो याचितस्तु दिशं व्रजेत् ।
ऊर्ध्वं मासत्रयात्तस्य तद्धनं वृद्धिमाप्नुयात् ॥
—मिताक्षरा ।

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*Located*—स्थापित ।
*Location*—स्थापन ।

**Lock**—ताला ।
*Lock-up*—रोधागार[1] ।

**Lodge**—[A small or temporary dwelling house] उपग्रह ; निवेश ।

(V.) 1. [To provide quarters for] ठहराना ; टिकाना । 2. [To place or vest as in a source, means or agent] निविष्ट करना । 3. [To lay or deposit a complaint, information, or the like] प्रस्तुत करना ।

2. To lodge administrative powers in a person or with a board. किसी व्यक्ति अथवा परिषद् में प्रशासक शक्तियाँ निविष्ट करना ।

3. To lodge a complaint. अभियोग प्रस्तुत करना ।

*To lodge information against*. सूचना देना ।

*Lodging*—टिकाव ; ठहराव ।

**Logical**— [Reasonable] यौक्तिक ।

*Logical relevancy*— यौक्तिक प्रासंगिकता ।

**Long**—1. [Of great or considerable extent from end to end] लम्बा । 2. [Having duration or extent in time] दीर्घ ।

2. *Long, continual, peaceable enjoyment*—दीर्घ, अविरल एवं शान्तिमय उपभोग ।

**Longevity**—दीर्घ जीवन ।

**Longitude**—देशान्तर ।

**Look** — I. [ To see] देखना । 2. [ To direct or pay attention ध्यान देना । 3. [To expect] आशा करना । 4. [To appear] दिखलाई देना ; लगना । 5. [To face or to front] सामने होना; ओर होना । 6. [To show a tendency ; to indicate] झुकाव होना ।

2. Look how you behave. ध्यान देना, तुम कैसा व्यवहार करते हो ।

3. We look to profit by investment. विनियोजन से हम लाभ की आशा करते हैं ।

4. The patient looks better. रोगी अच्छा दिखाई देता है ।

The hat looks well on you. आपके सिर पर टोप अच्छा लगता है ।

5. The inner gate looked towards the north. अन्तर्द्वार उत्तर की ओर है ।

6. The evidence looks to acquittal. साक्ष्य का विमुक्ति की ओर झुकाव है ।

**Loose**—1. [Not fastened ; lax] ढीला ; अबद्ध । 2. [Free from bonds, fetters, or confining limits ; free from obligation] मुक्त । 3. [Wanting in moral restraint ; dissolute] व्यभिचारी । 4. [Disconnected ; detached] असंबद्ध । 5. [Not exact ; indeterminate] असंयत ; शिथिल ।

2. Loose criminal. मुक्त अपराधी ।

Loose of vow. प्रतिज्ञा से मुक्त ।

3. Loose conduct. व्यभिचार ।

1. धर्मस्थीयाच्चारकान्निस्सारयतो बन्धनागारच्छय्यासनभोजनोच्चारसंचारं, रोध बन्धनेषु त्रिपणोत्तरा दण्डः कर्तुः कारयितुश्च । —कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।

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3. Loose character. दुराचरण।

Woman of loose character. व्यभिचारिणी।

4. Loose information. असंबद्ध सूचना।

Loose paragraphs. असंबद्ध अनुच्छेद।

5. Loose style. असंयत शैली।

**Lord**—[Used as a title as in]

*My lord*—स्वामिन्।

*Lordship*—भवान्; स्वामिन्।

*Your Lordship*—अत्र भवान्।

**Lose**—1. [To suffer the loss of; to be deprived of; to part with] खोना; गँवाना; विहीन होना। 2. [To go astray, to miss] भूल जाना; विचलित होना। 3. [To fail to gain or win] हारना; हानि उठाना। 4. [To fail to keep, maintain or sustain] छोड़ना। 5. [To fail to catch with the mind or senses; miss] विच्युत होना।

1. To lose possession. भुक्ति-विहीन होना।

To lose property. संपत्तिविहीन होना।

To lose investment—विनियोजित धन को गँवाना।

He lost his following after the election. निर्वाचन के पश्चात् उसने अपने अनुयायियों को खो दिया।

2. To lose one's way. रास्ता भूल जाना; मार्ग से विचलित होना।

3. To lose lawsuit. वाद हारना।

He lost much in business. उसने व्यापार में बहुत हानि उठाई।

4. To lose one's patien... धैर्य छोड़ना।

5. I lost a part of what ... said. उसने जो कुछ कहा उसका एक ... मुझसे विच्युत हो गया।

**Loss**—1. [Ruin; destructio... नाश। 2. [Parting with som... thing] हानि; अत्यय। 3. [Faili... to win] हार। 4. [Failing ... gain; that which is lost] हा...

2. The loss of property-संपत्ति की हानि।

The loss of possession—भु... की हानि।

*Loss of time*—कालक्षेप; काल...

*At a loss how to act*—क... विमूढ़।

*Lost*—1. [Ruined or destroy... ed] नष्ट। 2. [Parted with] ख... हुआ; विगत। 3. [Not gaine... or won] हारा हुआ।

*Lost deed*—विगत पत्र।

*Lost grant*—[Grant, the orig... of which cannot be traced b... which can be inferred fro... immemorial user] विगत अनुदा...

*One who has lost his kin... dom*—राज्यभ्रष्ट; राज्यच्युत।

*One who has lost his offi...* अधिकारच्युत।

*One who has lost his wealth*—धनहीन।

*One who has lost everythin...* परिक्षीण।

*Lost to shame*—लज्जाहीन।

*Lost in thought*—ध्याननिष्ठ।

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**Lot**—1. [A die used in determining a person's portion] 2. [Portion] अंश ; भाग। गुटिका। 3. [Fortune or destiny] भाग्य। 4. [A number of persons or things taken collectively; a great deal] बहुसंख्या। 5. [An allotment of land] भूमि खंड।

*To cast lot*— गुटिकापात करना ; गोली डालना।

**Lottery**—[A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance] लॉटरी ; पाटक।

**Love**—1. [Fondness; affection] प्रेम ; प्रीति। 2. [Liking; delight in] रुचि ; अभिरुचि।

**Low**—1. [Of less than normal stature] नीचा। 2. [Situated relatively below the normal level] नीचा। 3. [Of relatively little importance; humble in ranke or station] निम्न। 4. [Cheap] कम; थोड़ा। 5. [Mean] अधम ; नीच।

1. Low bridge—नीचा पुल।

2. The water is low in the reservoir—जलाशय में पानी नीचा है।

3. The lower classes–निम्नवर्ग ; नीच जाति।

Low status—निम्न स्थिति।

4. Low price— थोड़ा मूल्य ; कम मूल्य।

Low wages— थोड़ी मजदूरी।

5. Low mentality–नीच मनोवृत्ति।

*Lower*—निम्नतर।

*Lower court*—अधरस्थ न्यायालय।

*Lowest*— कम से कम ; न्यूनतम।

*Lowest bidder*—कम से कम बोली बोलने वाला।

*Lowest price*—कम से कम मूल्य।

**Loyal**—1. [Faithful and true to the lawful government] राजभक्त। 2. [Faithful as a wife to husbandl पतिव्रता। 3. [Faithful, as a servant] स्वामिभक्त। 3. [Faithful to a cause] अनुरक्त।

*Loyalty*—राजभक्ति।

**Lucid interval**—[A temporary period of sanity between paroxysms of insanity or delirium] सुचित मध्यकाल ; स्वस्थ मध्यान्तर।

**Lucrative**— 1. [Gainful; profitable] अर्थद। 2. [Acquired received, or had without a valuable consideration] निर्मूल्य।

1. *Lucrative office*-[An office attached to which is a pecuniary salary] सवेतन पद ; अर्थद पद।

*Lucrative interest*— [Interest representing the creditor's possible profits from his having the use of his own money] लाभद ब्याज ; लाभदावृद्धि।

2. *Lucrative title to goods*–[Title acquired without consideration] माल का निर्मूल्य आगम।

**Ludicrous**—हास्यजनक।

**Luggage**—[A traveller's personal equipment or baggage] सामान।

**Lunacy** — [Unsoundness of mind] उन्माद।

*Lunatic*—उन्मादी ; उन्मत्त।

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**Lurk**—[ To lie hidden, as in ambush] दबकना ; छिपना ।

*Lurking*—गुप्त ।

*Lurking house trespass*—गृह-अतिक्रमण ।

*Lurking place*—गुप्ति ; गुप्तिस्थान

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# M

**Machine**—मशीन ; यन्त्र ।

*Machinery* — 1. [Machines in general and collectively] यन्त्र। 2. [Means and appliances] साधन ।

*Machinery of government*—शासन के साधन ।

*Machineman*—यन्त्रचालक ।

*Mechanical*—यान्त्रिक ।

*Mechanically*—यन्त्रवत् ।

**Mad**—[Insane] पागल ; उन्मत्त ।

*Madness*—पागलपन ; उन्माद ।

**Magistrate** — [The officer having criminal jurisdiction of the first instance] दंडनायक[1] ।

*Cantonment magistrate* — शिविर दंडनायक ।

*City magistrate*—पुरदंडनायक ।

*District magistrate* — जिला दंडनायक ।

*Presidency magistrate*—विषय दंडनायक ।

*Railway magistrate* — रेल दंडनायक ।

*Sub-divisional magistrate*—उपभाग दंडनायक ।

*Subordinate magistrate*—अधीन दंडनायक ।

*Magistrate of the first class*—प्रथम श्रेणी का दंडनायक ।

*Magistrate of the second class*—द्वितीय श्रेणी का दंडनायक ।

*Magistrate of the third class*—तृतीय श्रेणी का दंडनायक ।

*Bench magistrate*—न्यायपीठ का दंडनायक ।

*Police magistrate*—पुलिस दंडनायक ।

*Magisterial*—[Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office or duties] दंडनायकीय ।

*Magisterial power*—दंडनायकीय शक्ति ।

*Magisterial precinct* — [A local sub-division of a county] दंडनायकीय क्षेत्र ।

*Magistracy* — 1. [State or quality of being a magistrate] दंडनायकत्व । 2. [Collective body of magistrates] दंडनायक वर्ग । 3. [District or jurisdiction of a magistrate] दंडनायकीय अधिक्षेत्र ।

**Maid or Maiden**—(N.) 1. [An unmarried girl or woman] कन्या;

1. Taking into consideration only the executive authority of a magistrate 'पुरशासक' has been suggested in 'शासन शब्द कोश'. 'शासक' means a 'governor' or a 'ruler.' But a magistrate has a more important function, namely, administration of criminal law, to perform. The word 'दंडनायक' suggested by Monier Williams, signifies both the judicial and executive functions of a magistrate. Besides if 'पुरशासक' is to be adopted for 'magistrate', there will be difficulty in finding suitable equivalents for 'City magistrate,' 'Distt. Magistrate,' 'Presidency Magistrate,' and 'Railway Magistrate' 'महत्तक' mentioned in 'आरक्षिक शब्दावली' does not find support by usage.

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कुमारी[1] । 2. [A female servant] दासी ।

**Maiden**—[ An unmarried woman ; virgin] कुमारी ।

*Maiden speech*—प्रथम भाषण ।

**Mail**—डाक ।

*Mail train*—डाक गाड़ी ।

**Maim**—(V.) [To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in fighting less ably either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; to mutilate or seriously wound or disfigure] अङ्गभङ्ग करना ।

(N.) अङ्गभङ्ग ; अङ्गच्छेद ; अङ्गवैकल्य ।

**Main**—[Principal ; chief] मुख्य ।

*Main land*—मुख्य भूमि ; मध्यस्थल ।

*Mainly*—मुख्यतः ; प्रधानतः ।

**Maintain**—1. [ To hold or keep in any particular state or condition especially in a state of efficiency or validity ; to support, sustain or uphold ; to keep up] परिरक्षित करना । 2. [To bear the expense of ; to support ; to supply with what is needed] पालन पोषण करना ; भरण-पोषण करना । 3. [ To affirm ; to support or defend by argument] रखना ; स्थिर रहना ।

To maintain a road—परिरक्षित करना ।

To maintain a legal acti[on]—वैध कार्य परिरक्षित करना ।

To maintain one's family—अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण, अथवा, [भरण]-पोषण करना ।

It is hard to maintain t[he] truth. सत्य पर स्थिर रहना कठिन है।

I still maintain the opinion—मैं अब भी वह मत रखता हूँ।

*Maintained*—परिरक्षित; परि[पोषित]

*Maintainable*—परिपोषणीय ; [परि]रक्षणीय ।

*Maintainer or Maintainor*—[One guilty of maintenance] परिपोषक ।

*Maintenance*—1. [ Act [of] maintaining or state of bei[ng] maintained] परिरक्षण[2] । 2. [Sup]port, sustenance, liveliho[od] etc.] भरणपोषण ; पालनपोषण । 3. [Th[at] which maintains or support[s;] means of sustenance ; sup[ply] of necessaries and conve[ni]ences] संभृति । 3. [An offici[ous] or unlawful intermeddl[ing] in a cause depending betw[een] others, by assisting eit[her] party with money or mea[ns]

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1. In vernacular different words refer to a maid of particular age, e.g. "गौरी" (a maid of eight), "कन्या", "रोहिणी" (a maid of nine), "नग्निका" (a maid of ten), "कुमारी" (a maid from ten to twelve), "तरुणी" (a maid from sixteen to thirty), and "मध्या" (a maid of the age of puberty).

2. According to Apte 'परिरक्षण' means 'keeping' or 'maintaining'. Al[though] 'धारण' means also 'maintenance' but it is unknown to Hindi usage in that se[nse]. In Hindi 'धारण' means 'holding'.

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with which to carry it on] परिपोषण ।

*Maintenance of discipline* अनुशासन का परिरक्षण ।

*Maintenance of road*—सड़क का परिरक्षण ।

Maintenance of building—निर्माण का परिरक्षण ।

2. *Maintenance of a prisoner*—बन्दी की संभृति ।

Maintenance order—[A decree or order made by a court in the exercise of civil or criminal jurisdiction for the periodical payment of sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or other dependents of the person against whom the order is made] संभृति आज्ञा ।

Maintenance of parents, wife and children—माता पिता, पत्नी एवं बच्चों का पालन-पोषण ।

Maintenance allowance—संभृति-वृत्ति ।

3. To assist an action out of charity is not maintenance किसी कार्य को दान के रूप में सहायता करना परिपोषण नहीं होता ।

*Claim for maintenance*—संभृति की अधियाचना ।

*Suit for maintenance*—संभृति-वाद ।

**Majesty**—विभव ।

*Her Majesty*—महारानी; तत्रमहती ।

*His Majesty*—महाराजा; तत्रमहान ।

**Major**—1. [Greater in number, quantity or extent] अधिक; बड़ा । 2. [Greater in dignity, rank or importance; superior in quality or position] गुरुतर । 3. [Of full legal age] वयस्क; व्यवहारज्ञ; बालिग ।

1. The major part of the revenue—राजस्व का बड़ा भाग ।

The major part of the assembly—सभा का अधिक भाग ।

(N.) [A person of full legal age] वयस्क; व्यवहारज्ञ । 2. [Military officer] मेजर ।

*Majority*—1. [More than half of any total] बहुमत; बहुसंख्या । 2. [The status of being of full age] वयस्कता; व्यवहारज्ञता ।

The majority of the shareholders—अंशधारियों की बहुसंख्या ।

*Majority of votes*—बहुमत ।

*Absolute majority*-पूर्ण बहुमत ।

*Clear majority*—स्पष्ट बहुमत ।

*Narrow majority*-अल्प बहुमत ।

*Majority party*—बहुसंख्यक दल ।

*Age of majority*—व्यवहारप्राप्त आयु ।

*Majority representation*—बहुसंख्यकों का प्रतिनिधित्व ।

**Make**—1. [To produce, frame, construct, fashion; to form; to constitute] बनाना । 2. [To become or to have become] होना । 3. [To view or think; to

1. शासन शब्द कोश ।

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understand] समझना । 4. [To cause to be or become] करना । 5. [To cause some one or something to act in a certain way ; to constrain or compel some action or some person with respect to action] कराना ; बाध्य करना । 6. [To perform or execute in the appropriate manner ; to draw up] करना । 7. [To gain ; acquire] कमाना ।

1. To make laws — विधान बनाना ।

2. He will make a good businessman–वह अच्छा व्यापारी होगा ।

3. To make light of a difficulty—कठिनाई को सरल समझना ।

4. To make known—विदित करना ।

To make public–प्रकाशित करना ।

5. Money makes the mare go—रुपया सब कुछ कराता है ।

To make one do something —किसी को कुछ कराने के लिए बाध्य करना ।

6. To make a will—वसीयत करना ।

7. To make money—रुपया कमाना ।

To make a living — जीविका कमाना ।

*Make after*—[To run after] पीछा करना ।

The constable ran after the thief–सिपाही ने चोर का पीछा किया ।

*Make against*—[To oppose ; to disprove] असिद्ध करना ।

These statements make against your argument—प्रकथन आपके तर्क को असिद्ध करते हैं ।

*Make out*—1. [To discover ; to decipher ; to find out] समझना । 2. [To prove ; to establish by evidence or argument] सिद्ध करना ।

1. He cannot make out the meaning of this section—वह इस धारा का अर्थ नहीं समझ सकता ।

2. I think the pleader has made out his case very clearly —मेरे विचार से वकील ने अपने व्यवहार को स्पष्टतः सिद्ध कर दिया है ।

*Make over*—[To transfer to another person] देना ; हस्तान्तरित करना ।

He has made over all his immovable property to his eldest son—उसने अपनी समस्त अ… सम्पत्ति अपने ज्येष्ठ पुत्र को दे दी है ।

*To make up*—1. [To supply what is deficient ; to compensate] पूरा करना ; पूर्ण करना । 2. [To reconcile ; to adjust or settle] तै करना ; समाधान करना ।

1. To make up deficient court fee—न्यायशुल्क की कमी को पू… करना ।

2. These men have happily made up their quarrel—इ… मनुष्यों ने हँसी खुशी अपने झगड़े को तै कर लिया है ।

*To make up one's mind*—[To determine ; to come to a

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fixed resolution as the result of deliberation] निश्चय करना ।

*To make believe*—बहाना करना ।

*To make good*—[To restore things to the condition in which they were] क्षति पूर्ति करना ।

*To make it worth* — [To make up the deficiency] पूरा करना ।

*To make a representation*—पक्ष निरूपण करना ।

*Maker*—1. [One who makes] निर्माता । 2. [The person who makes a promissory note] रुक्क[1] ।

*Making*—निर्माण ; रचना ।

**Mal**—As a prefix is expressed by 'अ', 'दुर', 'वि', 'कु', 'अप' as in

*Mal-administration*—कुप्रबन्ध ; कुशासन ।

*Mala fide*—दुर्भावना से ।

*Malfeasance*—दुष्कृति ।

*Malconduct*—दुराचरण ।

*Malcontent*—राज्यवितुष्ट ।

**Malady**—व्याधि ।

**Male**—पुं ; पुरुष ; नर ।

*Male species*—पुंजाति ; पुरुषजाति ।

*Male offspring*—पुंसन्तान ।

*Male issue*—पुमन्वय ।

*Male organ*—पुंलिंग ; शिश्न ; पुरुषेन्द्रिय ।

*Male agnate*—पुरुष गोती ।

*Male heir*—पुरुष उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Male line*—पुरुषानुक्रम ।

*Male lineal descendant* — पुरुष क्रमागत उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Male members of family*—परिवार के पुरुष सदस्य ।

**Malediction**—अभिशाप ।

*Maledictory*—अभिशापक ।

**Malefactor**—[One guilty of an offence or crime] अपराधी ।

*Malefaction* — [Crime or offence] अपराध ।

**Malfeasance**—[The doing of an act which is wholly wrongful ; the unjust performance of some act which the party had no right to do, or which he had contracted not to do.] दुष्कृति ।

*Malfeasant*—[One who does evil ; a criminal] दुष्कर्त्ता ।

**Malice**—[Ill-will ; the state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act ; willfulness in the commission of a wrong] द्वेष ।

*Malice aforethought*— [An state of mind under which an illegal act committed without any cause which in law will justify, excuse, or extenuate it] पूर्वविचारित द्वेष ।

1. Distinguished from 'drawer' ( 'कार as in हुँडीकार ).
"The word drawer is restricted to bills of exchange, or cheques only and is not used in connection with promissory notes while 'maker' is used in more general sense as applying to promissory notes, negotiable instruments and cheques."

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*Malice in fact or actual malice* — [Malice in fact is where the malice is not established by legal presumption or proof of certain facts but is to be found from the evidence in the case; express malice] यथार्थिक द्वेष

*Malice in law*— [Implied malice; a depraved inclination on the part of a person to disregard the rights of others, which intent is manifested by his injurious acts] न्यायी द्वेष।

*Secret malice*—मानस द्वेष।

*Malicious*—द्वेषात्मक ; द्वेषपूर्ण।

*Malicious abuse of legal process*—वैध प्रक्रिया का द्वेषात्मक दुरुपयोग।

*Malicious act*—द्वेषात्मक कार्य।

*Malicious conduct*—द्वेषपूर्ण आचरण।

*Malicious damage* — द्वेषपूर्ण क्षति।

*Malicious intention*—द्वेषात्मक अभिप्राय।

*Malicious prosecution*—[A wanton prosecution by legal prosecution in a criminal proceeding, or in, some cases or jurisdictions, in a civil proceeding, without probable cause.] द्वेषात्मक अभियोग।

*Malicious abandonment*—[The desertion of a wife by the husband, or vice versa without just cause] द्वेषात्मक परित्याग।

*Malicious mischief*—[Wilful and unlawful injury to the property of another done in a spirit of cruelty, wantonness or disregard of others' rights] द्वेषात्मक परिक्षति।

*Malicious publication*—[A publication qualified or privileged, is malicious in the law of slander and libel if it is not made in good faith] द्वेषात्मक प्रकाशन।

*Malicious wrong*— द्वेषात्मक अपकार।

*Maliciously*—सद्वेष ; द्वेषपूर्ण।

**Mal-practice**—कुचरित ; दुराचार।

**Mal-treat**—दुर्व्यवहार करना।

*Mal-treatment*—दुर्व्यवहार।

**Man**—पुरुष ; आदमी।

*Man at arms*—सैनिक।

*Mankind*—मानवजाति।

*Manlike*—पुरुषसदृश।

*Manly*—पुरुषोचित।

*Man of letters*—साहित्यिक ; वि

*Man of the war*—युद्धपोत।

*Man power*—जनबल।

*Man and wife*—पति पत्नी।

**Manage**—प्रबन्ध करना।

*Manager*—प्रबन्धक ; कर्त्ता।

*Manager of the joint family*—संयुक्त परिवार का कर्त्ता।

*Management*—प्रबन्ध।

*Managing*—प्रबन्धक।

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Managing agent—प्रबन्धक अभिकर्ता।

*Managing director*—प्रबन्धक संचालक।

**Mandamus**—[The prerogative writ of mandamus is a command issuing from the King's Court and directed to any person, corporation or inferior court of judicature, and directed to any person, within the dominions requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified which appertains to their office and duty and which the court has previously determined, or at least supposes, to be consonant to right and justice--Blackstone's Commentaries] शास्ति[1]।

**Mandate**—शास्ति।

*Mandatory*—[Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate or command] आज्ञापक।

*Mandatory injunction*–[An injunction which commands the defendant to do some positive act] आज्ञापक आज्ञप्ति।

*Mandatory provision*–[Provision which must be observed as distinguished from a "directory provision" which may or may not be obeyed] आज्ञापक प्रावधान।

**Manes**—[The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world] पितर; पितृगण।

*Business of offering oblation to the manes*—पितृकर्म; श्राद्धकर्म।

*Oblation to the manes*—श्राद्ध।

*Gifts in honour of the manes*—पितृदान; पितृतर्पण।

*Day sacred to the manes*—पितृतिथि; पितृदिवस।

*Heaven of the manes*-पितृलोक।

*Offering of a cake*—पिण्डदान।

*Offering of water*—उदकक्रिया; उदकदान।

*One who makes oblation to the manes*—पिण्डद; श्राद्धकर।

**Manhole**—[A hole through which a man may go into, or gain access to, a drain, sewer, electric conduit, steam boiler, parts of machinery etc., as for cleaning] मोरीद्वार; मैनहोल[2]।

**Mania**—1. [Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent passion] सनक; झक[3]। 2. [Madness] उन्माद।

*Maniac*—सनकी; झक्की।

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1. Distinguished from 'आज्ञप्ति' (Injunction). 'परमादेश' in the List of Technical terms used in the Constitution.
2. As used by the municipal sweepers.
3. 'अत्याशक्ति' in शासन शब्दकोश।

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**Manifest**–[Exhibit ; reveal] स्पष्ट करना ; प्रकट करना ।

*Manifestation*—स्पष्टीकरण[1] ।

*Manifesto*—[A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him] ज्ञापनपत्र[2] ।

**Manifold**—[Various] अनेक ; विविध ।

*Manifoldly*—बहुधा ।

*Manifoldness*–अनेकता ; बहुरूपता ।

**Manipulate**—1. [To treat or manage artfully or fraudulently] प्रचिन्तित करना । 2. [To handle or manage by hand or with the mind or intellect] चलाना ।

*Manipulated*—प्रचिन्तित ।

*Manipulation* — [Skilful or dexterous management] प्रचिन्तन ।

**Manner**— 1. [Kind ; sort ; species] प्रकार । 2. [Way or mode] ढंग ; रीति । 3. [Usage or custom] चलन ।

*Prescribed manner*— निर्दिष्ट रीति ।

*Mannerless*—अशिष्ट ।

*Mannerly*—शिष्ट ।

*Mannerliness*—शिष्टता ।

*Manners*—शिष्टाचार ; रीति ।

**Manoeure**—1. [A stratagem artifice] चाल ; व्यपदेश । [Military or naval evolu or movement or change position] सैन्यचाल ।

(V.) चाल चलना ।

**Manslaughter** — [The lawful killing of a hum being without malice expr or implied] मनुष्यमारण; असमी

*Involuntary manslaught* [When the killing results fr the commission of an lawful act not a felony or t doing of a lawful act in unlawful manner] अहेतुकहत्या ।

*Voluntary manslaughter*– [When the killing results fr an act done upon a sudd heat or passion due to suff cient provocation] सहेतुकहत्या ।

*Manslayer*—मनुष्यघातक ।

**Man-stealer**—मनुष्य चोर ।

*Man-stealing*—मनुष्यचौर्य ; की चोरी ।

**Manual**—(Adj) 1. [Of or pe taining to hand or hands] ह हस्तसंबंधी । 2. [Actual] वास्तविक ।

2. *Manual possession* – वास्तविक भुक्ति ।

*Manual labour*—शारीरिक श्र

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1. 'आविर्भाव' in शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. Distinguished from 'घोषणापत्र' (Proclamation).
3. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Manual art*—शिल्प ।
*Manual skill*—हस्तकौशल ।
*Sign manual*-स्वहस्ताक्षर ;स्वाक्षर ।

(N.) [Small book for carrying in the hand] पुस्तिका ।

*Manual of laws*—विधिपुस्तिका ।

**Manufactory**—[A building or place where something is manufactured ; a factory] निर्माणी ।

*Manufacture*—(N.) 1. [The process or operation of making wares or any material products by hand, by machinery or by any other agency] पण्य-निर्माण । 2. [Anything so made] पण्य ; माल ।

(V.) [To make by hand, by machinery or by any other agency] निर्माण करना ; बनाना ।

*Manufactured*—निर्मित ।

*Manufacturer*-निर्माता; बनाने वाला; शिल्पी ।

*Manufacturing*—निर्माण ।

**Manure**—खाद ; पास ।

**Manuscript**—पाँडुलिपि ; हस्तलिपि ।

**Many**—बहुत ; अनेक ।

**Map**—नक्शा ; मानचित्र ।

**Margin**—1. [A border ; edge ; brink] किनारा । 2. [A condition approximately marking the limit beyond which change cannot take place without cessation of certain activities or phenomena] सीमा । 4. [Something allowed or provided to meet condition or requirements that cannot be exactly determined or foreseen] प्रत्यन्तर । 4. [The part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter] हाशिया ; उपान्त । 5. [The difference between the cost and selling price of an article, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc.] बचत । 6. [Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal] प्रत्यन्तर । 7. [Comments or annotations in the margin] प्रान्तस्थ टिप्पणी; पार्श्व टिप्पणी ।

**Marine**-1. [Of or pertaining to the sea] सामुद्रिक ; समुद्रीय । 2. [Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or the commerce of sea] सामुद्रिक ।

1. Marine products—सामुद्रिक उपज ।

2. Marine chart—सामुद्रिक चित्र ; वेलालेख ।

Marine insurance-सामुद्रिक बीमा ।

Marine law—सामुद्रिक विधि ।

**Maritime**—1. [Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce etc.] सामुद्रिक । 2. [Bordering on, or situated, living or found near the ocean] समुद्रतटस्थ ।

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*Maritime insurance*—सामुद्रिक बीमा।

*Maritime interest*-सामुद्रिक हित।

*Maritime law*— [The law relating to commerce, navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters.] सामुद्रिक विधि।

*Maritime lien*—[A lien or claim for salvage, damages, or wages, made in respect of any maritime adventure charged upon the vessel] सामुद्रिक गहन।

*Maritime loan*— [A loan secured by bottomry or respondentia bond] जलबन्धक ऋण।

*Maritime perils*— [Perils arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating the sea] सामुद्रिक जोखिम।

*Maritime service*—[A service rendered upon the high seas or a navigable river and which has some relation to commerce or navigation] सामुद्रिक सेवा।

*Maritime territory*-[ Territorial waters] जलप्रदेश।

*Maritime warfare*-[War on the sea] सामुद्रिक युद्ध।

**Mark**—1. [An aim] लक्ष्य। 2. [An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token] चिह्न। 3. [Brand, seal or the like put on an article to show the maker or owner] मार्का; चिह्न।

*Trade mark*—व्यापारिक ... व्यापारिक मार्का।

*Property mark*—सम्पत्ति चि...

(V.) चिह्नित करना; अंकित करना।

**Market**—बाजार; हाट।

*Market overt*— [In op... market; a market in wh... things are sold in pu...] खुला बाजार।

*Market rate*—बाजार दर।

*Market value or price*— [The amount which can ... obtained by selling an aggregate of goods in a given market] बाजार कीमत; बाजार मूल्य।

*Marketable*—1. [Fit to ... offered for sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully sold or bought] वि...
2. [Current in market] बाजा...
3. [salable] विक्रेय।

1. Decayed provisions a... not marketable-सड़े खाद्य द्रव्य वि... नहीं होते।

2. Marketable value--... मूल्य।

3. Furs are not marketable in that country—समूर उस दे... विक्रेय नहीं होता अथवा, नहीं बिकता।

*Marketable title*—[Such ... title as a reasonably cau... tious business man knowing all the facts would accept ... good. A court of equity w... compel its acceptance by ... vendee.] विक्रेय आगम।

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*Marketable security*— [A security of such a description as to be capable of being sold in any stock market] विक्रेय प्रत्याभूति ।

*Marketability*—विक्रेयता ।

**Marriage**—[Act of marrying or state of being married] विवाह[1] ।

*Marriage brokage*— [An agreement for the payment of money or other consideration for the procurement of a marriage] वैवाहिक दलाली का संविद ।

*Marriage broker*–वैवाहिक दलाल ।

*Marriage settlement*— [A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage ; a settlement of property between husband and wife, for the benefit of wife] विशुल्क ।

*Marriage contract*–वाग्निश्चय[2] ।

*Marriage rite*—विवाहसंस्कार ।

*Giving in marriage*–दारिका दान।

Marriage gift—यौतक ।

*Marry*—विवाह करना ।

*Married*—विवाहित ।

*Marriageable*–विवाह्य ; विवाहयोग्य।

**Marshal**—(N.) [Military officer of the highest rank] मार्शल ।

(V.) 1. [To arrange] विन्यस्त करना । 2. [To arrange or fix the order of assets, with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligation; to arrange or fix the order of creditors, with reference to their priority] प्रतिविधान करना ।

1. To marshal army— सेना विन्यस्त करना ।

2. Marshalling of securities- प्रत्याभूतियों का प्रतिविधान ।

*Marshalling*—प्रतिविधान ।

**Martial**—1. [Of or pertaining to, or suited for war] सामरिक । 2. [Belonging or pertaining to an army] सैनिक । 3. [Warlike or brave] युद्धप्रिय ; रणासक्त ।

1. Martial rule—सामरिक नियम ।

2. Court martial–सैनिक न्यायालय ।

Martial law—सैनिक विधि ।

3. Martial race—रणासक्त जाति ।

**Mason**—[A worker in stone] संतरास (संग-तराश) ।

*Masonry*—1. [The art, trade or work of a mason] संतरासी ।

1. Distinguished from 'Matrimony' (परिणय), 'Wedlock' (विवाहितावस्था), and 'Wedding' (विवाहोत्सव).

"Marriage and matrimony may alike refer to the relation between married persons or to the state into which they enter. Marriage is the word in common use; Matrimony is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half humorous suggestion. Marriage (not matrimony) is also used of the act or ceremony. Wedlock is archaic, poetical or legal for marriage or especially matrimony; Wedding denotes the nuptial ceremony or especially festivities, as born in wedlock ; wedding presents." (Webster)

2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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**Mass**—(N.) as in

*The masses* — [The great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace] जनता।

*Mass meeting*—वृहत् सभा।

*Mass mentality*—जन मनोवृत्ति।

*Mass-movement*—जनान्दोलन।

*Mass psychology*–जन मनोविज्ञान।

*Mass revolution*—जन क्रान्ति।

*Mass production*–वृहद उत्पादन।

**Massacre**—(N.) [The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty or contrary to the usages of civilized people] निहनन[1]।

(V.) [To kill with indiscriminate violence] निहत करना।

*Massacred*—निहत।

**Master**—1. [The employer of a servant] मालिक; स्वामी। 2. [The person to whom an apprentice is articled] गुरु; उस्ताद। 3. [The male head of a household] स्वामी। 4. [A teacher] मास्टर; अध्यापक। 5. [A person holding an office of authority] अधिष्ठाता; अध्यक्ष।

1. Master and servant—मालिक और नौकर; स्वामी और सेवक।

5. Master of the ship–[The person entrusted with the care and navigation of a ship] पोताधिष्ठाता; पोताध्यक्ष; नौपति।

Master of the house—गृहपति।

Master of a family—कुलप

(V.) 1. [To conquer; overpower] वश में करना। 2. [To become an adept in] दक्ष हो कुशल होना।

*Masterly*—दक्षतापूर्ण।

*Mastership*—अध्यापकत्व।

**Material**—(N.) [The substan or substances, or the par goods, stock or the like, which anything is compos or may be made, or which necessary to the doing something] सामान; सामग्री। 2. [Da of any sort, such as notes document, sketches etc. which may be worked up into more finished form] सामग्री।

1. Writing materials-लि का सामान।

2. Material for biography-जीवनचरित्र की सामग्री।

Material for thought—वि की सामग्री।

(Adj.) 1. [Corporeal; physi cal] भौतिक। 2. [Substantial important; such as does would affect the determina tion of a case, the effect an instrument or the like such as must be considere in deciding a case on its merits] महत्वपूर्ण; आवश्यक। [Sensual or sensuous; bodily शारीरिक; सांसारिक।

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1 Shortened from 'निर्दय हनन'।

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2. Material irregularity—महत्वपूर्ण अविधिता।

3. Material enjoyment—सांसारिक आनन्द।

*Material alteration*—महत्वपूर्ण विकृति।

*Material cause*—उपादान कारण; समवायिक कारण।

*Material civilization*—भौतिक सभ्यता।

*Material defect*—महत्वपूर्ण दोष।

*Material detriment*—महत्वपूर्ण हानि।

*Material evidence* — महत्वपूर्ण साक्ष्य।

*Material fact*—महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य।

*Material particulars*—महत्वपूर्ण विवरण।

*Materials*—सामग्री; साधन।

*Materialist*—भौतिकवादी।

*Materialism*—भौतिकवाद।

*Materialistic* — भौतिकवादीय; भौतिकवाद् संबंधी।

**Materialize** — [To become a realized form] सच्चा होना; सफल होना।

His dreams have materialized. उसके स्वप्न सच्चे हो गये।

His plans have materialized. उसकी योजनाएँ सफल हो गई।

**Maternal**—1. [Motherly] मातृक। 2. [Derived or received from, connected through, one's mother] मातृक; ममेरा।

1. Maternal love—मातृ स्नेह; वात्सल्य।

2. Maternal inheritance—मातृक दाय।

Maternal relatives—मातृ संबंधी।

Maternal uncle—मामा।

Maternal grandfather—नाना।

Maternal brother—ममेरा भाई।

*Maternity*—[State or quality of being a mother] मातृत्व।

*Maternity Hospital*—जच्चाखाना; जननी चिकित्सालय।

**Mathematics**—गणित।

*Mathematical*—गणित संबंधी।

**Matricide**—1. मातृहत्या; जननीवध। 2. मातृहन्ता; मातृघाती।

**Matrimony**—[The rite or act of marrying, or the married state] परिणय।

*Matrimonial*—परिणयी।

*Matrimonial causes*—[Causes relating to the right of marriage between husband and wife] परिणयी अर्थ।

*Matrimonial jurisdiction*—परिणयी अधिक्षेत्र।

*Matrimonial rights and duties*—परिणयी अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य।

**Matter**—1. [That of which any physical object is composed; substance; constituents] पदार्थ। 2. [Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena] मूत; भौतिक

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पदार्थ 3. [Concern ; affair ; business] काम ; अर्थ । 4. [Subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, or the like ; theme ; subject-matter] विषय । 5. [Thing of importance, consequence or significance] महत्व ।

1. Colouring matter. रँगने का पदार्थ ; रंग ।

4. Matters of importance. महत्वपूर्ण विषय ।

5. Of no matter. अमहत्वपूर्ण ।

*Matter in issue*—विवादग्रस्त विषय ।

*Matter in suit*—वादग्रस्त विषय ।

*Matter directly and substantially in issue*—वस्तुतः तथा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विवादग्रस्त विषय ।

*Matters in controversy*-विवादग्रस्त विषय ।

*Matters of State*—राज्य विषय ।

*Matter to be proved*—साध्य ; सिद्ध करने वाला विषय ।

*Matter of record*-[Anything recorded] लिखित विषय ।

*Matter of fact*—[An actual occurrence ; a matter that is or appertains to fact] तथ्य संबंधी विषय ।

*As a matter of fact*—यथार्थ में ; वस्तुतः ।

*As matter of course*—[A natural, logical result or accompaniment ; that which was to be expected with confidence] स्वभावतः ; साधारणतः ।

*Matter in dispute*—विवादग्रस्त विषय ।

*Incidental matter*—आनुषंगिक विषय ।

*Matter in pais*—[A fact to be proved by witnesses] साक्ष्य-साध्य विषय ।

*Matter in deed*—[A fact to be proved by some deed or document] लेखसाध्य विषय ।

It matters not—यह कोई महत्व की बात नहीं ।

**Mature**—1 [Full-grown ; ripe ; perfected] परिपक्व । 2. [Having run to the limit of its time ; due] परिपक्व ।

1. Mature plan—परिपक्व योजना ।

Man of mature years—प्रौढ़ ; अधेड़ ।

2. A bill is mature when it becomes due—देय होने पर हुण्डी परिपक्व हो जाती है ।

*Mature deliberation*-सुविचार ।

*Maturity*—1. [Full development ; ripeness] परिपक्वता । 2. [A becoming due ; termination of the period, a note, or other obligation, has to run] परिपक्वता ।

1. Maturity of judgement-विवेचन परिपक्वता ।

Maturity of a plan—योजना की परिपक्वता ; योजना की परिपूर्णता ।

2. Maturity of a bill of exchange— [The date on which the bill falls due] हुण्डी की परिपक्वता ।

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**Maxim**-[The greatest sentence; proposition, axiom, that is, of the greatest weight or authority ; a general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in sententious form, especially a saying of a proverbial nature embodying a moral or practical precept] सूत्र ; सिद्धान्त ।

*Maxims in law*—[Propositions which sum up in a pregnant sentence some leading principle or axiom of law] विधि-सूत्र ।

**Maximum**— [The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case ; the highest point or degree] उच्चतम परिमाण ।

(Adj.) [Greatest in quantity or highest in degree ; greatest or highest allowedby law] अधिकतम ; महत्तम ; अधिक से अधिक ।

Maximum price-अधिक से अधिक मूल्य ।

Maximum freight rate—अधिकतम भाड़े की दर ।

**May**—(N.) मई ।

(V.) सकना ।

*May be allowed to appeal*-पुनर्वाद करने की स्वीकृति दी जा सकती है ।

*May presume*—अनुमान करे ।

*May pronounce*—घोषित करे ।

*May take cognizance of*—निग्रहण करे ।

**Mayhem**—[The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary] अपांगीकरण ।

**Mayor**—[The chief magistrate or officer of a city or municipal corporation ; the chief or executive municipal officer of a city] मेयर; पुराध्यक्ष ।

*Mayor's court*— [An old court established in some cities, in which the mayor sat with the powers of a police judge or committing magistrate in respect to offences committed within the city, and sometimes with civil jurisdiction in small causes] मेयर का न्यायालय ।

*Mayoralty*—मेयरत्व ; पुराध्यक्षता ।

**Meadow**—[Grass land] गोचर ।

**Meagre**-(Adj) [Poor in quality; destitute of richness] क्षाम ।

*Meagre and inadequate*-क्षाम एवं अपर्याप्त ।

**Meal**— [The portion of food taken at particular time] आहार; भोजन ।

*Light meal*—लघ्वाहार ।

*Morning meal*—प्रातर्भोजन ।

**Mean**-- (N.) 1. [The middle point] सम; मध्य । 2. [That through which or by the help of which, an end is attained, usually in plural ] साधन । 3. [Plural, Resources] साधन ।

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1. Means and end—साधन और साध्य।

2. Your means are very slender—आपके अत्यन्त तुच्छ साधन हैं।

*By all means*—[Certainly; without fail] अवश्यमेव।

*By any means* — [In any way] कैसे ही; किसी प्रकार से।

*By no means*—[Not at all; certainly not] किसी प्रकार नहीं।

*Means of a person*—मनुष्य के साधन।

*Means of support*—[Resources from which the necessaries or comforts of life are or may be supplied] जीविका; निर्वाह-साधन।

*Means of subsistence*—जीविका; निर्वाह-साधन।

*Possessed of sufficient means*—पर्याप्त साधनयुक्त।

*Means of communication*—यातायात के साधन।

(Adj.) 1. [Low; humble] नीच; निम्न; हीन। 2. [Ordinary; inferior] तुच्छ; हीन। 3. [Low minded; ignoble; base] निकृष्ट; नीच; अधम। 4. [Intermediate] मध्यम।

1. Mean parentage—नीचकुल; निम्नकुल।

2. A man of mean intelligence—हीनबुद्धि; तुच्छ बुद्धि।

3. A mean motive—निकृष्ट प्रयोजन; अधम प्रयोजन।

4. In the mean time—मध्य में; तदनन्तर; इस बीच में।

To pursue a mean course in politics—राजनीति में मध्य मार्ग पर चलना।

Mean stature—मध्यम कद।

(V.) 1. [To intend; purpose; design] चाहना; लिए होना। 2. [To signify; import; denote] सूचित करना। 3. [To have in mind a particular reference or destination for a remark, gift or the like] लिये होना।

1. What do you mean to do—आप क्या करना चाहते हैं।

Houses are meant for use—घर रहने के लिये हैं।

2. The words do not really mean that—शब्द वास्तव में यह सूचित नहीं करते।

3. This gift is meant for her—यह उपहार उसके लिए है।

*Mean and include*—तात्पर्य होना और समाविष्ट करना।

*Meaning*—[Object; purpose; aim] तात्पर्य। 2. [Signification; sense] अर्थ।

1. A mischievous meaning was apparent-शरारती तात्पर्य स्पष्ट था।

2. The meaning of a phrase—शब्द समूह का अर्थ।

You miss my meaning—तुम मेरा अर्थ नहीं समझ रहे हो।

*Meanness* — [Lowlessness; baseness] नीचता; क्षुद्रता।

*Meantime*—इसी बीच में।

*Meanwhile*—इसी बीच में।

**Measure**—(N.) 1. [(a) Act or process of measuring; (b) ...

instrument for measuring dimensions, (c)the dimensions of anything ; (d) a unit of measurement] माप ; नाप । 2. [A rule or standard of judgement ; criterion] माप । 3. [Due ; or given extent or quantity परिमाण । 4. [A degree of punishment] दड । 5. [A step or definite part of progressive course or policy ; an act designed for the accomplishment of an object] उपाय; कार्यवाही । 6. [Legislative enactment] कयिकार[1] ।

2. Measure of damages—[The test by which the quantum of damages is determined] प्रतिक्षति का माप ।

3. A measure of indulgence is due to the children—अनुग्रह की कुछ मात्रा बच्चों के लिए अभीष्ट है ।

In adequate measure—पर्याप्त परिमाण में ।

4. To suffer hard measure कठोर दंड भोगना ।

5. Political measure—राजनैतिक कार्यवाही ; राजनैतिक उपाय ।

Inefficient measure—अनुपयुक्त कार्यवाही ; अनुपयुक्त उपाय ।

Hard measure—सख्त कार्यवाही ; कठोर उपाय ।

*Measure of time*—कालपरिमाण ।

*In some measure*—किंचित ।

*Beyond measure*—अतीव ।

1. The Great Anglo-Indian Dictionary.

*Mild measure*—सामोपाय ।

*To take measures*-उपाय करना ।

(V.) नापना ; मापना ।

*Measurement*—माप ; नाप ।

*Measurer*—मापक ।

**Mechanic**—(Adj) यान्त्रिक ।

(N.) यन्त्री ।

*Mechanical*—यान्त्रिक ।

*Mechanical power*-यान्त्रिकशक्ति ।

*Mechanized army*-यन्त्र सज्जित सेना ।

*Mechanized unit*-यन्त्रीकृत सेनांग ।

*Mechanization*—यन्त्रीकरण ।

*Mechanization of army*—सेना यन्त्रीकरण ।

*Mechanism*—यन्त्ररचना ।

**Meddle**—[Interfere ; to interpose or participate interferingly, or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs] हस्तक्षेप करना ।

*Meddler*—हस्तक्षेपक ।

*Meddling*—हस्तक्षेपण ।

*Meddlesome*—हस्तक्षेपक ।

**Mediate**—[To act as an intermediary] मध्यस्थ होना ; मध्यस्थता करना ।

(Adj) मध्यवर्ती ; बीचका ।

*Mediation*—[Act of mediating ; (in International Law) the intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers on their invitation or consent amicably to arrange differences between them] मध्यस्थता ।

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*Mediative* — [Pertaining to mediation ; used in mediation] माध्यस्थिक ।

*Mediative efforts*— माध्यस्थिक प्रयास ।

*Mediator*—मध्यस्थ ।

*Mediatory*—माध्यस्थिक ।

**Medical**—1. [Of or dealing with the healing art or science of medicine] औपचारिक ; चिकित्सीय ; डाक्टरी । 2. [Medicinal] औषधीय ।

1. Medical profession—चिकित्सक वृत्ति ; चिकित्सा वृत्ति ।

Medical services-चिकित्सा-सेवा ।

Medical jurisprudence—औपचारिक न्यायशास्त्र ।

2. Medical properties—औषधीय गुण ।

*Medical attendant* — [One to whom the care of a sick person has been entrusted] चिकित्सक ।

*Medical adviser*—औपचारिक परामर्शक ।

*Medical Board*-डाक्टरी समिति ।

*Medical certificate*—चिकित्सीय प्रमाणक[1] ; डाक्टरी प्रमाणक ।

*Medical department*- औपचारिक विभाग ; चिकित्सा विभाग ।

*Medical evidence*-चिकित्सक साक्ष्य।

*Medical examination*—डाक्टरी परीक्षा ।

*Medical leave*-औपचारिक अवकाश

*Medical officer*-चिकित्साधिकारी

*Medical reference*—चिकित्सा निर्देश ।

*Medical treatment*—चिकित्सा औपचार ।

*Medical witness*-चिकित्सक साक्षी

**Medicate**—1. [To treat with medicine ; to cure] चिकित्सा करना दवा देना । 2. [To impregnate with anything medicinal] औषधयुक्त करना ।

2. Medicated water. औषधयुक्त जल ।

*Medication*—[ Act or process of medicating ] औषधीकरण

*Medicative*— [ curative ] औपचारिक ।

**Medicine**——1. [ The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure and alleviation of disease ] चिकित्साशास्त्र । 2. [ remedial agent ] औषध ।

(v) दवा देना ।

*Medicinal*— [ Curative ] औषधीय ।

**Mediocre**—अति सामान्य ।

*Mediocrity*—अति सामान्यता ।

**Meet**—1. [ To find; to come by accident or design in contact or proximity with; to join or intersect ] मिलना करना । 2. [ To confront;

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1. शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. Distinguished from 'sick leave' (रोगावकाश).

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oppose ] सामना करना; प्रतिरोध करना। 3. [ To fulfil ] पूरा करना।

2. The defendants counsel wants time to meet the application.—प्रतिवादी के वकील प्रार्थना के प्रतिरोध के लिए समय चाहते हैं।

3. I cannot meet your demand. मैं आपकी मांग पूरी नहीं कर सकता।

*To meet one's engagements*—[ To pay one's debts as they become due; to discharge one's obligations] प्रतिज्ञा पूर्ण करना।

Being unable to meet his engagements, the merchant became bankrupt. व्यापारी अपने वादे पूरा करने में असमर्थ होने के कारण, देवालिया हो गया।

*Meeting*—1. [ Gathering; assembling; assembly ] बैठक; सभा।

*Public meeting*—सार्वजनिक सभा।

Extraordinary meeting—असाधारण बैठक।

*General meeting*— सामान्य बैठक।

Unlawful meeting— अवैध सभा।

**Member**—1. [ One of the persons composing a society, community or party; an individual who belongs to an association ] सदस्य। 2. [ An independent constituent of a body, structure or any organized thing ] अङ्ग।

*Member of a company*—कंपनी का सदस्य।

*Member of Board of Revenue*—राजस्व समिति का सदस्य।

*Member of Legislative Assembly*-व्यवस्थापिका सभा का सदस्य।

*Member of Legislative Council*—व्यवस्थापिका परिषद् का सदस्य।

*Member of unlawful assembly*—अवैध सभा का सदस्य।

*Elected member*—निर्वाचित सदस्य।

*Nominated Member*—नामीकृत सदस्य।

*Membership*—सदस्यता।

**Memorandum**—1. [ A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form] ज्ञापक: अनुबोधक। 2. [An informal communication, especially one on paper headed 'memorandum' with the sender's name and address.] स्मारपत्र।

*Memorandum of Appeal*—पुनर्वाद अनुबोधक।

*Memorandum of appearance*—उपस्थिति अनुबोधक।

*Memorandum of association*—संघ अनुबोधक।

**Memory**—1. [The mental reproduction of impression or thoughts previously enter-

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tained] स्मरण ; स्मृति । 2 [The time within which past events can be or are remembered] स्मार्तकाल; स्मृतिकाल ।

*Committed to memory*—कण्ठस्थ ।

*Within memory*—स्मार्त ।

*Having a good memory*—स्मृतिमान् ; स्मरणशील ।

*Refreshing memory*—स्मृति ताजी करना ।

*Memorable*—स्मरणीय ।

*Memorial*—[Of or pertaining to memory ; commemorative] स्मारक ।

(N.) स्मारक ।

**Menace**—[Indication of probable evil or catostrophe to come; a threat ; the show of an intention to inflict evil] अपकारगी ।

*Menace to peace and tranquillity*—शम एवं शान्ति के लिए अपकारगी ।

*Menance to law and order*—विधि एवं सुव्यवस्था के लिए अपकारगी ।

(V.) अपकारगी होना ।

**Mend**—1. [To free from faults or defects ; to alter for the better ; improve] सुधारना ।

**Menial**—[Pertaining or appropriate to servants] अवकृष्ट ।

*Menial office*—भृत्यकर्म

*Menial service*—दास्ययोग ।

*Menial staff*—भृत्यवर्ग ।

(N.) [A person employed in low or servile offices] भृत्य ।

**Mens rea**— [A guilty mind] अपराधिक मनोवृत्ति ।

**Mental**—[Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual] मानसिक

*Mental qualification*-मानसिक योग्यता ।

*Mental suffering*—मनस्ताप ।

*Mentality*—मनोवृत्ति ।

*Mentally*—मनसा ।

**Mention**—[To make mention of; to refer or to specify by name] कहना ; उल्लेख करना ।

*Mentioned*—उक्त; कथित ।

*Before mentioned*—पूर्वोक्त ।

**Mercantile**—1. [Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants, or to the mercantile system; commercial ] आपणिक ।

*Mercantile agency*—[A bureau of information which collects information as to character, responsibility

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1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
Distinguished from 'Commercial' (व्यापारिक or वाणिज्यिक).

"Commercial suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; Mercantile, the actual buying and selling of commodities; as, commercial law, the commercial relations of a country; an old mercantile house, the mercantile spirit." (Webster).

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credit, reputation etc. of merchants or others doing business and furnishes such information to others for a subscription price; agency of mercantile agent ]आपणिक एजेंसी ।

*Mercantile agent*— [ One who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions ] आपणिक अभिकर्त्ता ।

*Mercantile credit*-आपणिक साख।

*Mercantile law*—आपणिक विधि ।

*Mercantile custom*—आपणिक आचार ।

*Mercantile character*—आपणिक स्थिति ।

*Mercantile document or paper*—आपणिक लेख ।

**Mercenary**-[Acting or serving only for reward; hireling; hired] भृतक; भाड़े का ।

*Mercenary soldier* — भृतक सैनिक ।

*(N.)* भृतक ।

**Merchandise**—[ Goods; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants] माल; सौदा[1]; पण्य ।

*Merchandise broker*—दलाल ।

*Merchandise mark*—पण्य चिह्न ।

*(V.)* [To buy and sell] सौदा करना; व्यापार करना ।

**Merchant**—सौदागर; व्यापारी ।

*Merchant vessel*—आपणिक पोत; वाणिजनौका ।

*Merchantable*-[Salable and fit for the market] व्यापारी ।

*Merchantable quality* — व्यापारी कोटि ।

**Mercy** — 1. [ Compassionate treatment of the offender or adversary; clemency ] दया । 2. [Grace] अनुकंपा ।

*Petition of mercy*—दया का निवेदन ।

*Merciful*—दयालु; दयाशील ।

*Mercifully*—सदय ।

*Mercifulness*-दयालुता; कारुण्य ।

*Merciless*—निर्दय ।

**Mere**—(Adj.) 1. [Done, made or exercised unassisted or independently of others; sole] केवल; मात्र । 2. [Only; pure] मात्र; केवल ।

*Mere words*—वचनमात्र ।

*Mere forbearance*—वर्जनमात्र ।

*Mere skill*—कौशलमात्र ।

*Merely*—केवल ।

**Merge**-[To immerse; to sink; to cause to be absorbed, sunk, or extinguished by merger] विलीन करना ।

*Merger* — 1. [One that merges]विलीनकारी । 2. [An absorption of one estate, or of one contract or interest, in another, or of a minor offence

1. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary.

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in a greater ; the sinking or drowning of a lesser estate into a greater by reason of them both coinciding and meeting in one and the same person] विलीनीकरण ; सात्करण[1] ।

**Merit**—[Worth ; excellence ; the intrinsic rights and wrongs of a case as determined by matters of substance, in distinction from matters of form ; the strict legal rights of the parties, as distinguished from those depending upon question of practice, jurisdiction, competence, favour or the like] गुणिता ; गुणवैशेष्य ।

*Decision on merits*—गुणितानुसार निष्पत्ति; गुणवैशेष्य के आधार पर निष्पत्ति

*Merits of the case*—व्यवहार की गुणिता ; व्यवहार के गुणवैशेष्य ।

**Mesne**—[Intervening ; middle ; intermediate] मध्यवर्ती ; मध्यकालीन ।

*Mesne encumbrance*—[One between two others so as to be junior to one and senior to the other] मध्यवर्ती ऋणभार ।

*Mesne mortgage*—मध्यवर्ती बन्धक ।

*Mesne mortgagee* — मध्यवर्ती बन्धकधारी ।

*Mesne process*— [All processes issuing between the beginning and the end of the suit or the whole process preceding the execution] मध्य प्रक्रिया ।

*Mesne profits*— [Profits of premises during the ti owner has been wrongful kept out of the possession of his estate] मध्यकालीन लाभ ।

**Message**—संदेश ।

*Message to the Legislature*— व्यवस्थापिका को संदेश ।

*Messenger*—दूत ; संदेशहर ।

**Messuage**—[A dwelling house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage and the adjoin ing lands appropriated to the use of the household] वास ।

**Metal**—धातु ।

**Metes and bounds**-[Boundary माप तथा सीमा ।

*Partition by metes and bounds*—ससीम विभाजन ।

**Method** — 1. [Way ; mode process] रीति ; प्रणाली ; मार्ग । 2 [Regular arrangement] क्र अनुक्रम ।

1. Method of teaching— शिक्षा प्रणाली ; शिक्षा पद्धति ।

*Methodical*—1. [Habitually proceeding according to method ; systematic] क्रमशील । 2. [Arranged] व्यवस्थित यथानुक्रम ; क्रमिक ।

1. He is a very methodical person—वह बड़ा क्रमशील व्यक्ति है ।

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1. शासन शब्द कोश ।

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2. Methodical arrangement-क्रमिक विन्यास ; यथानुक्रम विन्यास ।

**Metropolis**—राजधानी ।

**Mid-course**—मध्य मार्ग ।

**Mid-day**—मध्याह्न ।

**Middle**—मध्य ।

*Middle classes*—मध्यवर्ग ।

*Middle ages*—मध्ययुग ।

*Middle aged*—मध्यवयस्क ।

*Middle-finger*—मध्या ; कर्णिका ।

*Middle man*—मध्यस्थ ; मध्यस्थजन ।

*Middlemost*—मध्यम ।

*Middle-sized*—मध्यम परिमाण ।

*Middling*—मध्यमीय ।

*Mid-land*—मध्यदेशीय ।

*Mid-night*—अर्धरात ।

*Midshipman*—नाविकशिष्य ।

*Midstream*—प्रवाहमध्य ।

*Mid-way*—मध्य मार्ग ।

*Midwife*—दायी ; प्रसवकारिणी ।

*Midwifery*—प्रसवकर्म ।

**Might**—शक्ति ; सामर्थ्य ।

*With all one's might*-यथाशक्ति ; यथासामर्थ्य ।

*Mighty*—प्रबल ; शक्तिमान् ।

*Mightiness*—प्रबलता ।

**Migrate** — [To go from one place to another ; especially, to move from one country, region, or place of abode or sojourn to another with a view to residence] उत्क्रमण करना ।

*Migration*-उत्क्रमण ; देशान्तरगमन[1]; प्रव्रजन[2] ; प्रवास[3] ।

*Migrant*— [One that migrates] उत्क्रमी ; देशान्तरगामी ; प्रवासी ।

*Migratory* — [Disposed to migration] उत्क्रमी ; प्रवासी ।

*Migrating family* — उत्क्रमिक परिवार ।

**Milch-cow**—दूध देनेवाली गाय ; धेनु ; दोग्ध्री ।

**Mild**—मृदुल ; कोमल ; समोपचारी ।

*Mild remedy*—सामोपचार ।

*Mild means*--सामोपाय ।

*Mild speech*—सान्त्ववाद ।

*Mildly*--मृदुलता से ; कोमलता से ।

*Mildness*--मृदुलता ; कोमलता ।

**Mile**--मील ।

*Mile-stone*--मील ।

*Mileage*—1. [An allowance for travelling expenses at a certain rate per mile] मीली[4] ।

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1. शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. List of technical terms used in the Constitution.
3. Dr. Raghuvir.
4. 'कोशकाधिदेय' in the Great English-Indian Dictionary. The expression is not only difficult but inaccurate also for 'क्रोशक' or Hindi 'कोस' is different from 'mile'. Two miles make one 'क्रोशक' or 'कोस'. Besides 'मील' has been adopted in Hindi.

The suffix 'age' of abstract nouns, formed from names of things, or persons, or verbs of action, as language, baronage, wreckage, etc., means "that which belongs or is functionally related to" (O.E.D). This sense is expressed by adding 'ई' to the main word as in 'दलाली' from 'दलाल'.

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2. [The aggregate length or distance in miles] मील दूरी ।

**Military**—1. [Of or pertaining to soldiers] सैनिक । 2. [Of or pertaining to arms or war] आयुधिक ; सामरिक ।

*Military attache*-[An army officer detailed on duty with diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital] सैनिक सहचारी ।

*Military commission*—[A court organised in time of war or suspension of civil power to try offences against military law or cognizable by courts martial] सैनिक विनियोग ।

*Military Court*-सैनिक न्यायालय ।

*Military custody*—[Arrest or confinement of a person subject to military law] सैन्य प्रग्रह ।

*Military decoration*—[In Army Act, means, any medal clasp, good-conduct badge, or decoration] सैनिक विभूषण[1] ।

*Military department*—सैनिक विभाग ।

*Military forces*—सैन्यबल ।

*Military government*—सैनिक शासन ।

*Military hospital*—सैनिक चिकित्सालय ; सैनिक अस्पताल ।

*Military jurisdiction*—सैनिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Military law*—सैनिक विधि ।

*Military manoeuvre*—सैनिक चाल ।

*Military necessity*—[T necessity which in waratte military operations] सै आवश्यकता ।

*Military order*—सैनिक आ

*Military police*—सैनिक पुलि

*Military service*—सैनिक से

(*N.*) सेना ।

**Militia**—[A body of citiz enrolled as a military force f periodical instruction, disc pline, and drill but not call into active service except i emergencies] देशरक्षिका[2] ।

*Militiaman*-देशरक्षिका का सिपा

**Milk**—दूध ।

(*V.*) दुहना ।

*Milky*—दूधिया ; दूधी ।

**Mill**—1. [A building provid with machinery for grindi grain into flour] चक्की ; पेषणी । 2 [A machine for grinding a polishing ; a common nam for various machines whic produce a manufactur product, or change the for of a raw material by th continuous repetition of som simple action ; a building o collection of buildings wit machinery by which th

1. Apte Sanskrit English Dictionary.
2. Monier Williams' Sanskrit English Dictionary.

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processes of manufacturing are carried on] निर्माणी ; मिल ।

(*V.*) 1. [To grind] पीसना । 2. [To manufacture ; to shape, transform, by means of a mill or machine] बनाना ; निर्माण करना ।

*Milling*—पीसना ; बनाना ; निर्माण ।

*Millmade*—मिल निर्मित ; मिल का बना हुआ ।

**Millenium**—सहस्रवर्ष ।

**Mind**—1. [ Consciousness ; thought ; consideration] ध्यान । 2. [Mental disposition or mood ; choice ; inclination] मन । 3. [Intellect] मस्तिष्क ।

(*V.*) [To regard with attention] ध्यान देना ।

**Mine**—1. [The possessive pronoun of the first person singular] मेरा । 2. [ An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metallic ores, or coal, salt or precious stones, etc.] खान । 3.[(*a*) a subterranean gallery in which gunpowder is placed for blowing up the enemy's fortifications ; (*b*) in recent naval warfare, a receptacle filled with dynamite or the like, moored beneath, or floating on or near, the surface of the water to destroy an enemy's vessel] सुरंग ।

*Miner*—खनक ।

*Mineral*—खनिज ।

*Mineralogist*—खनिजिज्ञ ।

*Mineralogy*—खनिज विज्ञान ।

*Mining*—1. [Digging in the earth in order to obtain minerals from mine] खनन[1] । 2. [ Making subterranean passages] सुरंग खोदना ; सुरंग लगाना ।

*Mining partnership*—[A limited co-partnership which arises between two or more individuals when they actually engage in working a mining claim which they have acquired for that purpose] खनन साझा ।

*Mining right*—[A right to enter upon and occupy land for the purpose of working it] खनन अधिकार ।

*Mining land*—खनिज भूमि ।

*Mining lease*—खनन पट्टा ।

*Mining claim*—खनन अधियाचना ।

*Mining company*—खनन कंपनी ।

**Mingle**—मिलना ।

**Miniature**—सूक्ष्माकार ; लघुरूप ।

**Minimize**—न्यूनतम करना ; अल्पिष्ठ करना ; कम से कम करना ।

**Minimum**—( *Adj* ) कम से कम ; अल्पिष्ठ ; न्यूनतम ।

(*N*) अल्पिष्ठांश ।

**Minister**—मंत्री ।

*Minister of Agriculture*—कृषिमंत्री ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary. आखनन in The Grea English Indian Dictionary.

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*Minister of Communications*--यातायात मंत्री।

*Minister of Education*-शिक्षा मंत्री।

*Minister of Finance*--फाइनेंस मंत्री।

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*—वैदेशिक मंत्री।

*Minister of Home Affairs*-गृह मंत्री।

*Minister of Law*--विधि मंत्री।

*Minister of Planning*--योजना मंत्री।

*Prime Minister*--प्रधान मंत्री।

*Minister Plenipotentiary*--सर्वाधिकृत मंत्री।

*Minister of Rehabilitation*-पुनर्स्थापन मंत्री।

*Minister without portfolio*-निर्विभाग मंत्री।

*Ministerial*—मंत्रीय।

*Ministerial level*--मंत्रीय स्तर।

*Ministry*--1. [The body of ministers charged with the administration of a country or a state] मंत्रिवर्ग। 2. [A ministerial department of a government] मंत्रालय।

**Minor**—(Adj) 1. [Inferior in bulk, degree, importance etc.] अवर; लघु। It is commonly expressed by the preposition 'उप' as in 'उपाङ्ग' (a minor member of the body), 'उपधर्म' (minor duty), 'उपग्रह' (minor planet) etc. 2. [Constituting the minority] अल्प।

1. Minor importance--अल्प महत्व।

2. The minor vote-अल्प मत।

*Minor head*--उप शीर्षक।

*Minor work*—लघु कार्य।

(N.) [A person of either sex under full age or majority, that is, one who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded] अप्राप्त व्यवहार[1]; अवयस्क[2]।

*Minority*—1. [The smaller number] न्यूनपक्ष; अल्पपक्ष। 2. [State of being under age] अप्राप्तव्यवहारत्व; अवयस्कता।

*In the minority*—न्यूनपक्षपाती; न्यूनपक्षग्राही।

**Mint**—[The place where the king's money is coined] टकसाल; टंकशाला।

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1. 'अप्राप्त व्यवहार' is a person not old enough to engage in public business on one's own rseponsibility; a boy before he reaches his 16th year—अप्राप्त व्यवहारोसौ यावत् शोड-वार्षिक—:"*Daksha.*

This is the word used in the Sastras in the sense of 'minor', that is, a person to whom civil rights have not been accorded. 'किशोर' (a lad below 15 years) and 'बाल' (a boy under sixteen years of age—बाल अषोडशाद्वर्षात्-नारद) are words of general import and do not convey the specific meaning of 'minor'.

2. The Great English Indian Dictionary. 'वयस्क' means 'grown up'.

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(V.) सिक्का ढालना।

*Mintage*—1. [Act or process of minting coin] टंकन। 2. [The coin] मुद्रा; सिक्का। 3. [The cost of coining, or the duty, or charge paid to the mint for coining] टंकन। 4. [The stamp impressed upon a coin in minting] मुद्रा।

*Minter*—मुद्रांकक।

*Mint-master*—टंकपति।

**Minute**—1. [The sixtyth part of an hour] मिनट। 2. [A memorandum or draft; a note to preserve the memory of anything] वृत्तांश [1]। 3. [Pl. The official record made of the transactions or proceedings at a meeting of an organised body] वृत्तांश।

2. The minutes of a contract. संविद का वृत्तांश।

To take minutes of a conversation. वार्त्तालाप के वृत्तांश लिखना।

3. Minutes of a meeting of directors. संचालकों की बैठक के वृत्तांश।

*Minutes of a court*-[Memoranda of what takes place in court and are made by the authority of court] न्यायालय के वृत्तांश।

(V.) [To make a minute or a brief summary of] वृत्तांश लिखना।

(Adj.) [Marked by, or paying attention to, small things or small details; extremely accurate] सूक्ष्म।

*Minutely*—सूक्ष्मतः।

*Minuteness*—सूक्ष्मता।

**Misadventure**—अनिष्ट।

**Mis-advised**—कुमंत्रित; कुपरामर्शित।

**Mis-allegation**-मिथ्यारोप।

**Misanthrope**—[A man hater] मानवद्वेषी।

*Misanthropy*—मानवद्वेष।

**Misapply** — दुरुपयोग करना; कुप्रयोग करना।

*Misapplication* — दुरुपयोग; कुप्रयोग।

*Misapplication of money*—धन का कुव्यय; धन का दुरुपयोग।

**Misapprehension**—दुराशंका।

**Misappropriate** — [To use wrongly or wrongfully] दुरुपभोग करना।

*Misappropriation* — [The wrongful conversion of or dealing with anything by

1. 'वृत्त' in The Great English Indian Dictionary. 'Minutes' means a brief summary of events or transactions especially the record of proceedings of an assembly, committee etc, while 'वृत्त' means "history" or "account". It will naturally signify a detailed description or account of an event or transaction and not its brief report. 'अंश' has therefore been suffixed to 'वृत्त' in order to bring it in conformity with its English equivalent' शासन शब्द कोष suggests 'संस्मरण' and 'संक्षेप'.

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the person to whom it has been entrusted] दुरुपभोग[1] ।

*Criminal misappropriation*—अपराधिक दुरुपभोग ।

*Misappropriation of property*—संपत्ति दुरुपभोग ।

**Misbehave**—दुर्व्यवहार करना ।

*Misbehaviour*—दुर्व्यवहार ।

**Misbelief**—मिथ्या विश्वास ; कुप्रत्यय ।

**Miscalculate** — [To calculate wrongly; to misjudge] कुगणना करना ; गलत गिनना ।

*Miscalculated*—कुगणित ।

*Miscalculation*—कुगणना[2] ।

**Miscarriage**—1. [Failure; mismanagement] असिद्धि 2. [Failure to carry properly] दुर्वहन । 3. [Premature expulsion of a fetus] गर्भपात ।

1. Miscarriage of justice—[A failure to secure justice] न्यायासिद्धि ; न्याय की हत्या ।

2. Miscarriage of goods—पराय दुर्वहन ; माल का दुर्वहन ।

*Miscarry*—1. [To fail of the intended effect or of one's object ; to be or prove un-successful] असिद्ध होना । 2. [To fa of reaching the destinatio or to go to the wrong destina-tion ; to go astray] दुर्वहन होना ।

2. The letter was miscar-ried. पत्र का दुर्वहन हुआ ।

**Miscegenation** — [Mixture o amalgamation of races: applie especially to sexual unio between the individuals of th black and white races] वर्णसंक

**Miscellaneous**—[Consisting o several diverse things; deal-ing with, or interested in diverse topics or subjects] विविध ; प्रकीर्ण ; फुटकर ।

*Miscellaneous cases*—प्रकी व्यवहार ; विविध व्यवहार ।

*Miscellaneous expenses*—फुट खर्च ; विविध व्यय ।

**Mischief**—1. [(a) A species o injury to private property which the law considers as

1. 'अपाहरण' in The Great English Indian Dictionary. 'Misappropriatio consists in "the wrongful conversion of or dealing with anything by th person to whom it has been intrusted. The offence takes place when th possession has been innocently come by, but where, by a subsequent change o intention, or from the knowledge of some new fact with which the party wa not previously acquainted, the retaining becomes wrongful and fraudulen Thus retention of money by a servant authorised to collect it from a perso may be criminal misappropriation even though he retains it on account o wages due to him. The gist of the offence is the "wrongful use or appropria tion", and not "wrongful taking or carrying away", something. 'अपाहरण signifies "wrongful taking away" and not "wrongful use or appropriation," th main ingredient of the offence of misappropriation which is connoted by th word 'दुरुपभोग' ।

2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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public crime. This is such as is done with out an intent of gaining by another's loss, but either out of a spirit of wanton cruelty, or wicked revenge] उत्पात[1] । 2. [Evil or harm which a statute is meant to cure or avoid] अपाय ।

*Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage*—लोक नाली में परिवाह अथवा रुकावट द्वारा उत्पात ।

*Mischief by meddling with a light-house, boundary mark or a landmark fixed by authority*—अधिकारीवर्ग द्वारा स्थापित प्रकाशगृह, सीमचिह्न और भूचिह्न के साथ हस्तक्षेप द्वारा उत्पात ।

*Mischief by fire or explosive substance*—अग्नि एवं विस्फोटक पदार्थ द्वारा उत्पात ।

*Mischief maker*—उत्पाती ।

*Mischief making*—उत्पात करना ।

*Mischievous*-1. [Characterized by or inclined to the causing of, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness, or in sport] उत्पाती ; शरारु । 2. [Harmful ; injurious] अपायी ।

*Mischievous person* — उत्पाती व्यक्ति ; पंक्तिदूषक[2] ।

*Mischievous propensity*—उत्पाती प्रवृत्ति ।

**Misconceive**— [Misapprehend] गलत समझना ।

*Misconception* — भ्रान्ति ; मिथ्या धारणा ।

**Misconduct** — 1. [Unlawful behaviour ; wrong or improper conduct] अपचार । 2. [Mismanagement] कुप्रबन्ध ।

*Misconduct in law* — विधिक अपचार ।

*Misconduct in office*—[Unlawful behaviour or neglect by a public officer by which the rights of a party have been affected] आधिकारिक अपचार ।

**Misconstruction**-[Wrong interpretation] कुव्याख्या ।

**Misconstrue**—कुव्याख्या करना ।

**Miscreant**—[An unscrupulous villain] दुर्वृत्त ; दुर्जन ।

**Misdeed**—कुकर्म ; दुष्कर्म ।

**Misdemeanor or Misdemeanour**—[A crime less than a felony, as perjury, libels, assaults etc.] उपपातक[3] ।

**Misdirection**—दुर्निर्देश ।

*Misdirect*—दुर्निर्दिष्ट करना ।

*Misdirect a jury*—सभ्या को दुर्निर्दिष्ट करना ।

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1. 'कुचेष्टा' in the Great English Indian Dictionary. 'कुचेष्टा' means, evil attempt' while 'mischief' is a materialized action done with intent to cause loss.
2. Monier Williams : English Sanskrit Dictionary.
3. Monier Williams : English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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**Misfeasance** — [The doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner] अपकृति[1] ।

*Misfeasor*—अपकारी ।

**Misfortune**—दुर्भाग्य ।

**Misgovern**—[ To mismanage ] कुप्रबन्ध करना ।

*Misgovernment*—कुशासन ।

**Misjoinder** — [An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure] कुमिलन ; कुयोग ।

*Misjoinder of parties*— पक्ष कुमिलन ।

*Misjoinder of causes of action*—कार्यकारण का कुमिलन ।

**Mislead**-[To lead into a wrong path; to lead astray] पथभ्रष्ट करना ।

*Misleading*-[Leading astray; deceptive] पथभ्रष्टकारी ; भ्रामक ।

**Mismanage**—[To manage ill or improperly] कुप्रबन्ध करना ।

*Mismanagement*—कुप्रबन्ध ।

**Misnomer**—मिथ्यानाम ।

**Mispleading**—[A wrong pleading] मिथ्यावाद ।

**Misprint**—अशुद्ध मुद्रण ।

**Misprision**-[Neglet, negligence or oversight; a wrong action or omission, specifically, a misdemeanour or neglet of d[...] on the part of a public offi[...] अनवेक्षा ।

*Misprision of felony*-[Concealment of felony] अ[...] गोपन ।

*Misprision of treason*-[Concealment of treason] र[...]भिद्रोहगोपन ।

*Negative misprision*-[Which consists in conce[...]ing something which oug[ht] to be revealed] निषेधात्मक अनवेक्[षा]

*Positive misprision*-[Whi[ch] consists in the commission [of] something such as maladmi[nis]tration of such high offic[es] as are in public trust a[nd] employment, usually puni[sh]able by parliamentary impe[ach]ment, also embezzlement [of] publiic money which oug[ht] not to be done] निश्चयात्मक अनवे[क्षा]

**Misrecital** —[A wrong reci[tal]] मिथ्योल्लेख ; कुवर्णन ।

**Misrepresent** — [To represe[nt] incorrectly or improperly] मिथ्या ख्यापित करना ।

*Misrepresentation* — [Fa[lse] or incorrect statement [or] account] मिथ्याख्यापन ।

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1. 'Misfeasance' means "misdeed or the improper performance of so[me] lawful act" (Wharton). While 'feasance' is any act, whether right or wr[ong] the expression अधिकार दुरुप्रयोग (given in शासन शब्दकोश) is equivalant of 'ab[use] of right.'

Distinguished from 'malfeasance' (दुष्कृति) and 'non-feasance' 'अकृति' ।

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**Misrule**—कुशासन।

**Mistake**—(V.) 1. [To misapprehend the meaning or purpose of; to attach erroneous interpretation to the words or action of] गलत समझना। 2. [To err in recognizing or identifying or estimating] गलती करना; भूल करना; त्रुटि करना।

(N.) 1. [Misconception; misunderstanding; an unintentional error] त्रुटि। 2. [Misconception or error of the mind leading a person to do any act which he would not have done had he not acted under the misconception or error; also the act or omission so arising] भ्रम।

*Mistake of fact*—तथ्य त्रुटि।

*Mistake of law*—विधि की त्रुटि।

*Mistake apparent on the face of the record*—अभिलेख से प्रत्यक्ष त्रुटि।

*Mistaken*—1. [In error] भ्रान्त। 2. [Wrong; erroneous] गलत; मिथ्या; झूठा।

*Mistaken opinion*—मिथ्यामति।

**Mister**—श्री।

**Mistress**—1. [The female head of a family] गृहिणी[1]; गृहस्वामिनी। 2. [A woman with whom a man habitually consorts unlawfully or who occupies wholly or partly the position of wife to a man without being married to him] उपपत्नी। 3. [A female teacher] अध्यापिका; शिक्षिका। 4. [A title of courtesy used in contracted form, Mrs.] श्रीमती।

**Mistrial**—[A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings] कुदर्शन[2]।

**Mistrust**—संदेह करना; शंका करना।

*(N.)* संदेह; शंका।

**Misunderstand**—[To misconceive; to mistake] भ्रम में पड़ना; गलत समझना।

*Misunderstanding*—1. [Misconception] भ्रान्ति। 2. [Disagreement; dissension] विमति वैमनस्य।

**Misuse**—दुरुपयोग करना।

*(N.)* दुरुपयोग।

*Misuser*—दुरुपयोग करने वाला।

**Mitigate**—[To render mild or milder; to make less severe, violent, fierce, cruel, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful etc.] प्रशमित करना।

*Mitigated*—प्रशमित।

*Mitigant*—शमक।

*Mitigable*—शमनीय।

*Mitigation*—[Abatement or

1. न गृहं गृहमित्याहुः गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते।
तथा हि सहितः सर्वान् पुरुषार्थान् समश्नुते।

2. 'परिदर्शन' has been suggested for 'trial' in स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली। 'कुदर्शन' is therefore an irregular or defective trial.'

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diminution of anything painful] प्रशमन।

*Mitigation of punishment*—दंड प्रशमन।

*Mitigative*—शमक।

*Mitigator*—शमक।

*Mitigatory*—शमकारी।

*Mitigating*—शमक।

*Mitigating circumstances*—शमक परिस्थिति।

**Mix**—मिलना ; मिलाना।

*Mixed*—मिश्रित।

*Mixed action*—[An action for recovery of land together with a claim for damage in respect of such property] मिश्रित कार्य।

*Mixed blood*—[A person in whose veins is some portion of foreign blood] मिश्रित रक्त।

*Mixed currency*—[Currency partly of coins and partly of convertible paper, both being legal tender] मिश्रित सिक्का।

*Mixed jury*—[A jury composed of foreigners and Indians for the trial of aliens in sessions] मिश्रित सभ्या।

*Mixed Government* — मिश्रित शासन।

*Mixed presumptions*—[Presumptions of mixed law and fact] मिश्रित अनुमान।

*Mixed question of law and fact*—विधि और तथ्य के मिश्रित प्रश्न।

*Mixed policy*—[A marine insurance policy combining time and distance conditions] मिश्रित बीमापत्र।

*Mixer*—मिश्रक।

*Mixing*—मिश्रण।

*Mixture*—1. [Act of mixing] मिश्रण। 2. [Compound] मिश्रण।

**Mob**—1. [The crowd] भीड़ अव्यवस्थित सभा। 2. [The masses the mulitude] जनता।

*(V.)* भीड़ लगाना।

*Mob-psychology*—जनसमूह की मनोवृत्ति।

*Mob-rule*—जनसमूह का शासन।

*Mob-violence*— [The infliction of some physical injury on person by a multitude of people acting in a riotous and unlawful manner] सामूहिक आघात।

*Mobocracy*—[Rule of the mob ; government by the mob] जनसमूह का शासन।

*Mobocrat*-[One who favours mobocracy ; a mob leader] जनसमूहवादी।

Mobocratic — [Of, or pertaining to, like, or in favour of, a mobocracy] जनसामूहिक।

**Mobile**—चलिष्णु।

**Mobilization**—प्रचालन[1]।

1 'सैन्य संसज्जन' in The Great English-Indian Dictionary and 'सैन्य प्रचालन' in शासन शब्दकोश। Mobilization technically means 'act of assembling, equipping

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*Mobilization of army*—सैन्य चालन।

*Mobilize*—प्रचलित करना; चालू करना।

**Mode**—1. [Manner of doing or being; method; fashion; way; style] रीति; प्रकार; ढंग। 2. [Form] रूप; आकार।

*Mode of living*—रहन-सहन।

*Mode of speaking*—वाग्वृत्ति।

**Model**—1. [Anything or any person that serves, or that may serve, as an example for imitation] आदर्श। 2. [Pattern; form; design] नमूना; प्रतिरूप।

(Adj.) आदर्श।

*Model draft*—आदर्श पाँडुलेख।

*Model of government*—शासन का आदर्श।

**Moderate**—1. [Limited in degree of energy, excitement or activity; not extreme] संयत। 2. [Limited; mediocre; fair] परिमित; सामान्य।

*Moderate language*—संयत भाषा।

*Moderate views*—संयत दृष्टिकोण।

*Moderate ability*—सामान्य योग्यता।

*Moderate speed*—संयत चाल; परिमित गति।

*Moderate means*—परिमित साधन।

**Modern**—[Of, or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time, or time not long past] आधुनिक; वर्त्तमान।

*Modern age*—वर्त्तमान युग।

**Modest**—1. [Meek; bashful] विनीत। 2. [Moderate; not excessive] परिमित। 3. [Observing the proprieties of sex; free from undue familiarity, indecency or lewdness] साध्वी।

2. Modest income—परिमित आय।

*Modesty*—1. [The quality of womanly propriety of behaviour; scrupulous chastity of thought, speech and conduct] साध्वीत्व; सतीत्व 2. [Humility] विनम्रता। 3. [Unpretentious or moderate character] परिमितता।

1. To outrage the modesty of a woman. किसी स्त्री का सतीत्व नष्ट करना।

3. Modesty of his income उसकी आय की परिमिता।

**Modify**—[To alter without radical transformation] विवर्तित करना।

*Modified*—विवर्तित।

*Modification*—विवर्तन[1]।

**Modus**—[Mode or manner; the immediate manner in which the property may be acquired as occupation or

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and in all respects preparing for active hostilities a body of troops or war vessels.' In this sense 'सैन्य सज्जन' or 'संसज्जन' are most appropriate but 'सैन्यचालन' or 'सैन्य प्रचालन' convey the etymoligical meaning also.

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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prescription] रीति ; प्रणाली ; क्रम ।

*Modus operandi*–[The way in which a thing, cause etc., operates ; the way in which a person goes to work] कार्य-प्रणाली ।

*Modus vivendi*—[A mode of living; a working arrangement between contending parties, pending, settlement of matters in dispute] निर्वाह प्रणाली ।

**Moiety**—[Half] आधा ; अर्द्ध ।

*Moiety of an estate*—भूति का अर्द्धांश ।

**Mould**—साँचा ।

**Molest**—[To meddle with a person injuriously or with hostile intent] छेड़ना[1] ; अर्दित करना[2] ।

*Molestation*—छेड़-छाड़ ; अर्दन ।

**Momentum**—[Impetus] गति ।

**Monarch**—एकाधिपति[3] ।

*Monarchy*—1.[A state ruled by a monarch] एकाधिपत्य । 2. [The rule or government exercised by a monarch] एकाधिपत्य ।

**Monastery**—मठ ।

**Monetary**–1. [Of or pertaining to, the coinage or currency] मौद्रिक । 2. [Pertaining to, or concerned with, money; pecuniary] द्रव्यसंबंधी ; आर्थिक ।

*Monetary unit*—[The standard of a national currency] मौद्रिक इकाई ।

*Monetary gain*—आर्थिक लाभ ।

*Monetary standard*—मौद्रिक प्रमाप ।

*Monetary system*—मौद्रिक पद्धति ।

*Money*—1. [Metal coin or paper money] रुपया । 2. [Wealth or riches] अर्थ ; धन । 3. [A given amount or sum of money] रकम ।

*Money bill*—धन विधेयक[4] ।

*Money lender*—महाजन ; ऋणदाता ।

*Money market*—मौद्रिक बजार ।

*Money order*—मनीआर्डर ; धनप्रेषादेश[5] ।

*Money suit*–धनविषयक वाद ।

*Moneyed*—धनिक ।

**Monogamy**–एकपत्नीत्व ।

*Monogamist*–एकपत्नीक ।

*Monogamous*–एकपत्नीक ।

**Monopoly**—[The exclusive right, privilege, or power of selling or purchasing a given commodity or service in given market ; exclusive

1. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary.
2. शासन शब्दकोश ।
3. Distinguished from Emperor 'सम्राट'
4. मौद्रिक विधेयक in The Great English-Indian Dictionary.
5. Great English-Indian Dictionary.

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control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market] एकाधिकार ।

*Monopoly price*-एकाधिकार मूल्य ।

*Monopoly profit* — एकाधिकार लाभ ।

*Monopoly Value*--[The value that a thing has for sale under conditions of monopoly] एकाधिकारिक मूल्य ।

*Trade monopoly*--व्यापारिक एकाधिकार ।

*Monopolist*--[One who has a monopoly] एकाधिकारी ।

*Monopolistic*--[Of, or pertaining to, a monopolist; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies] एकाधिकारिक ।

*Monopolize*--[To acquire a monopoly of] एकाधिकार करना ।

*Monopolization*--एकाधिकारिता ।

**Month**--मास ; महीना ।

*Lunar month*--चन्द्रमास ।

*Solar month*--सौरमास ।

*A month old*--मासजात ।

*Monthly*-(*Adj*) मासिक ; माहवारी ।

*Half-monthly* -- अर्द्धमासिक ; पाक्षिक ।

*Monthly allowance*--मासिक[1] ।

*Monthly tenancy or tenancy from month to month*--मासानुमासिक किरायेदारी ; मासिक किरायेदारी ।

*Monthly report*-मासिक विवरण ।

(*Adv.*) प्रतिमास ; अनुमास ।

**Monument**—[Memorial] स्मारक ।

*Monumental*—स्मरणार्थक । 2. [Colossal] विशाल ।

**Moot**—[Subjected or subject to argument or discussion; debated or debatable] विवादास्पद ।

*Moot case*—[A case which seeks to determine an abstract question which does not arise upon existing facts or rights] विवादास्पद व्यवहार ।

*Moot point*—विचारपद[2] ।

*Moot question*-विवादास्पद प्रश्न ।

(*V.*) विचार करना ; विवाद करना ।

*Mooted*—विवादित ; विचारास्पद ।

**Moral**—(Adj) नैतिक ।

*Moral code*—नैतिक संग्रह ।

*Moral conduct*—नैतिक आचरण ।

*Moral consideration*—[Consideration founded on the moral law, as opposed to legal; a mere moral consideration will not support a promise and is nothing in law] नैतिक प्रतिफल ।

*Moral end*—नैतिक उद्देश्य ।

*Moral evidence*—नैतिक प्रमाण ।

*Moral force*—नैतिक बल ।

*Moral insanity*-[Commonly such an abonormal condition as is characterised by incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong] नैतिक उन्माद ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Moral law*—[A general or specific rule of right living] नैतिक नियम ।

*Moral necessity*—[That necessity which arises where there is a duty incumbent on a rational being to perform] नैतिक आवश्यकता ।

*Moral obligation*—[An imperative duty which would be enforceable by law, were it not for some positive rule, with a view to general benefit, exempts the party in that particular instance from legal liability] नैतिक अधिबंधन ।

*Moral support*—नैतिक सहारा ; नैतिक अवलम्ब ।

*Moral turpitude*—नैतिक पतन ।

*Moral victory*—नैतिक विजय ।

*Moral philosophy*—नीतिशास्त्र ।

*Morality*-[System of moral duties] नीति । 2. [Practice of moral duties ; virtue] सदाचार ।

**Mortal**—1. [Subject to death; destined to die] मरणाधीन; मर्त्य । 2. [Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; deadly; fatal] प्राणघातक; प्राणान्तक । [Human] मानुषिक ।

2. Mortal wound-प्राणान्तक घा[illegible]
Mortal weapon-प्राणान्तक हथि[illegible]
Mortal offence-प्राणान्तक अप[illegible]
Mortal enemy-प्राणघातक वैरी।
Mortal blow-प्राणघातक वार।
3. Mortal power-मानुषिक शक्ति
(*N*) मनुष्य ।

*Mortality*—1. [Condition or quality of being mortal] मर्त्य[illegible] मृत्युवशता । 2. [Death rate] मर[illegible] मृत्युसंख्या ।

*Mortally*—सनाश; सप्राणघात।

*Mortally wounded*—भिन्न[illegible]

**Mortgage**—[A mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced] बन्धक।

*Simple mortgage*—इष्टिबन्धक[1]

*Mortgage by conditional sale*—गहन-लहन[2]; अवधि-विक्रय-बन्धक

*Usufructuary mortgage*—भोगबन्धक[3] ।

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1. 'इष्टिबन्धक' is a mortagage or pledge of real substantial property that which may be kept in view ; or, also, that from which, although possession be had, no profit or benefit is derived. In the west and south of India it means mortgage or pledge, without giving up possession, except on failure of payment of the debt for which the property is pledged"—(Wilson's Glossary, Page 231). K. V. Iyer is of opinion that इष्टकबन्धक is a kind of mortgage by conditional sale in Madras.

2. 'गहन-लहन' is "the term generally applied in Bombay to contracts which are mortgages ; but which contain a clause of conditional sale if the mortgage debt is not paid within a given time." (I L.R. 2 Bombay 231). "It is the Bombay form of mortgage by conditional sale," (K. V. Iyer).

3. 'भोगबन्धक' is "a mortgage in which the property mortgaged may be

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*Contributory mortgage*—[A mortgage to several independent persons securing their several advances on the same property] अंशदायी बंधक ।

*Equitable mortgage* — [A mortgage made by deposit of title deeds] समन्यायी बन्धक ।

*Anomalous mortgage*-असामान्य बन्धक ।

*Mortgage debt*—बन्धक ऋण ।

*Mortgage-deed*—बन्धक पत्र ।

*Mortgage-money*-बन्धक-धन ।

*Mortgage - property* — बन्धक-सम्पत्ति ।

*Mortgage - security* — बन्धक-प्रत्याभूति ।

(*V.*) बन्धक करना; रहन करना ।

*Mortgagee*—[The person to whom property is mortgaged] बन्धकधारी; बन्धकग्राही ।

*Mortgagor*-बन्धककर्ता; बन्धकदाता ।

*Sub-mortgage*—उपबन्धक ।

*Mesne mortgage*-मध्यवर्ती बन्धक ।

*Consolidation of mortgages*-[The right to refuse to allow one of the two or more mortgages to be redeemed except upon the terms of the other or others being redeemed at the same time] बन्धकों का संगटन ।

*Redemption of a mortgage*-बन्धकमोचन ।

*Tacking of a mortgage*—[The right of a subsequent incumbrancer who has got the first incumbrance to unite his subsequent charge with the first incumbrance and have the whole satisfied out of the mortgaged property in preference to an intermediate incumbrancer] बन्धकावंधन ।

*Prior mortgagee*-पूर्व बन्धकधारी ।

*Mortgagee in possession*-भोग बन्धकधारी ।

**Most**—[Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent] अधिकतम ; बहुत से ।

(*N*) अधिकांश ; अधिकभाग ।

*Most Honourable*-परम माननीय ।

*Mostly*-बहुधा; साधारणतः; सामान्यतः ।

**Mother**—माता ।

*Mother of a son or of offspring*—पुत्रवती ; पुत्रिणी ।

*Mother of one child*—एकोदरा ।

*Step-mother*—विमाता ; सौतेली माँ ।

*Mother-in-law*—सास ; श्वश्रू ।

*Mother's house*—मातृगृह ।

*Mother's family*—मातृकुल ।

*Born of a different mother*-भिन्नोदर ; अन्योदर ; असोदर ।

*Mother tongue*-मातृभाषा; जन्मभाषा ।

*Mother-country or motherland*—जन्मभूमि ।

*Motherhood*—मातृत्व ।

*Motherless*—मातृहीन ; मातारहित ।

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converted to use, as land, houses, trees, etc., the profits of which are to be appropriated by the lender or mortgagee in lieu of interest." (Wilson's Glossary Page 126 ). It is a kind of usufructuary mortgage in Bengal

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*Motherly*—मातृसदृश ।

(*Adv.*) मातृवत् ।

**Motion**—1. [Movement ; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or involuntarily] गति ; चाल । 2. [A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress ; especially a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly] पुरस्ताव[1] । 3. [An application made to a court or judge orally in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favour of the applicant] पुरस्ताव । 4. [Inclination or tendency of desire] अभिरुचि ।

1. Swift motion — त्वरितगति ; तेज चाल ।

Slow motion—मन्द गति ; धीमी चाल ।

Backward motion--विपरीत गति ; उलटी चाल ।

2. To lose a motion-पुरस्ताव हार जाना ।

Motion of adjournment—स्थगन पुरस्ताव ।

3. Motion for an injunction-आज्ञप्ति के लिए पुरस्ताव ।

Motion for the appointment of a receiver-प्रतिग्रहीता नियुक्त क… का पुरस्ताव ।

4. He did it of his ow… motion—उसने यह अपनी अभिरुचि … किया ।

*Motion for consideration*-विचारार्थ पुरस्ताव ।

**Motive**—[That which incit… to action ; anything prom… ting or exciting to choice, … moving the will] प्रयोजन ।

Motive of the crime—अ… का प्रयोजन ।

*Motiveless*—निष्प्रयोजन ।

**Mouth**—मुँह ; मुख ।

*Mouthpiece*—[One who deli… vers the opinion of others … of another] मुख[2] ।

*The mouthpiece of hi… party*—अपने दल का मुख ।

**Movable**—चल ; अस्थावर ।

*Movable estate*—चल भृति ।

*Movable property*-चल सम्… ।

*Movables*—अस्थावराणि[3] ; चल…

**Move**—(*N.*) 1. [(a) A device … trick (b) the changing po… tion of pawn] चाल । 2. [An ac… of moving from a stationary position] चाल ।

(*V.*) 1. [To carry, convey, draw, push or the like from one place to another] ले जा… चलाना ; भेजना । 2. [To stir ; to i…

1. शासन शब्दकोश ।
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
3. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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part motion to] हिलाना । 3. [To rouse by appeal to the mind or desires ; to arouse the passions or feelings of ; to excite] उकसाना । 4. [ To propose; to propose formally for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly] प्रस्ताव करना । 5. [To apply to a court or legislative body] प्रार्थना करना । 6. [To commence] आरंभ करना ।

1. To move troops—सेना भेजना ।

2. To move one's head—सिर हिलाना ।

3. Nothing could move him to break his word—वह किसी प्रकार अपना वचन भंग करने के लिये नहीं उकसाया जा सका ।

The outrage moved him to wrath—अत्याचार ने उसके क्रोध को उकसा दिया ।

4. To move a motion of adjournment--स्थगन के लिये प्रस्ताव रखना ।

To move a proposal or resolution-प्रस्ताव अथवा संकल्प प्रस्तुत करना ।

5. To move an application in a court-न्यायालय में प्रार्थना करना ।

6. To move a lawsuit—वाद आरंभ करना ।

*Movement*-1. गति । 2. आन्दोलन ।

2. Non-co-operation movement—असहयोग आन्दोलन ।

*Mover* — 1. [That which gives motion] चालक । 2. [Proposer] प्रस्तावक । 3. [One that excites, instigates, or causes movement, change, etc.] प्रयोजक ।

2. The mover of a resolution in a legislative assembly--व्यवस्थापिका सभा में संकल्प का प्रस्तावक ।

*Movers of sedition*—उपजापक ।

**Much**—बहुत; अधिक ।

**Mulct**--[ A fine or penalty, especially a pecuniary punishment or penalty ; an amercement ] दंडलेश ।

**Multifarious**--[ Having multiplicity ; having great diversity or variety ; improperly joining in a bill distinct matters and thereby confounding them ] व्याविध ।

*A multifarious suit*--[ A suit defective for misjoinder of parties and causes of action] अन्तरप्रभव वाद[1] ; व्याविध वाद ।

*Multifariousness*-व्याविधता ।

**Multiplicity**-बाहुल्य ।

*Multiplicity of suits*-[State of several different actions having been brought on the same issue ] वाद बाहुल्य ।

1. अन्तरप्रभवो वादः सर्वसाक्षिसमुद्भवः ।
न याति निर्णयं यावत् तावत्पूर्वं विवर्जयेत् ॥
—स्मृतिचन्द्रिका ।

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**Municipal**--[Pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town] नगरपालिका सम्बन्धी ; पौर विषयक ; म्यूनिसपैलिटी सम्बन्धी ।

*Municipal affairs*-म्यूनिसपैलिटी का काम ; नगरपालिका का काम ।

*Municipal authority*-पौरशासन; पौरअधिकारीवर्ग ।

*Municipal board* -पौरसमिति ; म्यूनिसपल समिति ।

*Municipal bond*--[A negotiable bond issued by a municipal corporation to secure its indebtedness] नगरपालिका करण ।

*Municipal by-law*-नगरपालिका उपविधि ।

*Municipal claim*-[Municipal taxes are municipal claims] नगरपालिका अधियाचना ।

*Municipal clerk* - नगरपालिका करणिक ।

*Municipal commissioner*--नगरपालिका विनियोगी ।

*Municipal committee*—नगरपालिका समिति ।

*Municipal corporation*-नगरपालिका निगम ।

*Municipal council*-नगरपालिका परिषद ।

*Municipal election*-नगरपालिका निर्वाचन ।

*Municipal electoral roll*--नगरपालिका निर्वाचन-सूची ।

*Municipal highway* — नगरपालिका मार्ग ।

*Municipal law*--[Natio or territorial law] जनपदीय विधि

*Municipal office* — नगर कार्यालय ।

*Municipal overseer* -- पालिका अवेक्षिता ; नगरपालिका ओवरसि

*Municipal regulations*-पालिका विनियम ।

*Municipal revenue*-नगर की आय ।

*Municipal town*—नगर ।

*Municipality*—[A tow city or other district havi powers of local self-gover ment ; a municipal corpor tion] नगरपालिका ।

*Municipalize*—[To trans to the ownership or dire management of the muni pality] नगरपालिका को सौंपना ।

**Murder**—[The offence of u lawfully killing a human be with malice aforethoug express or implied] वध ।

[*V.*] वध करना ।

*Murderer*—वधक ; घातक ; हन्ता

*Murderer of one asleep*-सुप्तघातक ।

*Murderous*—[of or pertai ing to murder ; characteri by or causing murder] वधका घातक ।

*Murderous intent* -- वधक अभिप्राय ।

*Murderous assault* — अभ्याघात ।

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**Muster**--[To enroll in service] परिगणना करना ।

**Mutation**-[Alteration ; change] परिवर्तन ; अन्तरण ।

*Mutation of names*--नामान्तरण; नामपरिवर्तन ।

*Mutation proceedings*--नामान्तरण कार्यवाही ।

**Mutilate**-[To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of] काटना ।

*Mutilation*—व्यवच्छेद ।

**Mutiny**--[Insurrection against or refusal to obey, constituted authority, particularly naval or military authority] सैन्यविद्रोह ।

**Mutual**-[(a) Reciprocal ; interchangeable, . ( b ) Common ; joint ] पारस्परिक ; अन्योन्य । 2. [The idea of 'mutual' is often expressed by some of the prepositions 'वि', 'आ', 'अव', 'इति', 'प्रति', 'प्र' in combination or by an adverbial compound formed by doubling a word ; as 'व्यवक्रोश' ( mutual reproach or abuse ), 'व्यवहास' ( mutual laughter ), 'दण्डादण्डि' ( mutual striking ), 'विप्रतिकार' ( mutual injury ), 'प्रत्यभिवाद' ( mutual salutation ), and 'प्रत्यभिज्ञान' (mutual recognition).

1. Mutual advantage-पारस्परिक लाभ ।

Mutual assistance—पारस्परिक सहायता ।

Mutual promise-अन्योन्य प्रतिश्रुति ।

2. Mutual effort-पारस्परिक प्रयत्न ।

Mutual consent—अन्योन्य सम्मति ।

*Mutual account* — [An account having transactions on each side creating independent obligation on the other] पारस्परिक हिसाब ।

*Mutual benefit*—पारस्परिक हित ।

*Mutual covenant* — [A covenant where either party may recover damages from the other for the injury he may have received from a breach of the covenant in his favour] पारस्परिक संवत्त ।

*Mutual credits*--[Reciprocal demands which must naturally terminate in a debt] पारस्परिक उधार ।

*Mutual life insurance*—[A system of life insurance carried on by members of a company having no shareholders and no subscribed capital, dividing the whole of its profits amongst the policyholders] अन्योन्य जीवन बीमा ।

*Mutual testament*—[A will made by two persons, each leaving his or her effects to the other] अन्योन्य वसीयत ।

*Mutuality*—[The state or quality of being mutual ; reciprocity] अन्योन्यता ; परस्परता ।

*Mutually*—परस्पर ; अन्योन्य ।

*Mutually assisting*-परस्परोपकारी ।

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*Mutually agreed*—परस्परानुमत ।
*Mutually exclusive* — परस्पर निषेधक ।

**Mysterious**—रहस्यमय ।
*Mysteriousness*—रहस्य ।
*Mystery*—रहस्य ।

# N

**Nail**—(N.) 1. [The horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of fingers and toes of man, apes etc.] नाखून, नख । 2. [Claw] पंजा । 3. [A small spike or piece of metal used to fix one thing firmly] कील ।

(V.) कील ठोंकना ; कील गाड़ना ।
*Nailed*—कीलित ।

**Naked**—1. [Having on no clothes or covering] नंगा ; नग्न । 2. [Unprovided with needful or desirable clothing or by extension, other accessories, means of sustenance etc.; destitute ; poverty-stricken] नंगा ; वस्त्रहीन । 3. [Without concealment or disguise; open to view ; manifest ; obvious ; plain ; clear] नग्न । 4. [Without some covering, decoration, or appurtenance customary or natural, so as to seem bare ; barren ; stripped] नग्न । 5. [Having nothing to validate, confirm or support it ; nude ; not supported by proof or evidence] नग्न ।

3. Naked words—नग्न शब्द
Naked facts—नग्न तथ्य ।
Naked lie—नग्न मिथ्या ।
Naked truth—[Plain and absolute truth] नग्न सत्य ।

5. Naked bailment—नग्न निक्षेप ।

*Naked Confession*—[Confession that is not sufficient to lay a basis for conviction, it being a confession which relates no circumstances proven to have existed] नग्न प्रतिपत्ति ; नग्न स्वीकरण ।

*Naked contract*—[Contract devoid of consideration] नग्न संविद ।

*Naked possession*—[Actual possession or occupation of land, without any apparent right to hold and continue such possession. It is the lowest and most imperfect degree of title] नग्न भुक्ति ।

*Naked power*—[A power simply collateral and without interest ; a right or authority disconnected from any interest of the donee in the subject-matter. It exists when authority is given to a stranger to dispose of an interest in which he had not

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before, nor has by the instrument creating the power, any estate whatever] नग्न शक्ति।

*Naked promise*-[A promise without consideration whereon therefore no action can be founded] नग्न प्रतिश्रुति।

*Naked title*—नग्न आगम।

*Naked woman*—नग्निका ; नंगी स्त्री।

*Nakedness*—नग्नता ; वस्त्रहीनता।

**Name**—1. [The title by which any person or thing is known or designated] नाम। 2. [Reputation, good or bad ; estimation ; fame] नाम।

*Bad name*—दुर्नाम ; कुकीर्ति।

*Family name*—कुलनाम।

*Name given at birth*—जन्मनाम।

*Name from the constellation* नक्षत्रनाम।

*Addressing by name*—नामसे पुकारना ; सम्बोधन।

*Giving a name*—नामकरण।

*Bearing the name of*—नामधारी।

*List of names*—नामावलि।

*Good name*—सुकीर्ति।

(*V.*) 1. [To entitle; to denominate] नाम रखना।2. [To mention by name ; to call by name] नाम लेना ; नाम लेकर पुकारना। 3. [To designate by name ; to nominate ; to appoint] निर्दिष्ट करना।

*Named*—नामक।

*Above named*—उपर्युक्त।

*Nameless*—नामरहित ; अनामक।

*Namely*—अर्थात्।

*Namesake*—[A person or thing having the same name as another] समनामक ; एकनामक।

*Naming*—नामकरण ; नाम रखना।

*Naming of arbitrator*—पंच नामकरण।

**Narcotic**-(Subs) [A substance which when inhaled, swallowed, or injected into the system induces drowsiness, sleep, stupefaction, or insensibility, according to its strength and the amount taken] प्रमीलक।

(Adj.) [Having the effect of inducing stupor, sleep or insensibility] प्रमीलक।

*Narcotic drug*—प्रमीलक भेषज।

*Narcotic medicine*—प्रमीलक औषध।

**Narrate**-[To relate, recount or give an account of] वर्णन करना।

*Narrated*—वर्णित।

*Narration*—1. [(a) The action of relating, or recounting, or the fact of being recounted ; (b) that which is narrated ; a story ; narrative ; account] वर्णन।

*Narrative*-(Sb.)[An account or narration] वर्णन; वृत्तांत; विवरण।

(Adj.), [Of or pertaining to, or

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of the nature of, narration] वर्णनात्मक ।

*Narrator*—वर्णन करनेवाला ; वर्णिक ।

**Narrow**—1. [Of little breadth ; not wide or broad] सँकरा ; संकीर्ण; तंग । 2. [Illiberal ; not broad in mind or disposition] संकुचित ; अनुदार । 3. [Limited in amount; small ; meagre ; straitened] तंग ; संकीर्ण । 4. [Having but a little margin ; having barely sufficient space, time, or number etc ; close ; near] बाल-बाल ; संकीर्ण ।

2. Narrow mind—अनुदार चित्त ।

Narrow views-संकुचित दृष्टिकोण; संकुचित विचार ।

3. Narrow circumstances—तंगी ; संकीर्ण परिस्थितियाँ ।

4. Narrow escape—बाल-बाल बचाव ।

Narrow majority-संकीर्ण बहुमत ।

*Narrow interpretation*—संकुचित विवृति ।

*Narrow means*—संकीर्ण साधन ।

*Narrow-minded*-संकुचित हृदय ; कृपण ; तंगदिल ।

*Narrowly*-संकीर्णता से; बाल-बाल

*Narrowly escaped*—बाल बाल बचा ।

**Nation**—[A distinct race of people characterized by common descent, language or history, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite territory] राष्ट्र[1] ; जाति ।

*National*—राष्ट्रीय ।

*National anthem*—राष्ट्रीय गान; राष्ट्र गीत ।

*National assembly*—[An assembly of the representatives of a nation] राष्ट्रीय सभा ।

*National bank*—[A bank having association with the finances of a nation] राष्ट्रीय बंक ।

*National calamity*—उत्पात ।

*National character*-राष्ट्रचरित्र

*National custom*—राष्ट्राचार; देशाचार ।

*National debt*—The debt owing by a state to private individuals for moneys loaned, especially that which is funded

1. 'राष्ट्र' means (1) Country, territory, or region, as in 'स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायवृत्तः स्याद् भृशदण्डश्च शत्रुषु ।" (मनुस्मृति, अ, ७, ३२), and (2) The people inhabiting a particular country or territory, as in "तस्य प्रक्षुभ्यते राष्ट्रं स्वर्गाच्च परिहीयते।" (मनुस्मृति,अ. ६, २५४), like 'nation' in its original signification. But the use of 'nation' in the first sense has now become obsolete, (O.E.D.) On the other hand, 'राष्ट्र' is more commonly understood in the first sense and is not in vogue at least in Hindi in the second sense. In the latter sense the word 'जाति' is used for 'nation', as for example 'जर्मन जाति' for 'German nation' and 'अँगरेज जाति' for 'English nation'. 'जाति' is mentioned as equivalent of 'nation' in Hindi Scientific Glossary of Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

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as distinguished from the floating debt, constituted by its miscellaneous and demand debts] राष्ट्रीय ऋण ।

*National defence*-राष्ट्रीय रक्षा ।

*National demand*-राष्ट्रीय माँग ।

*National dividend*—[The amount of enjoyment made available for a nation during a a given period, usuallya year, comprising the economic value of the goods consumed, personal services received from labour or capital, and net increase of natural wealth, during the period in question] राष्ट्रीय लाभांश ।

*National domain*—[All the landed estate and all the rights which belong to the nation] राष्ट्रीय आधिकारस्व[1] ।

*National flag*—राष्ट्रीय झंडा ; राष्ट्रीय ध्वजा ।

*National income*—राष्ट्रीय आय ।

*National insurance*—[A scheme organized by the state for the compulsory insurance of employed by the state against sickness or unemployment] राष्ट्रीय बीमा ।

*National liberty*-राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता ।

*National pride*—राष्ट्र गौरव ; देशाभिमान ।

*Nationalism*—राष्ट्रीयता ।

*Nationalist*—राष्ट्रवादी ।

*Nationality*—राष्ट्रीयता ।

*Nationalize* —[To bring under the control of, to make the propertyof, the 'nation] राष्ट्र की करना ; राष्ट्रीयकरण करना ।

*Nationalized*—राष्ट्रीयकृत ।

*Nationalization*-राष्ट्रीयकरण ।

**Native**—(Sbj.) 1. [One of the original or idigenous inhabitants of country] आदिवासी ; मूलनिवासी । 2. [An animal or plant indigenous to a locality] देशी ।

(Adj.) देशी ; देशज ।

*Native born*—देशजात ।

*Native country*—स्वदेश ।

*Native States Act*—देशी राज्य विधान ।

**Natural**—1. [Of, or pertaining to, or concerned with, nature, or the physical universe] प्राकृतिक । 2. [Existing in, or formed by, nature ; not artificial] प्राकृतिक । 3. [Taking place or operating in accordance with the ordinary course of nature ; normal] प्राकृतिक । 4. [Based upon innate moral feeling of mankind ; instinctively felt to be right and fair] स्वाभाविक । 5. [Inborn ; innate] नैसर्गिक ; सहज । 6. [In accordance with human nature] स्वाभाविक ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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1. Natural law-प्राकृतिक नियम ; प्राकृतिक विधि ।

2. Natural colour—प्राकृतिक रंग ।

Natural jewel—प्राकृतिक रत्न ।

3. Natural death — प्राकृतिक मृत्यु ; सुमरण[1] ।

4. Natural justice required that the loss should be recouped by the other party. स्वाभाविक न्याय के अनुसार विपक्ष को हानि की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए ।

Natural liberty — स्वाभाविक स्वतंत्रता ।

Natural obligations-स्वाभाविक अधिबंधन ।

Natural rights — स्वाभाविक अधिकार ।

5. Natural instincts—नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्ति ; सहज प्रवृत्ति ।

6. Natural love and affection—स्वाभाविक प्रेम तथा स्नेह ।

*Natural guardian* — [A guardian by natural right, as of relationship] प्राकृतिक अभिभावक ।

*Natural law*-[Law of nature; law which would be binding upon human societies in the absence of institutional law or which is binding as supplementing institutional law] प्राकृतिक नियम ।

*Natural rights*-[Those rights that are esteemed to belong to a man by the law of nature] स्वाभाविक अधिकार ।

*Natural person*—[A man, woman, or child, in distinction from a juristic person] प्राकृतिक व्यक्ति ।

*Natural allegiance*-स्वाभाविक अनुषक्ति ।

*Natural boundary*—प्राकृतिक सीमा ।

*Natural channel* — प्राकृतिक नाला ।

*Natural child*—औरस सन्तति ।

*Natural consequences* - स्वाभाविक परिणाम ।

*Natural day*—[The period of time elapsing between sunrise and sunset] सावनदिन[2] ।

*Natural domicile*-[Domicile given by birth] जन्मी समावास ।

*Natural effect*-स्वाभाविक प्रभाव ।

*Natural heir*— प्राकृतिक दायाद ।

*Natural import* — स्वाभाविक अर्थ ।

*Natural presumptions* - [Presumptions of fact; that which depend upon their own form and efficacy in generating belief or conviction in the mind, as derived from those connections which are pointed out by experience] स्वाभाविक अनुमान ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Natural representatives* — [Lineal descendants to the exclusion of the widow whose position is contracted and not "natural"] प्राकृतिक उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Natural year*—प्राकृतिक वर्ष ।

*Natural friend*—सहज मित्र ।

*Natural enemy*—सहज शत्रु ।

*Natural form*—स्वरूप ।

*Natural temperament*—जन्म स्वभाव ।

*Natural history*-जड़ाजड़विद्या[1] ।

*Natural philosophy*—पदार्थ-विज्ञान ।

*Naturalism*—प्रकृतिवाद ।

*Naturalist*—पदार्थविज्ञानी ।

*Naturalize*--[To admit an alien to the position and rights of citizenship] नागरिकता प्रदान करना ।

*Naturalization*-[The act of adopting a foreigner, and clothing him with the privileges of a native citizen] नागरिकीकरण[2] ।

*Naturalized*--नागरिकता प्राप्त[3] ।

**Nature**--प्रकृति ।

*Ill-natured*--दुष्प्रकृति ; बुरे स्वभाव का ।

*Good-natured*--सुप्रकृति ; अच्छे स्वभाव का ।

**Nausea**-[Inclination to vomit] मतली ; मिचली ।

*Nauseate* — मिचलाना ; मतली आना ।

*Nauseating*—वमनकारी ; मतली लाने वाला ।

*Nauseating smell*—वमनकारी गन्ध ।

*Nauseous* -- 1. [Causing nausea ; highly unpleasant to taste or smell] वमनोत्पादक; मिचली लाने वाला । 2. [Loathesome ; disgusting] घृणाजनक ।

**Nautical** -- [Pertaining to seamen or to the art of navigation] नाविक ।

*Nautical almanac*-[A year-book containing information for the use of mariners] नाविक-पंजिका ।

*Nautical day*—[This day commences at noon, twelve hours before the civil day] नाविक दिवस ।

*Nautical assessors*—[Persons experienced in navigation, who are called upon by an admiralty judge to sit with him in cases involving question of correct navigation and advise him thereon] नाविक असेसर ; नाविक उपासीन ।

*Nautical person*—नाविक ।

**Naval**—[Of or pertaining to,

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. 'जानपदन' in the Great English-Indian Dictionary.
3. 'जानपदित' in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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connected with, characteristic of, used in, the navy] नौसैनिक[1] ।

*Naval court*–नौसैनिक न्यायालय ।

*Naval Discipline Act*—नौसैनिक अनुशासन विधान ।

*Naval force*— नौसैनिक बल ।

*Naval power*—नौसैनिक शक्ति ।

*Navy*—नौसेना ; जलसेना ।

*Navigable*—[Admitting of being navigated ; affording passage for ships or boats] नाव्य ।

*Navigate*—[To sail over, on, or, through the sea, a river, etc,] नाव चलाना ; जहाज चलाना ।

*Navigation*—[The action of navigating ; the action or practice of passing on water in ships or other vessels ; the art or science of directing the movements of ships on the sea, including more especially the methods of determining ship's position and course by the principles of geometry and nautical astronomy] नौचालन[2] ।

*Navigator*—नौचालक ।

**Near** — (*Adj*) 1. [(a) closely akin or related by blood ; (b) touching or affectin intimately ; intimate] निक 2. [(a) Not far distant in tim place or degree; not remo निकट ; समीप ; पास का । 3. [Dire short] सीधा । 4. [Close to an thing followed or imitated not rambling] मिलता-जुलता; सदृ

1. (*a*) Near relation–नि सम्बन्धी ।

(*b*) A near friend–घ मित्र ।

2. Near east—निकट-पूर्व ।

3. The nearest way-निकटतम मार्ग ; सबसे सीधा मार्ग ।

4. A version near to th original-मूल से मिलता-जुलता भाषान्त मूल के सदृश भाषान्तर ।

*Near co-sharer*—निकट स भागी ।

*Near of blood* — निकट सं संबंधी ।

*Near*—निकटतर ।

*Nearest*—निकटतम ।

*Nearest heir*—निकटतम उत्त धिकारी ; निकटतम दायाद ।

*Nearest in blood*—निकट रक्तसम्बन्धी ।

*Nearest male heir*—निकट पुरुष उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Nearest of kin* — निकट सगोत्र ।

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1. Distinguished from 'Nautical' ( नाविक )

"Naval designates that which appertains to navy ; nautical applies seamen on to the art of navigation" ( Webster ).

2. 'नौतारण' in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*Nearest relation* — निकटतम संबंधी।

*Nearly*-1.[In a near manner; closely; intimately] निकटत: । 2. [Almost; all but] लगभग; प्राय:।

1. Two questions are nearly connected—दोनों प्रश्न निकटत: संबंधित हैं।

2. Nearly dead—मृतप्राय।

*As nearly as possible*-सम्भवत: निकटतम।

*Nearness*—समीपता; निकटता।

**Neat**—1. [Pure; free from admixture or adulteration; undiluted] शुद्ध। 2. [Clean] स्वच्छ; साफ-सुथरा। 3. [Of language, style, etc.: well expressed, especially brief, clean, and to the point; cleverly or smartly put or phrased] परिष्कृत। 4. [Without any deductions] शुद्ध।

1. Neat honey—शुद्ध शहद।

2. Neat habits — साफ-सुथरी आदतें; स्वच्छ आदतें।

3. Neat style—परिष्कृति शैली।

*Neat profits*—शुद्ध लाभ।

*Neat cattle*—[Kine or the animals of the bovine species] गवादिपशु[1]।

*Neatherd*—ग्वाला।

*Neatness* — सफाई; स्वच्छता: शुद्धि। 2. [Of style or in pleadings:the statement in apt and appropriate words of all the necessary facts, and no more] परिष्कार।

**Necessary** — [Indispensable; that cannot be done without] आवश्यक।

*Necessary action* — आवश्यक कार्यवाही।

*Necessary appendages*—आवश्यक अनुबंध।

*Necessary charges*—आवश्यक व्यय।

*Necessary easement*—[One which is necessary for the enjoyment of the property as it stood at the time when such property was acquired under the title in virtue of which the easement is claimed] आवश्यक उपकरण।

*Necessary expenses*—आवश्यक व्यय।

*Necessary implication*—आवश्यक विवक्षा।

*Necessary means*—आवश्यक साधन।

*Necessary party* — [One without whose presence a substantial decree cannot be made] आवश्यक पक्षकार।

*Necessary powers*—आवश्यक शक्तियाँ।

*Necessary provisions* — आवश्यक प्रावधान।

*Necessary repairs*— आवश्यक मरम्मत।

1. Monier Williams :English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Necessary self-defence*—आवश्यक आत्मरक्षा ।

*Necessary violence*—आवश्यक हिंसा ।

*Necessary wearing apparel*-पहनने का आवश्यक कपड़ा अथवा वस्त्र ।

*Necessaries*—[Things necessary or indispensable to some purpose; such things in respect to infants, lunatics, married women and others similarly incompetent or dependent, as are requisite for support, suitable to station] आवश्यक वस्तुएँ[1]; द्रव्यसंभार[2] ।

*Necessaries of life*—जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ ।

*Necessarily*—अवश्यमेव ।

*Necessitate*—[To render necessary, especially to demand, require or to involve as a necessary condition or result] आवश्यक करना ।

Sickness might necessitate his removal from his office—बीमारी उसका पद से हटाया जाना आवश्यक कर सकती है ।

*Necessity*—आवश्यकता ।

*Agent of necessity*—[Extraordinary emergency may arise, in which a person who is an agent, may, from the very necessities of the case, be justified in assumi... extraordinary powers; ... acts, fairly done, under ... circumstances, will be bind... upon his principal. A pers... so acting is called an agent ... necessity] आवश्यकतावश अभिक...

*Easement of necessity*-आवश्यक उपकरण ।

*Homicide by necessity*—... species of justifiable homic... because it arises from so... unavoidable necessity, with... any will, intention, or desi... and without any inadverten... or negligence in the par... killing, and therefore wit... out any shadow of blame-Wharton] आवश्यकतावश नरहत्या ।

**Need**—(*N.*) 1. [Urgent wan... exigency; necessity] आवश्यक... 2. [Lack or want of anythi... desired or useful] आवश्यकता ।

1. A friend in need is ... friend indeed—आवश्यकता में ... काम आवे, वही सच्चा मित्र है ।

2. He felt the need of ... better education—उसने ... अच्छी शिक्षा की आवश्यकता अनुभव की ...

(*V.*) आवश्यक होना ; आवश्य... होना ।

*Needful* — [Necessar... आवश्यक ।

1. आवश्यकताएँ in the Great English Indian Dictionary. But 'आवश्यकताएँ' is used for 'wants' in Economics.

2. Monier Williams: English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Needless*—अनावश्यक ।

*Needy*—[Indigent ; poor] जरूरतवाला ।

**Nefarious** — [Villainous ; iniquitous] अतिदुष्ट ।

*Nefarious duty* — अतिदुष्ट कर्त्तव्य ।

*Nefariousness* —अतिदुष्टता ।

**Negation**—[Assertion of the non-reality or untruthfulness of anything ; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be ; denial] अपह्नुति ।

*Negative* — [Expressing, implying or containing negation, denial or refusal] नकारात्मक ; निषेधात्मक ।

*Negative answer*—नकारात्मक उत्तर ।

*Negative averment*—नकारात्मक वाग्निश्चय ।

*Negative condition* — [A condition by which it is stipulated that a certain thing shall not be done or shall not happen] नकारात्मक प्रनियम ; नकारात्मक शर्त ।

*Negative opinion*—नकारात्मक मत ; निषेधात्मक राय ।

*Negative pregnant* — [A form of denial which implies or carries with it an affirmative. Generally speaking, a denial in the precise language of the complaint is a negative pregnant with an admission that the alleged facts may have transpired on some other day or under different circumstances] अर्थगर्भित निषेध ।

*Negative servitude* — [A servitude in which the proprietor of servient estate is barely restrained but by which he is not obliged to suffer something to be done upon his property by another] निषेधात्मक परवत्ता ।

*Negative statute* — [One which is enacted in negative terms and which so controls the common law that it has no force in opposition to the statute] निषेधात्मक विधान ।

*Negative testimony*—[Testimony as to facts from which it may be inferred that the act could not possibly have happened] नकारात्मक साक्ष्य ।

*Negative usage* — नकारात्मक प्रथा ।

*Negatory*—निषेधी ; नकारी ।

**Neglect**—(*N.*) 1. [Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty from heedlessness, indifference or wilfulness ; negligence] उपेक्षा ।
2. [Slighting ; disregarding a person or thing] उपेक्षा ।

1. Neglect of duty-कर्त्तव्य की उपेक्षा ।

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(*V.*) 1. [To slight ; to omit ; to notice] उपेक्षा करना ।

*Neglected*—उपेक्षित ।

*Neglectful*—उपेक्षक ; उपेक्षापूर्ण ।

**Negligence**—[The omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do ; the failure to observe, for the protection of the interest of another person, that degree of care, precaution and vigilance which the circumstances justly demand, whereby such other person suffers injury] प्रमाद[1] ।

*Actionable negligence* — कार्यणीय प्रमाद ; व्यवहार्य प्रमाद ।

*Contributory negligence*—[Negligence in not avoiding the consequences arising from the negligence of some other persons, when means and opportunity are afforded to do so] सहायक प्रमाद ।

*Culpable negligence*-[Acting without the consciousness that the illegal or mischievous effect will follow but in circumstances which show that the actor has not exercised the caution incumbent on him and that if he had he would have had the consciousness. The imputability arises from the neglect of civic duty of circumspection] दंडनीय प्रमाद ।

*Gross negligence*-[It consists in the want of slight diligence] घोर प्रमाद ।

*Ordinary negligence*-[It consists in the want of ordinary diligence] साधारण प्रमाद ।

1. Distinguished from 'Carelessness' (असावधानी), 'inadvertence' (अनवधानता), 'inat'ention' (अनवेक्षा) ınd 'oversight' (दृष्टिदोष).

"Negligence' or ne glect are used with little distinction. Negligence is omitting to do something which a reasonable man would do or the doing something which a reoscnable man would not do. It is a relative term and depends upon the circumstances of each particular case. In common speech the word negligence is used as synonymous with "carelessness" but it has a much broader meaning in legal parlance (31 Fed. 755, 756) Negligence emphasizes the habit. 'Carelessness' implies want of pain or thought, as a careless piece of work ; Inattention is (often culpable) failure to attend; Inadveitence is especially unintentional or involuntary failure to heed or to pay attention ; as "this universal indolence and inattention among us to things that concern the public." (Tatler) ; "It is a practice to which I am extremely averse and into which I could fall only by inadvertence." (Macaulay). Oversight suggests especially omission through inadvertence" (Webs er).

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*Slight negligence* — [It consists in the want of great diligence] किंचित प्रमाद ।

*Negligence per se* — [The omission to do what the law requires, or the failure to do anything in a manner prescribed by law, is negligence per se] स्वयंसिद्ध प्रमाद ।

*Causing death by negligence*· प्रमादवश हनन ।

*Negligent*—असावधान; प्रमादी ; प्रामादिक ।

*Negligent act*—प्रमादी कार्य ।

*Negligent escape*–[A departure from custody without prison breach is negligent when without the consent of the custodian] प्रामादिक विपलायन ।

*Negligent driving or riding on a public way*—राजमार्ग पर प्रमादवश हाँकना अथवा सवारी करना ।

*Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous or explosive substances*–विषैले अथवा विस्फोटक पदार्थों के प्रति प्रामादिक आचरण ।

*Negligent conduct with respect to machinery, animal or pulling down or repairing building*—मशीनों और पशुओं के प्रति अथवा इमारतों को गिराने अथवा मरम्मत करने में, प्रामादिक आचरण ।

*Negligently*–प्रमादतः ; प्रमाद से ।

*Negligible*–[Capable of being neglected or disregarded] नगण्य ।

**Negotiate**—1. [To confer with another for the purpose of arranging some matter by mutual agreement ; to discuss a matter with a view to a settlement or compromise] वार्त्ता करना ; बातचीत करना । 2. [To deal with, manage or conduct (a matter etc. requiring skill or consideration) ; to arrange for or bring about something by means of negotiations] सौदा कराना । 3. [To transfer or assign (a bill, etc.) to another in return for something of equal value, to convert into cash or notes ; to get or give value for bills, cheques, etc. in money ; to carry out as a business or monetary transaction] परक्रामण करना[1] ।

1. Both parties were now willing to negotiate with the view of gaining time (Buckle)-कालयापन के उद्देश्य से अब दोनों पक्ष वार्त्ता करने के लिये इच्छुक थे ।

2. It was impossible to negotiate a sale of their effects ( Prescott )—उनके सामान के विक्रय का सौदा कराना असंभव था ।

3. When I paid it by these securities, you pledged yourself not to negotiate them (Lever)—जब मैंने प्रत्याभूतियों द्वारा

1. The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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भुगतान किया था तो आपने स्वयं उनका परक्रामण न करने का वचन दिया था ।

*Negotiable*-[Capable of being negotiated ; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; specifically, transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee, who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his right by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties or by any personal defences available to prior parties among themselves] परक्राम्य ।

*Negotiable instrument* — [Those the right of action upon which is, by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one to another such as bills of exchange and promissory notes—Wharton] परक्राम्य आलेख ।

*Negotiable Instruments Act*- परक्राम्य आलेख विधान ।

*Negotiability*—परक्राम्यता ।

*Negotiation* — [A treaty with another with a view to coming to terms, as for a sale or purchase or in international affairs; course of treaty with anoth[er] or others to bring about so[me] result, especially, in affa[irs] of state. Frequently in plu[ral] वार्त्ता ।

*Negotiator*--वार्त्ता करने वा[ला] परक्रामक ।

**Neighbour**—[(a) One who li[ves] near or next to another; e[.g.] in an adjoining house or [in] the same street or villa[ge]; (b) chiefly in plural, one w[ho] dwells in an adjacent tow[n,] district or land ; (c) a pers[on] or thing which is in cl[ose] proximity of another] पड़ौ[सी;] प्रतिवासी ।

*Neighbourhood*-पड़ौस; प्रति[वेश]

*Neighbouring*-पड़ौसी; प्रतिवा[सी]

**Nephew**—1. [Brother's so[n]] भतीजा ; भ्रातृज । 2. [Sister's so[n]] भानजा ; भागिनेय ।

**Nepotism**—[The practice [of] showing special favour [to] nephews or other relatives [in] conferring offices ; bestow[al] of patronage by reason [of] relationship, rather than [of] merit] कुलपक्षता[1] ।

**Net**-(Adj.) [Clear of, free fro[m] all charges, deductions etc. specifically, (a) remainin[g]

1. Monier Willams' Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary. Moreover 'nepotism' is only a species of genus 'favouritism' ( पक्षपात, suggested in शासन शब्दकोश ) Sometimes 'favourtism' and 'nepotism' are used together.

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after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss etc., as net profit, net proceeds, net income; (b) clear of or excluding all tare tret, or the like, as net weight] शुद्ध ; पक्का[1] ।

*Net assets*—शुद्ध वित्ति ।

*Net earning*—शुद्ध उपार्जन ।

*Net income*—शुद्ध आय ।

*Net interest*—शुद्ध वृद्धि ।

*Net loss*—शुद्ध हानि ; पक्का घाटा ।

*Net premium*—शुद्ध परिवत्त ।

*Net price*—शुद्ध मूल्य ।

*Net proceeds*—शुद्ध उदय ।

*Net profit*—शुद्ध लाभ ।

*Net rent*-शुद्ध लगान अथवा किराया ।

*Net revenue*—शुद्ध राजस्व ।

*Net value*—शुद्ध मूल्य ।

*Net weight*-पक्का भार ; शुद्ध भार ।

**Neutral**-1. [Of rulers or states, etc.: not assisting either party in the case of a war between other states] तटस्थ । 2. [Belonging to a power which remains inactive during hostilities; exempted or excluded from the sphere of warlike operations] तटस्थीय ।

1. Neutral nation-तटस्थ राष्ट्र ।

2. Neutral goods are not liable to capture—तटस्थीय माल धौंना नहीं जा सकता ।

*Neutral port*—तटस्थ बन्दरगाह ।

*Neutral powers*-तटस्थ शक्तियाँ ।

*Neutral ship*-तटस्थ पोत अथवा जहाज ।

*Neutral shipping* — तटस्थ नौकासमूह ।

*Neutral state*—तटस्थ राज्य ।

*Neutral zone*—तटस्थ क्षेत्र ।

*Neutrality*-[The condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers] तटस्थता ।

*Neutralize* — [In International Law—To invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerants, as in the case of Switzerland] तटस्थ करना, अथवा बनाना ।

*Neutralization*—समीकरण[1] ।

**Never**—कभी नहीं ।

*Never-the-less*—तथापि ; अपितु ; तो भी ।

**New**—नया ; नवीन ।

*New-born*—नवजात ; नवोत्पन्न ।

*New-comer*—आगन्तुक ।

*New partner*—नया साझी ।

*New sentence or order*—नवीन दंडाज्ञा अथवा आज्ञा ।

*Newly*—नवीन ।

*Newly discovered evidence*-नवीन विदित साक्ष्य ।

1. The Hindi Scientific Glossary of Nagari Pracharini Sabha.
2. Monier Williams: Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Newness*—नवीनता ।

*News*—समाचार ।

*News agency*-संवाददायिनी संस्था[1]।

*News agent*-समाचारपत्र विक्रेता ।

*News commentary*—संवाद-आलोचना[2] ।

*News correspondent*—संवाददाता[3] ।

*Newspaper*—समाचारपत्र ।

*News relay*—समाचार वितरण[4] ।

**Next**—दूसरा ।

*Next best*—[Second best] द्वितीय उत्तम ।

*Next friend*-[Nearest friend or relative, specifically in Law, one who represents any person who is not able to appear sui juris, in a suit at law ; one who not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not sui juris, as in a suit at law] अन्य शुभेच्छु ।

*Next heir*—द्वितीय दायाद ।

*Next of Kin*—[The person or persons in the nearest degree of relation by blood to a person ; hence those blo[od] relatives of a person who [in] case of his death intest[ate] will be entitled by virtue [to] share his estate] अनन्तर[5] ।

*Next to*-[The nearest thi[ng] to] दूसरा ; द्वितीय ।

*Next day*—दूसरे दिन ।

*Next legal representative*-[Nearest of Kin, in blood] द्वितीय वैध प्रतिनिधि ।

*Next reversioner* –द्वि[तीय] परावर्त्ती ।

*Next but one*—एकान्तर ।

*Next but two*—द्वयन्तर ।

*Next born*—अनन्तरज ।

*Next moment*—क्षणान्तर ।

*Next succeeding section*—द्वितीय उत्तर धारा; द्वितीय आगामी धा[रा]

**Niece**—1.[Brother's daughter] भतीजी । 2. [Sisters' daughter] भानजी ।

**Night**—रात्रि ।

*Night-walker* — [One wh[o] walks about by night, especial[ly] with criminal intention] निशाचर ।

**Nisi**—[A limiting term add[ed]

1. 'संवाद समिति' is used in some newspapers but it is not correct.

2. 'खबरों का खुलासा' is used in some Hindi papers. It is not a g[ood] expression in Marathi 'वृत्तटीका' is used while in Bengali 'संवाद आलोचना' [is] prevalent.

3. 'वातमीदार' in Marathi and 'वृत्तान्त निवेदक' in Gujarati.

4. In Bengali संवाद परिचालन and in Gujarati समाचार प्रेषण । These a[re] good expressions.

5. Monier William's Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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to such words as decree, order, or rule, to indicate that these are not absolute or final, but are to be valid or take effect unless some cause is shown, or reason arises, to prevent this] यद्यात्मक[1] ।

*Decree nisi* — [A decree which is to take effect unless the party against whom it is made comes before the court and gives reasons by a certain date why it should not take effect-Wharton] यद्यात्मक डिगरी ।

*Judgement nisi*—[A rule to show cause why judgement should not be rendered] यद्यात्मक निर्णय ।

**No**—नहीं ; न ।

*No evidence*—साक्ष्य नहीं ।

*No grace*—अनुकंपा नहीं ।

*No instructions*-अनुदेश नहीं ।

I have no instructions to proceed—आगे बढ़ने के लिए मुझे अनुदेश नहीं है ।

*No knowledge or information*—ज्ञान अथवा सूचना नहीं ।

*No-confidence Vote*-अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ।

*No tax compaign*—कर-वहिष्कार आन्दोलन ।

*No effects*—द्रव्य नहीं[2] ।

*No man's land*—अराजक भूमि ।

*Noes*—ना ; ना-पक्ष ; नकारी ।

*Noes have it*-नकारियों के पक्ष में ।

*Noes to the left*—ना-पक्ष बाईं ओर ; नायें बाईं ओर ।

**Noise**—शोर ; कोलाहल ; शब्द ।

**Nominal**—[Existing in name only ; not real or actual] नाममात्र ।

*Nominal capital*—नाममात्र पूँजी ।

*Nominal consideration*—नाममात्र प्रतिफल ।

*Nominal damages*—[The damages given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued] नाममात्र प्रतिक्षति ।

*Nominal maintenance*—नाममात्र भरण-पोषण ।

*Nominal partner*—नाममात्र साझी ।

*Nominal price*—नाममात्र मूल्य ।

*Nominal rent*—नाममात्र किराया अथवा लगान ।

*Nominal wages*-नाममात्र भृति ।

**Nominate**—[To name or designate by name, for an office or place ; especially, to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment] नामीकृत करना ; नाम निर्दिष्ट करना ।

1. The Latin word 'nisi' means 'unless, if not', when suffixed to some words.

2. 'द्रव्यं नास्ति' in The Great English Indian Dictionary. This is Sanskrit expression.

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*Nominated*—नामीकृत ; नाम-निर्दिष्ट ।

*Nomination*--नामीकरण ; नाम निर्देशन ।

*Nominator*—नाम निर्देशक ।

*Nominee*—नामीकृत ।

**Non**—A prefix expressed by—'अ' or 'अन्' ।

*Non-acceptance*—अस्वीकृति ।

*Non-access*— [Absence of opportunities for sexual intercourse between husband and wife] अपहुँच ।

*Non-apparent easment*-[An easment which has no exterior sign of existence] अप्रत्यक्ष उपकरण।

*Non-appearance*-[The omission of timely and proper appearance] अनुपस्थिति ; अदर्शन ।

*Non-bailable offence*--अप्रतिभाव्य अपराध ।

*Non-cognizable case*—अनिग्रहणीय व्यवहार ।

*Non-cognizable offence*—अनिग्रहणीय अपराध ।

*Non-combatant*--अयुयुत्सु ।

*Non-compliance*—अननुपालन ।

*Non-continuous easement*—[An easement whose enjoyment depends on an actual interference of man at each time of enjoyment ] अनविरल उपकरण ।

*Non-enjoyment*—अनुपभोग ।

*Non-entity*—[ A person or thing of no account] अपदार्थ ।

*Non-feasance*-[The omission of a duty cast by law] अकृति ।

*Non-feasor*--अकर्त्ता ।

*Non-intervention will*-[One which authorized the executor or executrix to settle and distribute the estate without intervention of the court and without the giving of bonds] अन्तरागमन निषेधक अन्तिमेच्छा ।

*Non-joinder*—असंगम ।

*Non-joinder of parties*—पक्षकारों का असंगम ।

*Non-observance*—अपालन ।

*Non-official* — अनाधिकारिक ; अशासकीय ।

*Non-pecuniary damages*—[Damages, the amount of which cannot be determined by any known rule, but depend upon the enlightened judgement of an impartial court or tribunal] अनिर्धार्य प्रतिहति ।

*Non-performance*—अप्रतिपत्ति ।

*Non-recurring expenditure*—अनावर्त्ती व्यय ।

*Non-sense*—अनर्थक ।

*Nonsuit*—(*V.*) [To subject to the stoppage of a suit by the judge, when in his opinion the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action or to bring sufficient evidence] अवसादित करना ।

(*N.*) अवसाद ।

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*Nonsuited*—अवसन्न[1] ।
*Non-transferable*-अहस्तान्तरीय ।
*Non-user*—अप्रयोग ।

**Normal** — 1. [Constituting, conforming to, not deviating or differing from, a type or standard; regular; usual] प्रसामान्य । 2. शिशिक्षक ।

2. Normal School — [A school for training of teachers] शिशिक्षक[2] विद्यालय ।

*Normal balance* — प्रसामान्य अवशेष ।

*Normal demand*-प्रसामान्य माँग ।

*Normal interest* — प्रसामान्य वृद्धि ।

*Normal value*—प्रसामान्य मूल्य ।

*Normal wages*—प्रसामान्य भृति ।

*Normally*—प्रसामान्यत: ।

**Notary**—[A public officer who takes acknowledgment of, or otherwise attests or certifies, deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, and takes affidavits, deposition and protests of negotiable paper. He is generally called a notary public] लेख्यप्रमाता[3] ।

*Notary public* — सार्वजनिक लेख्यप्रमाता ।

**Note** — 1. [(a)An abstract of essential particulars relating to transfer of land by process of fine which was engrossed and placed on record (b) A brief record or abstract of facts written down to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for a fuller statement (c) a brief memorandum of topics for discourse; an annotation] टिप्पणी; टिप्पण । 2. [A short or informal letter; a formal diplomatic communication] संपत्र[4] । 3. [A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment] नोट; संपत्र । 4. [Notice] आलोक ।

*Note of dissent*-विमति-टिप्पण ।

*Note of Hand*-[A promissory note] हस्त पत्रक ; दस्ती रुक्का ।

*Judge's note*—[Memoranda usually taken by a judge,

1. आचारेणावसन्नोऽपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि ।
सोऽभियेयो जित: पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥
—मिताक्षरा ।

2. 'शिक्षण-शिक्षक विद्यालय' shortened as 'शिशिक्षक विद्यालय' ।

3. 'विपत्रालोकी' in The Great English Indian Dictionary and 'लेख्य प्रमाणक' in 'शासन शब्दकोश' ।

4. Shortened from संक्षेप पत्र ।

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while a trial is proceeding, of the testimony of the witnesses, of documents offered or admitted in evidence, of offers of evidence and whether it has been received or rejected and the like matters] न्यायाधीश की टिप्पणी ।

*Promissory note* — रुक्का ; प्रतिश्रुति संपत्र ।

*Currency note*—नोट ।

*Noting*—1. [The making of a memorandum or note on a bill of exchange by a notary which states that he has presented the bill for payment or acceptance and that it has been dishonoured] टिप्पण ; टिप्पणी[1] । 2. [Annotation] टिप्पण ।

**Notice**—1[(a) Intelligence, by whatever means communicated ; information ; intimation or warning, especially of a formal nature ; specifically notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time, as by a tenant to a landlord or an employee to an employer ; (b) a written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning] सूचना । 2. [Heed; cognizance ; note ; knowledge ; attention] ज्ञप्ति ।

2. To bring to notice—ज्ञापित करना ।

To take notice—ज्ञापित होना ।

*Actual notice* — [Notice which brings the knowledge of a fact directly home to a party] वास्तविक सूचना; यथार्थिक सूचना ।

*Constructive notice*—[A notice which is no more than evidence of facts which raise such a strong presumption of notice that equity will not allow the presumption to be rebutted—Wharton] प्रलक्षित सूचना ।

*Notice of dishonour*—[A notice to the drawer or indor. or of a negotiable bill or note by a subsequent party that it has been dishonoured. Failure to duly give such notice in general discharges the obligation of the prior parties] नकारने की सूचना ।

*Notice to admit*—[Notice by either party calling upon the other to admit any document and in case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proving the same may be ordered to be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing] स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की सूचना ।

1. 'विपत्र-आलोक' and 'निकराई' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*Notice to produce*—[Notice by a party to the other in possession of any written instrument, which would be evidence for the party giving notice, to produce it at the trial, failing which, the party giving notice will be permitted to prove the contents of the instrument by secondary evidence] प्रस्तुत करने की सूचना ।

*Notice to quit*—[A notice which on its expiry, of itself or in accordance with a subsisting contract, puts an end to a relationship of landlord and tenant] खाली करने की सूचना ; छोड़ने की सूचना ।

*Notice of motion*—प्रस्ताव की सूचना ।

*Notice of accident*—दुर्घटना की सूचना ।

*Notice of action*—कार्य की सूचना ।

*Notice of demand*—माँग की सूचना ।

*Statutory notice* — वैधानिक सूचना ।

*Implied notice*—विवक्षित सूचना ।

**Notify**—[To give notice of] विज्ञापित करना ; विज्ञप्ति निकालना ।

*Notified*—विज्ञापित ।

*Notified area*—विज्ञापित क्षेत्र ।

*Notification*—[(a) Act of giving official notice or information by words, by writing, or by other means ; (b) the written or printed matter which gives notice] विज्ञप्ति ।

**Notoriety**—1. [The state or character of being well-known; the fact of being publicly or commonly known] विख्याति ।
2. [In bad sense] कुख्याति ।

*The notoriety of crime*—अपराध की कुख्याति ।

*Notorious*--1. [Of facts : well-known; forming a matter of common knowledge] विख्यात; लोकविदित; लोकप्रथित । 2. [Unfavourably known or spoken of ; noted for some bad practice or quality] कुख्यात ।

1. (a) Notorious facts—विख्यात तथ्य ; लोकविदित तथ्य ।

(b) It is notorious that—यह विख्यात है कि; यह लोकविदित है कि ।

2. Notorious character--कुख्यात चरित्र ।

*Notorious liar*--कुख्यात झूठा ।

*Notorious reputation* — कुख्याति ; दुष्कीर्ति ।

*Notorious thief*—कुख्यात चोर ।

*Notorious offender*— महापातकी[1] ; कुख्यात अपराधी ।

*Notorious possession*—लोकविदित भुक्ति ।

*Notorious resistance to lawful authority*—वैधानिक अधिकार का सर्वविदित प्रतिरोध ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Notorious survey*—सर्वविदित भूमापन ।

**Notwithstanding**—तथापि ; तदपि ; पर भी ।

*Notwithstanding anything in this act to the contrary*—इस विधान में कोई प्रतिकूल बात होने पर भी ।

**Novate**—[To replace by something new; specifically in law, to replace by a new obligation, debt etc.] नया करना; बदलना ।

*To novate a pronote*—रुक्का बदलना ।

*Novation*-[The substitution of a new obligation for an old one, by substituting either: (1) a new obligation between the same parties; or (2) a new debtor in place of the old one (then specifically called delegation); or (3) a new creditor in place of the old one. The two latter forms are usually called 'assignment' in English law.] नवकरण ।

**Novel**—(Adj.) नवीन ; नया ।

*Novel design*—नवीन प्ररचना ।

*Novelty*—1. [Quality or state of being novel] नवीनता ; अभिनवता । 2. [The objection to a patent or design on the ground that it is not new or original, often known as objection for want of novelty.-Wharton] नवीनता ।

*Novelty of design*—प्ररचना की नवीनता ।

**Novice**—नौसिखिया ।

**Now**—अब ।

*Now-a-days*—आजकल ।

*Now and then*—कभी-कभी ।

*Just now*—अभी ।

**Noxious** — [unwholesome; injurious; harmful] अपकारी; हानिकारक ।

*Noxious gas*—हानिकारक गैस; हानिकारक वाति ।

**Nucleus**—[In Hindu Law] संचयास्पद[1] ।

**Nude** — [Naked; without consideration] नग्न ।

*Nude contract*—[A bare promise of a thing without any consideration] नग्न संविदा ।

**Nugatory** — [Of no force; inoperative; invalid] प्रभावरहित;

**Nuisance** — [Something noxious or offensive. Any act which without direct physical interference, materially impairs the use and enjoyment by another of his property, or prejudicially affects his health, comfort or

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary. 'न्यष्टि' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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convenience, is a nuisance—Wharton] कंटक[1] ।

*Private nuisance* -- [One affecting some particular person or persons. If the nuisance affects the health, comfort, or convenience of only one or two persons, it is a private nuisance, and affords ground for an action of tort] वैयक्तिक कंटक ।

*Public nuisance* -- [That which affects the property, or the health, comfort, or convenience of the general public, or of all persons who happen to come within its operation, it is a public nuisance] लोक कंटक ।

*Legal nuisance*- [The wrong done to a man by unlawfully disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property, or, in some cases, in the exercise of a common right–Sir Frederick Pollock] विधिक कंटक ।

*Mixed nuisance*—[One both affecting the public and doing special individual damage] मिश्रित कंटक ।

*Permanent nuisance*—[One of such a character and existing under such circumstances that it will be presumed to continue indefinitely and as a rule consists of some building or structure] स्थायी कंटक ।

*Continuing nuisance*-अविरल कटंक ।

*Recurrent nuisance*-[which occurs from time to time but is not continuous or uninterrupted] अनुवर्त्ती कंटक ।

*Temporary nuisance* — अस्थायी कंटक ; अल्पकालीन कंटक ।

*Nuisance per se*—[An act, occupation, or structure which is a nuisance at all times and under any circumstances, regardless of location or surroundings] स्वसिद्ध कंटक ।

*Nuisance per accidens or nuisance in fact*—[It consists of those acts occupations or structures which are not nuisances per se but may become nuisances by reasons of circumstances or the location and surroundings] यथार्थिक कंटक ।

*Removal of nuisance or abate-*

1. See note on 'Abatement of nuisance' under 'Abatement'.

रक्षणादार्यवृत्तानां कण्टकानां च शोधनात्

मनुस्मृति ।

Here according to Apte 'कण्टक' means "nuisance".

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*ment of nuisance*—कंटक का हटाना ; कंटकोद्धार ।

**Null**—[Of no legal force or effect ; of no binding force or validity] निरर्थक ।

*Null and void*—शून्य एवं निरर्थक ।

*Nullify*—निरर्थक करना ।

*Nullification*—निरर्थीकरण ।

*Nullity*—1. [State or fact of being legally null and void; invalidity] निरर्थकता । 2. [Any act or proceeding void of legal effect] निरर्थकता ।

*Absolute nullity* —[Total absence of legal effect or existence] संपूर्ण निरर्थकता ; निरपेक्ष निरर्थकता ।

*Relative nullity*—[Nullity existing in favour of particular persons] सापेक्ष निरर्थकता ।

**Number**—संख्या ।

*Numbered*—संख्यात ।

*Numbering*—संख्यान ।

*Numberless*—असंख्य ।

**Numeral**—संख्या ; अंक ।

*Numerous*—बहुसंख्यक ।

**Nuptial**—(Adj.) [Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony] वैवाहिक ।

*Nuptial rites or ceremonies*-वैवाहिक संस्कार अथवा उत्सव ।

(*N.*) [Usually in plural] विवाह ; विवाह-संस्कार ।

**Nurse**—धात्री । 2. [In sickness] रोगसेविका ; उपचारिका ।

(*V.*) पालन करना ।

*Nursing*—पालन ।

**Nutrition**—पोषण ; आहार-पोषण ।

*Nutritious*—पौष्टिक ।

*Nutritive*—पौष्टिक ।

## O

**Oath** —[An affirmation or denial of anything before one or more persons who have authority to administer the same, for the discovery and advancement of truth and right, calling God to witness that the testimony is true—Tomlins' Law Dictionary] शपथ ।

*Judicial oaths*-[Those duly made as a part of judicial proceedings and a wilfully false statement made in violation of such an oath, is perjury] न्यायिक शपथ ।

*Extra-judicial oaths*—व्यवहारातिरिक्त शपथ ।

*Oath of allegiance*—[An oath to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign] अनुषक्ति की शपथ ।

*Oath of office or official oaths*—पद-शपथ ; आधिकारिक शपथ ।

*Parliamentary oath*—संसदीय शपथ ।

*Oath of secrecy*—गूढ़ता-शपथ ।

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*To administer oath*—शपथ देना।

*To take an oath*—शपथ लेना।

*With an oath*—सशपथ ; शपथ-पूर्वक।

*Oath-breaking*—शपथभंग ; शपथ तोड़ना।

**Obedience**—[Compliance with what is required by authority] आज्ञापालन ; आज्ञाकारिता।

*Obedient*—आज्ञाकारी ; आज्ञा-पालक।

*Most obedient servant*—परम आज्ञाकारी सेवक।

*Yours obediently* — आपका आज्ञाकारी ; आपका अनुवर्त्ती।

*Obey*—आज्ञा मानना ; आज्ञा पालन करना।

**Obiter dictum**–[An incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge and therefore (as not material to his decision or judgement) not binding ; an opinion expressed by a judge but not necessary to the judgement] प्रासंगिक अधि-वचन।

**Obituary**—[List of the dead] मृतनामावलि। 2. [Account of the dead] मृतवृत्तान्त।

**Object**—(*V.*) आपत्ति करना।

(*N.*) 1. [Something visible or tangible] विषय। 2. [End ; aim ; motive] उद्देश्य[1]।

1. Object of a contract- [The thing which it is agreed on the part of the party receiving the consideration to do or not to do] संविद विषय।

2. Object of statute—विधान का उद्देश्य।

*Object of dispute or litigation*—[The thing sought to be attained by action] व्यवहार-विषय[2]।

*Object of taxation* — कर विषय।

*Lawful object* — विधिसंगत विषय।

*Objection*—[(a) The action of stating something in opposition to a person or thing ; (b) an expression, or feeling, of disapproval, disagreement or dislike ; (c) a document in which an objection is stated] आपत्ति।

*Objection to admissibility of evidence*—साक्ष्य ग्रहणीयता के प्रति आपत्ति।

*Objection to a pleading*—अभ्युक्ति के प्रति आपत्ति।

*Technical objection*—पारि-भाषिक आपत्ति।

1. For distinction between 'Intention' (अभिप्राय), 'Aim' (लक्ष्य), 'Purpose' (तात्पर्य), 'End' (ध्येय) and 'Object' (उद्देश्य), see note under 'design'.

2. Monier Williams: English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Objectionable*—[Liable to objection; offensive] आपत्तिजनक।

*Objective*—विषय सम्बन्धी; वस्तुसंबन्धी।

*Objector*—आपत्तिकर्त्ता।

**Oblation** — [The action of solemnly offering something (*e.g.*, a sacrifice, thanksgiving etc.) to God or to a deity; offering or sacrifice] हविस[1]।

*Funeral oblation*—पिण्डदान।

*Oblation to the manes*—कव्य।

*Oblation to the gods and manes*—हव्यकव्य।

*Grand and extraordinary oblation*—महाबलि; महानैवेद्य।

*Proper for an oblation*—हव्य।

*Oblation to fire*—होम।

*Oblation of eatables*—नैवेद्य।

**Obligate**—[To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; to bind by law or to hold by a constraining motive; to bind by an obligation] अधिबंधित करना।

Every contract by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax (Bryce)—प्रत्येक संविद जिससे अधमर्ण कर देने के लिए अधिबंधित होता है।

*Obligation*—1. [(a) An act which binds a person to some performance—Wharton; an agreement, enforceable by law, whereby a person or persons become bound to the payment of a sum of money or other performance; (b) the document containing such an agreement; especially in English Law, a written contract or bond under seal containing a penalty with condition attached; (c) Also the right created or liability incurred by such an agreement; (d) the condition of being morally or legally obliged or bound] अधिबंधन[2]

2. [One's bounden duty] कर्त्त

3. [favour] अनुग्रह।

*Obligation of contract*—[Binding power of contract; it is that which compels its performance] संविद अधिबंधन।

*Obligatory*—[(a) That must be done; binding legally or morally; imposing obligation. (b) Pertaining to, used to create or enforce an obligation] अधिबंधनीय; अधिबंधक।

1. Obedience is obligatory

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1. समानं मन्त्रमभि मन्त्रये वः समानेन वो हविषा जुहोमि।
—ऋग्वेदसंहिता

2. 'दायित्व' and 'कर्त्तव्य' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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on a soldier—आज्ञापालन एक सैनिक के लिए अधिबंधनीय है ।

2. Writing obligatory—अधिबंधक लेख ।

**Oblige**—[To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force] बाध्य करना । 2. [To bind by favour rendered ; to do a favour to] अनुग्रहीत करना ; उपकृत करना । 3. [To put under obligation to do or forbear something; to bind by promise, contract or any other legal tie] अधिबंधित करना ।

1. To oblige a man to do anything—किसी व्यक्ति को कोई काम करने के लिए बाध्य करना ।

2. I am obliged to you for your advice—मैं आपके परामर्श के लिए आपका अनुग्रहीत हूँ ।

3. A bond is any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another (Stamp Act)—करण एक आलेख है जिसके द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति दूसरे को रुपया देने के लिए अपने को अधिबंधित करता है ।

*Obligee*—[The p3rson in whose favour an obligation or bond is entered into] अधिबंधिती ।

*Obliging*—[Having the disposition to do favours] अनुग्राही ; उपकारी ।

*Obligor*—[He who enters into an obligation or bond] अधिबंधक ।

**Obliterate**—[To erase or bolt out ; efface] विमार्जित करना ।

*Obliteration*—विमार्जन[1] ।

**Obloquy**-[Evil speaking against a person or thing] परीवाद ।

**Obnoxious**—1. [That is an object of aver-ion or dislike ; offensive ; odious ; hateful] घृणोत्पादक । 2. [Subject, liable, exposed or open, to harm, injury or evil] अनिष्टकर ; हानिकर ।

**Obscene**-[Offensive to chastity or modesty ; expres ing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity and decency forbid to be exposed] अश्लील[2] ।

*Obscene exhibition of person*-[An exposure of those parts of the person which are commonly considered as

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1. For distinction between 'Erasure' (मार्जन) 'Expunction' (अवमर्षण) Effacement (उन्मार्जन) and obliteration (विमार्जन) see note under 'Effacement'.

2. Distinguished from 'In 'eccnt' (अशिष्ट) ।

"Indecent signifies something more than indelicate and less than immodest-something unfit for the eye or the ear. Indecency is an act against good behaviour and a just delicacy. Obscenity is such indecency as is calculated to promote the violation of the law and the general corruption of morals.

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private and which custom and decency require should be covered and kept concealed from public sight] अश्लील अंग-प्रदर्शन ।

*Obscene language*— अश्लील भाषा ।

*Obscene picture*-अश्लील चित्र ।

*Obscene book*—अश्लील पुस्तक ।

*Obscenity*—अश्लीलता ।

**Obscure**-1. [Destitute of light] निष्प्रभ । 2. [Indistinctly seen ; remote from observation] दुर्दर्श । 3. [Not noticeable ; humble ; mean] अप्रतिष्ठित ; निम्न ; नीच । 4. [Not clear, full, or distinct] धुँधला । 5. [Not easily understood ; not clear or legible ; obstruse] दुर्बोध ; अप्रचलित ।

3. Obscure persou—अप्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति ।

4. Obscure view—धुँधला दृश्य ।

5. Obscure passage—दुर्बोध अवतरण ।

Obscure words — अप्रचलित शब्द ।

*Obscure style*—दुर्बोध शैली ।

*Obscurity*—दुर्बोधता ; अख्याति ।

**Obsequies**—अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया ; अन्त्येष्टि ; मृतक्रिया ।

**Observe**—1. [To adhere to or abide by in practice (anything prescribed or fixed) ; to follow पालन करना । 2. [To hold or to keep to ; to maintain] रखना । 3. [To see, watch or take note of] देखना ; अवलोकन करना । 4. [To say by way of remark ; to mention in speech or writing ; to comment] चर्चा करना ।

1. In ordinary writing or speaking this rule is seldom observed—साधारणत: बोलने और लिखने में इस नियम का प्राय: पालन नहीं किया जाता ।

2. To observe silence-शान्ति रखना ; चुप रहना ।

To observe fast—उपवास रखना ।

To observe propriety—मर्यादा का पालन करना ; औचित्य रखना ।

4. It was observed — इसकी चर्चा की गई ।

Their lordships observed—तत्र भवान् ने चर्चा की ।

*Observance* — 1. [Act or practice of observing a rule, law, custom, or the like] पालन । 2. [An act, ceremony or rite] चर्या ; आचार ।

*Daily Observance* — दिनचर्या ।

*Observation*—1. [Act of seeing] अवलोकन ; प्रेक्षण । 2. [An expression of an opinion or judgement upon what one has observed ; remark] चर्चा ।

*Observatory*—[A building or place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, as in meteorolgy,

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magnetism, and especially of heavenly bodies] निरीक्षणालय[1]।

*Observer*-1. [One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, vow etc.] पालक । 2. [One who watches, marks or takes notice] प्रेक्षक ।

**Obsolete**—[Invalid by virtue of discontinuance ; said of a law or practice which has ceased to be enforced or be in use by reason of change of manners and circumstances—Wharton] अप्रचलित ; अव्यवहारित ।

*Obsolete expression*-अप्रचलित अभिव्यक्ति ।

*Obsolete law*—अप्रचलित विधि ।

*Obsoleteness* — अप्रचलितता ; अप्रचार ; अव्यवहारिता ।

**Obstacle**—रुकावट ; विघ्न ।

*Removal of obstacles*—विघ्न हटाना ।

*Causing obstacles* — विघ्न डालना ।

**Obstinacy**—हठ ; दुराग्रह ।

*Obstinate*—हठी ; दुराग्रही ।

*Obstinate desertion*—दुराग्रही त्याग ; हठपूर्वक त्याग ।

**Obstruct**—(*V.*) [To block up ; to impede] बाधा डालना ; रुकावट डालना ।

*Obstructed*—उपरुद्ध ; सप्रतिबन्ध ।

*Obstructed heritage*—सप्रतिबन्ध दाय ।

*Obstruction*—1. [Act of obstructing] उपरोधन । 2. [Obstacle ; hindrance ; impediment] विघ्न ; रुकावट । 3. [The delay or attempted delay of business by dilatory parliamentary tactics in a deliberative body, as a legislature] उपरोध ।

*Obstructive* — विघ्नकारी ; औपरोधिक ।

*Obstructer*—विघ्नकारी ।

**Obtain**—1. [To get hold of by effort ; to gain possession of ; to procure ; to acquire] पाना ; प्राप्त करना । 2. [To prevail ; to be in force or in vogue] प्रचलित होना ।

1. To obtain pardon by money or other reward. (Hobbes)-धन अथवा अन्य पारितोषिक द्वारा क्षमा प्राप्त करना ।

2. Laws of nature which universally obtain—प्रकृति नियम जो सर्वत्र प्रचलित है ।

*Obtainable*—प्राप्य ; उपलभ्य ।

*Easily obtainable*—सुलभ ।

*Obtainable with difficulty*-दुर्लभ ।

*Obtainable with exertion*—यत्नलभ्य ।

*Obtained*—प्राप्त ; उपलब्ध । 2. प्रचलित ।

*Obtainment*—प्राप्ति ; उपलब्धि ।

1. 'तारांगण' in Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary; 'वेधशाला' in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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**Obvious**—[Plain and open to the eye or mind ; perfectly evident ; easily discovered, seen or understood] प्रत्यक्ष ; स्पष्ट ।

*Obvious meaning* — स्पष्ट अर्थ ।

*Obvious defect*—प्रत्यक्ष दोष ।

**Occasion**—1. [A favourable juncture of circumstances] संयोग[1] । 2. [A subsidiary or incidental cause ; that which immediately brings to pass an event without being its efficient cause] हेतु । 3. [The time at which something happens ; a particular time marked by some occurrence or by its special character] समय ; अवसर । 4. [A special ceremony or celebration ; an event or function] घटना ।

1. To take occasion—[To take advantage of an opportunity to do something] संयोग से लाभ उठाना ।

2. (a) Facts which are occasion of relevant facts or facts in issue—तथ्य जो प्रासंगिक अथवा विवादास्पद तथ्यों के हेतु हैं ।

(b) To give occasion to—[To give rise to ; to occasion] कारण होना ; हेतु होना ; उत्पन्न करना ।

3. On the occasion of his marriage—उसके विवाह के समय पर ।

4. It was a great occasion—यह महान घटना थी ।

(*V.*) [To be the occasion or cause of something] उत्पन्न करना अथवा होना ; कारण अथवा हेतु होना ।

In an action for injury the jury has to give a finding whether the injuries were

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1. Distinguished from 'opportunity' ( अवसर ) and cause (कारण)

'Opportunity and occasion agree in the idea of a condition or juncture of circumstances favourable to some end. Occasion implies a little more than a possibility or chance of giving rise to some result ; an opportunity is a specific, fit, and especially opportune occasion " (Webster)

Occasion is that which determines our conduct, and leaves us no choice ; it amounts to a degree of necessity : opportunity is that which invites to action ; it tempts us to embrace the moment for taking the step. We do things therefore as the occasion requires, or as the opportunity offers. On particular occasions it is necessary for a commander to be severe ; but a man of humane disposition will profit by every opportunity to show his lenity to offenders"

An occasion, as distinguished from a cause, is that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being itself efficient cause or sufficient reason. The cause of an effect is that which actually produces it or brings it about ; the occasion is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act or serves to set them in motion ; as, the cause of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity between two peoples, the occasion of it, a relatively unimportant incident.

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occasioned by the negligence of the defendant—क्षति-कार्य में सभ्या को यह निरूपित करना होता है कि क्षति प्रतिवादी के प्रमाद के कारण हुई अथवा नहीं।

Where injunctions caused the delay, and the delay resulted in loss, the loss was occasioned by the injunctions. जब आज्ञप्तियों के कारण विलम्ब हुआ और विलम्ब के फलस्वरूप हानि हुई तो वह हानि आज्ञप्तियों से उत्पन्न हुई।

*Occasional* — [Happening now and then; casual] आकस्मिक; कदाचनिक।

*Occasionally*—कभी-कभी।

**Occupy**–1 [To hold possession; to dwell, reside or to live in] रहना। 2. [To hold an office] (पद) ग्रहण करना। 3. [To employ, engage or busy (a person, mind or, attention)] व्यस्त रहना; लगा रहना; (काम में) लगाना। 4. [To take up, use up, or fill (time or space) लेना।

1. I occupied the house in September 1918—सितम्बर सन् १९१८ में मैं घर में रहने लगा।

2. (a) I keep myself occupied all the time—मैं हर समय अपने को व्यस्त रखता हूँ।

(b) He is occupied in the affairs of others–वह दूसरों के काम में लगा हुआ है।

3. I will not occupy more of your time—मैं आपका अधिक समय न लूँगा।

*Occupier or occupant*–[One who takes or holds possession; a holder] परिभोगी।

*Occupancy*—1. [The condition of being an occupant] परिभोग। 2. [Taking possession of those things which before did not belong to anybody] आवेशन।

*Occupancy right* — परिभोग अधिकार।

*Occupancy tenant*—परिभोक्ता कृषक।

*Occupation* — 1. [Actual possession and control] परिभोग। 2. [That which occupies; vocation, employment; calling] व्यवसाय[1]। 3. [Act or process of occupying or taking possession] आवेशन।

1. Occupation of lands by tenants—भूमि का किरायेदारों द्वारा परिभोग।

Title by occupation—परिभोग-जनित आगम।

*Occupation lease*—परिभोग पट्टा।

*Occupation of house*—गृह-परिभोग।

*Occupation tax* — व्यवसाय कर।

1. For distinction between 'employment' (उद्यम), and व्यापार (business) and वृत्ति (Profession), see note under "business."

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*Occupation army*—आवेशन-सेना ।

**Occur**—1. [To appear; to take place] होना; घटित होना[1] । 2. [To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself] (मस्तिष्क अथवा मन में) आना ; स्फुरित होना ।

*Occurred*—घटित ; स्फुरित ।

*Occurrence*—[An event; incident] घटना । 2. [Happening] घटना ; घटन ।

*Of rare occurrence*—विरलागत[2] ।

**Ocean**—महासागर ।

*Oceanic*—सामुद्रिक ।

**Octroi**—[A tax levied in money or kind on commodities especially provisions, as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality] चुंगी[3] । 2. [The barrier at which the tax is paid] चुंगी ।

**Odd**—1. [Of a number; not even] विषम । 2. [Used to denote a surplus over a definite sum or a remainder of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure] कुछ और 3. [Peculiar; eccentric] विलक्षण । 4. [Irregular; extraordinary] असाधारण । 5. [Of a place: out of the way] विषम ।

2. Sixteen hundred and odd years-सोलह सौ तथा कुछ और वर्ष ।

3. Odd person – विलक्षण व्यक्ति ।

4. Odd job-असाधारण काम ।

5. Odd place-विषम स्थान ।

*Oddity*—1. [Peculiarity; queerness; singularity] विलक्षणता । 2. [State of not being even] विषमता । 3. [Th

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1. Distinguished from happen (होना)

"Occur and Happen are often used without distinction. But 'occur' is the more formal word of the two, and applies especially to that which is thought of as definitely taking place as an event; Happen is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, when did it happen? Cf. when did it occur? His death occurred at midnight; I do not know what happened after I left."—Webster.

2. Monier Williams: English Sanskrit Dictionary.

3. Octroi is the French name of the local duty levied upon goods entering a town of district as distinguished from customs which are "duties charged upon commodities on their importation into, or exportation out of, a country" (Wharton). The vernacular word 'चुंगी' is in vogue for 'octroi'. As suggested by the lexicograghers of Nagari Pracharini Sabha, in their Sabdartha Vivechan 'सीमशुल्क' is more appropriate for 'Customs duties'. 'द्वारदेय' has been suggested for 'octroi' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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which is odd ; an odd thing] कौतुक[1] ; विलक्षण वस्तु ।

*Odds*-1. [Inequalities] विषमता; वैषम्य । 2. [Difference or balance of advantage] वैषम्य । 3. [Odd remnants ; miscellaneous articles or things] फुटकर ; बची-खुची ।

1. To make odds even-[To do away with inequalities] वैषम्य दूर करना ; वैषम्य हटाना ।

2. At odds-[With the balance of advantage for or against one] वैषम्य में ।

3. Odds and ends—[That which is left] बची-खुची वस्तुएँ ; फुटकर चीजें ।

**Odious**—घृणाजनक ; कुत्सित ।

**Offence**—1. [Crime ; act of wickedness. It is used as a genus, comprehending every crime and misdemeanour, or as a species, signifying a crime not indictable but punishable summarily, or by the forfeiture of a penalty. Offences are divided into three classes, namely, (1) treasons ; (2) felonies ; and (3) misdemeanours-Wharton] पातक[2] । 2. [The act or fact of offending or wounding the feelings of, or displeasing, another] रोष । 3. [Transgression] उल्लंघन ; अतिक्रमण ।

2. To give offence to—[To offend] रुष्ट करना ; कोप करना ।

To take offence—[To be offended ; to take umbrage] रुष्ट होना ; कोपित होना ।

Without offence-[Without giving or taking offence] बिना रोष के ।

It is a just cause of offence-रुष्ट होने का यह उचित कारण है ।

*Bailable offence* — प्रतिभाव्य पातक ।

*Capital offence*-प्राणदंड पातक ।

*Cognizable offence*—निग्रहणीय पातक ।

*Compoundable offence*—संधेय पातक ।

*Non-bailable offence*—अप्रतिभाव्य पातक ।

*Non-compoundable offence*-असंधेय पातक ।

*Non-cognizable offence*—अनिग्रहणीय पातक ।

*Petty or minor offence*—क्षुद्र पातक ।

*Offence involving breach of peace*—शान्तिभंगी पातक ।

*Offence punishable with imprisonment*—कारावास दंडनीय पातक ।

*Offence under the Indian*

1. Monier Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. Distinguished from 'Crime' (अपराध) and 'accusation' (दोषारोपण)

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*Penal Code*—भारतीय दंड विधान के अन्तर्गत पातक।

*Offence of the same kind*—एक से पातक ; एक ही प्रकार के पातक।

*Offend*—1. [To vex, annoy, displease or anger ; to excite personal annoyance, resentment or disgust] अप्रसन्न करना ; रुष्ट करना। 2. [To commit a sin, crime or fault] पातक करना। 3. [To violate a law] तोड़ना ; उल्लंघन करना।

1. He was highly offended at being passed over—छोड़ देने के कारण वह अत्यन्त रुष्ट हुआ।

2. He has offended the law—उसने विधान तोड़ा है।

*Offender*—पातकी।

*Offensive*—1. [Aggressive] आक्रामक ; आक्रामकी ; आघातक। 2. [Displeasing ; insulting] व्यलीक; रोषजनक। 3. [Obnoxious] बीभत्स; घृणोत्पादक।

*Offensive matter* — [Dirt, dung, putrid or putrefying substances, filth of any kind etc.] बीभत्स पदार्थ।

*Offensive trade*-बीभत्स व्यापार।

*Offensive and defensive alliance*—परस्परोपकार[1]।

*Offensive weapon*—आघातक हथियार।

*Offensive language*—कुत्सित भाषा ; व्यलीक भाषा।

**Offer**—(*V.*) 1. [To present something to God or to a deity or a saint] चढ़ाना ; समर्पित करना ; उपहृत करना। 2. [(a) To tender for acceptance or refusal ; to hold out a thing to a person to take if he will ; to make a proposal ; (b) to present for sale (c) to bring forward or propound ; (d) Of a thing : to present to sight, notice, etc.; to furnish] समुपस्थित करना[2] ; प्रस्तुत करना। 3. [To bid, as a price ; to make an offer to give or to pay] लगाना ; समुपस्थित करना। 4. [To attempt or try to inflict, make, or do] करना। 5. [To undertake] लेना। 6. [To ask] माँगना।

2. (a) To offer bribe—उत्कोच समुपस्थित करना।

(c) On this I wish to offer a few remarks—इस विषय पर मैं कुछ टिप्पणियाँ समुपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

2. 'Offer', from Latin 'Offerre', means 'to bring before or to present'. The idea can be expressed in Hindi by such phrases as सम्मुख उपस्थित करना which can be condensed as 'समुपस्थित करना'. The etymological meaning of 'समुपस्थित करना' is 'to approach' but it can be conveniently used in the sense of 'Offer' as illustrated above. It distinguishes itself from 'Propose' (प्रस्ताव करना) and 'present' उपस्थित करना.

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(d) Each age offers its characteristic riddles—प्रत्येक युग अपनी विशेष समस्याएँ समुपस्थित करता है।

3. To offer Rs. 10 for a ring—अँगूठी के दस रुपये लगाना।

To offer a salary or reward—वेतन अथवा पारितोषिक समुपस्थित करना।

4. To offer violence or resistance—हिंसा अथवा प्रतिरोध करना।

To offer an insult—अपमान करना।

5. To offer History at the examination—परीक्षा में इतिहास लेना।

6. I offer no apology—मैं क्षमा नहीं मांगता।

*Offered*—समुपस्थित।

(*N.*) समुपस्थान।

*Offer and acceptance*—समुपस्थान और स्वीकृति।

*Offerer*—समुपस्थापक ; प्रस्तावक।

*Offerer of oblations*—बलिदाता; समर्पक।

*Offering*—1. [A proffering ; a presenting of something as an act of worship or devotion] चढ़ाना ; समर्पण। 2. [That which is offered] चढ़ावा ; बलि ; भेंट। 3. [A presenting or tender of something for acceptance or rejection] समुपस्थान। 4. [Act of offering oblations] बलिदान ; बलिकरण। 5. [Burnt offering] आहुति ; होम।

**Office**—(*N.*) 1. [(a) A position to which certain duties are attached, especially a place of trust, authority or service under constituted authority ; (b) official position or employment ; (c) Personified or denoting an office holder or office-holders as a body] पद[1]। 2. [(a) A place for transaction of business ; often including the staff, or denominating their department. Applied to the room of the department in which the clerical work of an establishment is done ; also

1. Distinguished from 'Post' (पदवी), 'Appointment' (नियुक्ति), 'Situation' (स्थिति).

"All agree in the idea of a position but differ somewhat in their connotations. Office commonly suggests position of (especially public) trust or authority. Post emphasizes the idea of duty or responsibility, sometimes also of attendant difficulty or danger ; as "Choose what office thou wilt in the land, 't is thine (Shakespeare) ; Men like soldiers may not quit the post allotted by the gods" (Tennyson). An Appointment is an office to which one is nominated or appointed, as the various appointments at the disposal of the President. Situation emphasizes the idea of employment especially in a subordinate position.,'—Webster.

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to that in which the business of any department of a large concern is conducted as, the booking office, inquiry office etc. (b) Sometimes transferred from the place of business to the company there establish-ed as Insurance office] कार्यालय। 3. [The quarters of a govern-ment department; the staff engaged in the business of the department] विभाग। 4. [Function; particular business or duty] कर्म; क्रिया।

3. (a) Colonial office—उपनिवेश विभाग।

(b) Home office—गृह विभाग।

4. (a) Good offices—सुकृति; उपक्रिया।

(b) Ill office—अपक्रिया।

*Invested with office or in office*—पदारूढ़।

*Resignation of office*—पदत्याग।

*Dismissed from office*—पदच्युत।

*Hereditary office*—वंशागत पद[1]।

*Temporary office*—अस्थायी पद।

*Acceptance of the office*—पदस्वीकृति।

*Office-bearer*—पदधारी; पदाधिकारी।

*Office charges*—कार्यालय का व्यय।

*Office copy*-1. [A transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office] प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि। 2. [A copy of any document kept in the office for reference] कार्यालय की प्रति।

*Office-holder*—पदधारी।

*Office of profit*—लाभदायक पद।

*Officer*—पदाधिकारी; अधिकारी।

*Officer-in-charge* — प्रभारी अधिकारी।

*Judicial officer*-न्यायाधिकारी।

*Public officer*—लोकाधिकारी।

*Responsible officer*—उत्तरदायी पदाधिकारी।

*Revenue officer* — राजस्व अधिकारी।

*Superior officer*— प्रवर अधिकारी।

*Officers*—अधिकारीवर्ग; अधिकारीगण।

*Official*—(Adj.) [(a) Of or pertaining to an office, position or trust; connected with holding of an office; (b) derived from proper office or officer or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority] अधिकारीय ; आधिकारिक[1]। [2]

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1. 'स्थिराधिकार' in English Sanskrit Dictionary by Sir Monier Williams.
2. The word 'official' has to be distinguished from 'administrative'

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[Authorized to perform a particular service] अधिकृत ।

1. (a) Official duties-आधिकारिक कर्तव्य ।

Official routine—आधिकारिक आह्निक[1] ; आधिकारिक नित्यक्रम ।

(b) Official statement-आधिकारिक वक्तव्य ।

2. Official messenger—अधिकृत संदेशहर ।

*Official act or action*—[Any act done by the officer in his official capacity, under colour and by virtue of his office] आधिकारिक कार्य ।

*Official administrator* — आधिकारिक प्रबन्धक ।

*Official Assignee* — [An officer of the insolvency court appointed by the Government for the winding up of the insolvent's estates, for the realisation of the debtor's assets and distribution to the claimants and creditors by dividends] आधिकारिक प्रतिनिधि ।

*Official business*—अधिकारीय कार्य ।

*Official capacity*—आधिकारिक स्थिति ; आधिकारिक अवस्था ।

*Official confidence*-आधिकारिक भरोसा ।

*Official function*—आधिकारिक कृत्य ।

*Official Gazette*— आधिकारिक गजट ।

*Official liquidator*-[Officers appointed to conduct the proceeding and to assist the court in winding up a joint stock company] आधिकारिक विगणक ।

*Official mark*-आधिकारिक चिह्न ।

*Official misconduct*—[Any unlawful behaviour with reference to the duties of office, wilful in its character of any officer intrusted in any manner with the administration of justice or the execution of laws. It includes any wilful or corrupt failure, refusal, or neglect of an officer to perform any duty enjoined on him by law] आधिकारिक दुराचरण ।

*Official oath* — आधिकारिक शपथ ।

*Official receiver*—[A court officer entrusted with duties under the Insolvency Act,

(शासकीय). This distinction has not been observed in शासन शब्दकोश । Some have suggested 'सरकारी' for 'official', which is equivalent of 'governmental'.

1. 'नैत्यक' has been suggested for 'routine' in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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in connection with the winding up of an insolvent's estate] आधिकारिक प्रतिग्रहीता ।

*Official referee*-[Officer of court appointed to deal with actions concerning disputed accounts] आधिकारिक निर्णेता ।

*Official secret*—आधिकारिक रहस्य ।

*Official translation*—आधिकारिक अनुवाद ।

*Official communication*—आधिकारिक संसूचना ।

*Official use*-आधिकारिक प्रयोग ।

*Official visit* — आधिकारिक अभ्यागम ।

(*N.*) कर्मचारी ।

*Officially*-अधिकार से ; अधिकार-प्रयुक्त ।

**Officiate**—[To act as an officer in performing a duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust] प्रतिनियुक्त होना[1] ।

*Officiating*—प्रतिनियुक्त ।

*Officiating charge*-प्रतिनियुक्ति...

*Officiating allowance*—प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता ।

*Officiating pay or salary*-प्रतिनियुक्ति वेतन ।

*Officiating promotion*-प्रतिनियुक्ति में पदोन्नति ।

*Officiating service*-प्रतिनियुक्ति सेवा ।

*Officiator*—प्रतिनियुक्त ।

**Offshoot**—(a) [A collateral branch or descendant from a specified family or race (b) a derivative] उपशाखा ।

**Offspring**—सन्तान ।

*Male offspring*—पुत्रसन्तान ।

*Female offspring* — कन्या सन्तान ।

**Often**—प्राय: ।

**Old**—1. [(a) Not young; advanced far in years or life (b) of or pertaining to or characteristic of old persons or advanced life] वृद्ध । 2. [Not new or fresh; long used

1. 'स्थानापन्न' has gained currency for 'officiating' and it has been adopted by the lexicographers of the Great English Indian Dictionary and शब्दकोश । 'स्थान' means 'position', 'post' or 'office' and 'आपन्न' means, 'gained or obtained'. 'स्थानापन्न', therefore, means 'one who has gained an office' and not otherwise. The and it can be used only as an attribute of persons and not otherwise. The expressions 'स्थानापन्न प्रभार अथवा उत्तरदायित्व' (officiating charge), 'स्थानापन्न भत्ता' (officiating allowance), 'स्थानापन्न वेतन' (officiating pay or salary), 'स्थानापन्न पदोन्नति' (officiating promotion) and 'स्थानापन्न सेवा' (officiating service) are meaningless. प्रतिनियुक्ति (प्रति = for + नियुक्ति = appointment) is the noun from प्रतिनियुक्त and with its help equivalents of above expressions can easily be formed as illustrated above.

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पुराना। 3. [Worn out ; disused] जीर्ण। 4. [Long practised ; skilled ; experienced] पुराना। 5. [Continued from the past, especially long past, to the present] चिरकालीन ; पुराना[1] ; वृद्ध। 6. [Antique; antiquated] प्राचीन; पुरातन।

1. (a) Old man—वृद्ध।

(b) Old age—वृद्धावस्था।

2. Old book—पुरानी पुस्तक।

3. Old clothes—जीर्णवस्त्र।

4. Old offender — पुराना अपराधी।

5. Old custom—वृद्धाचार ; चिरकालीन आचार।

Old friendship—पुरानी मित्रता।

6. Old times—पुरातन काल ; प्राचीन काल।

Old order—पुरातन व्यवस्था।

*Old waste*—पुरातन क्षिति।

*Olden*—पुरातन ; प्राचीन।

**Omit**—1. [To leave out unmentioned ; not to insert, include or name] छोड़ देना। 2. [To forbear or fail to perform or to make use of ; to leave undone ; to neglect] न करना।

2. To omit to sue—वाद स्थापित न करना।

He will omit nothing that concerns his duty—वह अपने कर्तव्य से संबंधित किसी बात को न छोड़ेगा।

*Omitted*—विसृष्ट ; छोड़ा हुआ।

*Omission* — [Neglect or failure to do something ; that which is left undone or is omitted] अवक्रिया।

*Act or omission*—क्रिया अथवा अवक्रिया।

*Omission to pay*—भुगतान न करना ; न देना।

Errors and omissions excepted—भूल चूक लेनी देनी।

**Omnibus**—[Pertaining to, or providing for, many things at once ; containing or including many items] बहुगर्भित; सार्वत्रिक।

*Omnibus 'bill*—[A legislative bill which makes a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations] बहुगर्भित विधेयक।

*Omnibus credit* — सार्वत्रिक साख।

**Omnipotence**—सर्वशक्तिमत्ता।

*Omnipotent*—सर्वशक्तिमान्।

*Omnipotent state*—सर्वशक्तिमान् राज्य।

1. Distinguished from 'ancient' (प्राचीन).

"That is Old which has lived or existed long or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something; that is Ancient which lived, existed or happened long ago, or which has existed or come down from remote antiquity. "(Webster)

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**On**—पर ; ऊपर ।

*On account of*—निमित्त ; अर्थ ; हेतु ।

*On arrival*—आने पर ।

*On active service*—सामरिक सेवा में ।

*On average pay*—माध्यमिक वेतन पर ; औसत वेतन पर ।

*On bail*—प्रतिभूति पर ।

*On behalf of*—ओर से ; पक्ष में ; के लिए ।

*On the bench*—न्यायासन पर ।

*On business*—काम से ।

*On call*—[On demand] मांगने पर ।

*On demand*—मांगने पर ।

*On duty*—काम पर ।

*On merits*—गुणिता के आधार पर ।

*On or about*—लगभग ।

*On or before*—तक अथवा पूर्व ।

*On or before Sunday*—रविवार तक अथवा उससे पूर्व ।

*On loan*—ऋण पर ; उधार ।

*On payment*—भुगतान पर ।

*On sale*—विक्रय पर ।

*On terms*—शर्त पर ।

*On the whole*—अधिकांश में ।

*On both sides*—दोनों ओर से ; उभयत. ।

*On all sides*—सब ओर से ; सर्वत: ।

*On one side*—एक ओर से ; एकत: ।

*On the one hand*—एक ओर ।

*On the other hand*—दूसरी ओर ।

*On all occasions*—सर्वदा ।

*On one occasion*—एक बार; एक समय ।

*On the contrary*—विपरीत:; इसके विपरीत ।

**Onerous**—1. [Imposing or constituting a legal burden] दुर्वह ; दुर्भर । 2. [Affected with a legal burden] सभार । 3. [Designating, or pertaining to, that which is done or given for a valuable consideration: opposite to gratuitous] सप्रतिफल ।

Onerous gift—[A gift is said to be onerous when the liabilities it entails outweigh the benefits] दुर्वह प्रतिग्रह ।

2. Onerous property—सभार सम्पत्ति ।

3. Onerous contract—[Contract having a valid consideration] सप्रतिफल संविद ।

*Onerous deed*—[A deed executed for a valuable consideration] सप्रतिफल पत्र ।

*Onerous lease*—दुर्वह पट्टा ।

*Onerous consideration*—[Done or given for value received] दुर्वह प्रतिफल ।

**Only**—केवल ; सिर्फ ; मात्र ।

*Rupees hundred only*—केवल सौ रुपये ; सौ रुपये मात्र ।

*An only son*—एकमात्र पुत्र; इकलौता पुत्र ।

**Onus**—[Burden] भार ।

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*Onus probandi*—[Burden of proof] प्रमाण भार।

**Open**-(Adj.) 1. [(a) Not closed or shut; (b) free to be entered, visited or used; (c) empty or, nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; (d) uncovered; (e) extended or spread out] खुला। 2. [Available] उपलभ्य होना; खुला होना। 3. [Patent or plain] विवृत[1]; स्पष्ट; प्रकट; व्यक्त। 4. [Public] सुप्रकाश। 5. [Generous; liberal] उदार। 6. [Not confined or limited for a few] खुला। 7. [Candid] निष्कपट। 8. [Not settled or determined] विचाराधीन; अनिर्धारित।

1. (a) Open harbour—खुला बन्दर।

(b) Open session—खुला अधिवेशन।

(c) Open field—खुला खेत।

(d) Open carriage-खुली गाड़ी।

(e) Open arms—खुले हाथ।

2. The invitation is still open—निमंत्रण अभी उपलभ्य है।

There are three courses open to us—हमारे लिए तीन मार्ग खुले हैं।

6. Open-handed—उदारहस्त; मुक्तहस्त।

8. Open competition—खुली प्रतियोगिता।

10. Open question-[A matter not closed or withdrawn from discussion] विचाराधीन प्रश्न।

*Open account*—[An open account is one in which some item of the contract is not settled by the parties, whether the account consists of one item or many, or where there have been running or current dealings between the parties, and the account is kept open in expectation of further dealings] खुला हिसाब।

*Open cheque*—[A uncrossed cheque payable on presentation to bearer or order as the case may be] खुला चैक[2]।

*Open contract*-[A contract of which the terms are not expressly mentioned, as a contract to sell land without mentioning the day for completion of the purchase, or without stipulations as to title or otherwise] खुला संविद।

*Open Court*—[A court to which all the public have

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1. 'Open' is sometimes used in the sense of 'liable', as for example, in 'open to temptation' and 'open to attack'. In Hindi this idea is expressed by the help of the word सकना as 'प्रलोभनों से लुभाया जा सकता है', "आक्रमण किया जा सकता है" but the use of विवृत होना or खुला होना can be extended to this sense as well, as प्रलोभन के लिए विवृत and आक्रमण के लिए विवृत।

2. 'अरेखित धनादेश' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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access as a matter of right—Wharton ; a court that is in session and organized for the transaction as such of official business, as distinguished from the sitting of a judge in chambers or when acting as a judge but not as a court] खुला न्यायालय ।

*Open credit*—[Credit given by a banker to a customer without guarantee or security] खाली साख ; रिक्त साख ।

*Open letter* — [A letter addressed to an individual but published as a matter of general interest] खुला पत्र ; खुली चिट्ठी ।

*Open policy*—[A marine insurance policy in which the value of the ship or goods insured is to be ascertained in case of loss] अनिर्धारित बीमापत्र ।

*Open sea*—[In International Law, the main sea or that not inclosed between headlands or included in narrow straits or the like,—opposed to 'closed sea'] खुला सागर ।

*Open secret*—खुला रहस्य ।

*Open verdict*—[A verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime, but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause] आरम्भ अधिमत ।

*Open theft*—[A theft that is manifest] प्रकट चोरी ।

(V.) 1. खोलना । 2. [To reveal; to divulge] खोलना । 3. [To begin ; specifically in law, to make the statement by which the trial of a case is begun and put before the court; also to be the first to speak in summing up or arguing a case, which the affirmative is generally entitled to do] प्रारम्भ करना । 4. [To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgement, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose it by further proceedings. The opening of a judgement or other decision is not an annulment or setting aside thereof] खोलना ।

1. To open an account—हिसाब खोलना ।

2. To open secret—भेद खोलना ।

3. To open case — व्यवहार प्रारम्भ करना ।

4. The mortgagor is entitled to open the foreclosure on the usual terms—सामान्य शर्तों पर बन्धककर्त्ता परिरोधन को खोल सकता है ।

*The open pleadings*—[To

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state briefly the substance of the pleadings] वाद-प्रतिवाद स्पष्ट करना।

*Opener*—उद्घाटक।

*Open hearted*—उदार ; खुले दिल वाला।

*Opening* — (N.) [Act of opening] उद्घाटन। 2. [Aperture] छिद्र। 3. [Opportunity] स्थान ; गुंजाइश। 4. [Commencement] आरम्भ ; प्रारम्भ।

1. Opening ceremony—उद्घाटनोत्सव।

2. Opening for business—व्यापार के लिए स्थान।

3. Opening the case—व्यवहारारम्भ।

(*Adj.*) [Commencing] प्रारम्भिक; आद्य।

*Opening balance* — प्रारम्भिक अवशेष।

*Opening entry* — प्रारम्भिक प्रविष्टि।

**Operate**—1. [To produce an effect] प्रभाव डालना ; प्रभावित करना। 2. [To work a machine] चलाना। 3. [In Surgery, to perform some manual act on a living body in a methodical manner and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc.] चीरा लगाना ; चीर-फाड़ करना, 5. [To work ; to act] चलाना ; चालन करना।

1. A plain, convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant. सुस्पष्ट और प्रत्यायक तर्क विद्वान् और अज्ञानी दोनों के मस्तिष्क पर प्रभाव डालता है।

4. To operate an account in the bank--बंक के हिसाब का चालन करना ; बंक का हिसाब चलाना।

*Operation*—1. [Action or working] काम प्रचालन। 2. [Piece of surgery] चीरा ; चीर-फाड़[1]। 3. [Strategic manoevre] क्रिया[2]। 4. [efficacy, influence, virtue, force ; now chiefly used of legal instruments] प्रभाव। 5. [Power to operate or work] प्रवर्तन।

The operation of a machine-यन्त्र चालन ; मशीन चलाना।

3. Military operations—सैनिक क्रिया।

Naval operations—नौसैनिक क्रिया।

1. 'शल्यक्रिया' and 'शस्त्र क्रिया' have also been suggested but 'चीरा' and 'चीर-फाड़' are more popular.

2. For operation (military) सैनिक कार्यवाही (in Hindi), सैनिक हलचल (in Marathi) and सामरिक कार्य (in Bengali) are prevalent. For the sake of uniformity क्रिया has been adopted.

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4. He cannot enlarge in his own favour the legal or equitable operation of the instrument—वह अपने पत्र में आलेख के विधिक अथवा समन्यायी प्रभाव का परिवर्द्धन नहीं कर सकता।

5. Operation of law—विधि-प्रवर्तन।

*To come into operation*—चालू होना ; प्रवर्तित होना।

*In operation*—चालू ; प्रवर्तित। The new railroad will soon be in operation—नवीन रेलमार्ग शीघ्र ही चालू होगा।

*Operative*—1. [Having the power of acting] कारुक। 2. [Producing the appropriate or designed effect] प्रभावोत्पादक। 3. [Based upon, consisting of, an operation or operations] चीरा-संबंधी ; शस्त्रीय।

1. Operative motive—कारुक प्रयोजन।

2. Operative penalty-प्रभावोत्पादक दंड।

3. Operative surgery-शस्त्रीय चिकित्सा ; चीरासंबंधी चिकित्सा।

*Operative part*—[That part of the document which is intended to create or transfer rights] हेतुक भाग।

*Operative words*—[In conveyancing, the words in a deed or other instrument legally effecting the transac-tion which the instrument is intended to evidence] ... शब्द।

*Operator*—चालक ; प्रवर्तक।

**Opinion**—मत। 2. [Estimation] मत ; विचार।

*Opinion of counsel*—... मर्शक का मत।

*A different opinion*—भि... मत।

*Difference of opinion*—... भेद।

*Public opinion*—लोकमत।

*Regard for public opinion*—लोकलज्जा।

*Expert opinion*—वैचक्षणि... मत।

*Legal opinion*—वैध मत ; ...

*Opinion of an expert*—विचक्षण का मत।

**Opium**—अफ़ीम।

**Opponent**—विरोधी।

**Opportune**—सामयिक ; समयोचित...

*Opportunity* — [Fit or convenient time; a time or place favourable for executing a purpose] अवसर[2]।

*Opportunity to be heard*—सुनने का अवसर।

*Opportunity to cross-examine*—प्रत्यनुयोग का अवसर।

**Oppose**—विरोध करना।

*Opposed*—विरुद्ध।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

2. Distinguished from occasion 'संयोग'.

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*Opposite*—1. [Situated in front] सम्मुख । 2. [Adverse] विपरीत; विरोधी ।

*Opposite party*—विरोधी पक्ष ; वामपक्ष ।

*Opposition*—1. विरोध । 2. [A political party opposed to that in office] विरोधीपक्ष ; विरोधी-दल ।

**Oppress**—दमन करना ।

*Oppressed*—दमित ।

*Oppression*—[The trampling upon or bearing down a person, under pretence of law] दमन ।

*Oppressive*—दमनकारी ।

*Oppressive taxes*—दमनकारी कर ।

*Oppressor*—दमनकारी ।

**Optimism**—आशावाद ।

*Optimist*—आशावादी ।

*Optimistic*—आशावादीय ।

**Option**—1. [Choice ; power of choosing ; the right of choice or election ; the exercise of the power of choice] वरण[1] । 2. [alternative] वरण ; विकल्प ।

Plantation must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile (Bacon)—नववासन जनवरण से होना चाहिए अन्यथा वह निर्वासन सा ध्वनित होता है ।

A sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine—अर्थदंड विकल्प रहित कारावास ।

*Option of puberty*—[The right of repudiating a marriage contracted by the guardian of a mohammedan minor in certain contingencies] युवत्व वरण ; ख्यारुल बलूग ।

*Option to buy or call option*—क्रयविकल्प ।

*Put option or option to sell*—विक्रय विकल्प ।

*Double option*—उभय विकल्प ; क्रयविक्रय विकल्प ।

*Single option*—अकेला विकल्प ।

*Optional*—1. वैकल्पिक । 2. [Not obligatory] ऐच्छिक ।

*Optional subject*—ऐच्छिक विषय ।

**Or**—अथवा ; या ।

1. Distinguished from 'alternative' (विकल्प), 'Choice' (पसंद), 'Election' (निर्वाचन), 'Preference' (अधिवरण) and 'Selection' (प्रवरण)

"These come into comparision in the sense of opportunity to choose. An Alternative offers two things, of which one must be chosen; as the alternative of peace with disgrace or war with honour. A Choice offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things; as the choice of rooms in an inn. Option stresses still further the liberty of choice; as to go or stay at one's option. Election emphasizes the selective element in making a choice ; Preference, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing; as, an election among several courses of study, to take one's preference" (Webster).

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**Oral**—मौखिक[1]।

*Oral agreement* — मौखिक प्रतिज्ञा।

*Oral confession* — मौखिक स्वीकरण ; मौखिक प्रतिपत्ति।

*Oral contract*—मौखिक संविद।

*Oral evidence or testimony*-मौखिक साक्ष्य।

*Oral pleading*—[Pleadings by word of mouth in presence of the judge] मौखिक अभ्युक्ति।

*Oral examination*—मौखिक परीक्षा।

**Orchard**—वाटिका।

**Ordain**— [To establish by appointment, decree or law ; to institute ; to enact] विधीयत करना[2]।

*Ordained*—विधीयत।

*Ordainer*—विधीयक।

**Ordeal**—परीक्षा ; दिव्य[3]।

*Fiery ordeal*—अग्निपरीक्षा।

*Ordeal of the balance*—तुला-परीक्षा।

*The act of undergoing o[rdeal]*—दिव्यग्रहण।

*One that undergoes o[rdeal]*—दिव्यकारी।

*Purification by ordeal*-[…] शुद्धि।

**Order**—1. [Regular arrang[e]ment] अनुक्रम ; क्रम। 2. [T[he] prescribed or customary mo[de] of proceeding in debates [or] discussions or in conduct [of] public meetings etc., or co[n]formity with the same] परि[…] पद्धति ; औचित्य। 3. [The mai[n]tenance and observance [of] law or constituted authority [;] law-abiding state ; absence [of] insurrection, riot, turbulen[ce] or crimes of violence] व्यवस्[था] 4. [State or condition genera[l]ly] स्थिति। 5. [Mandate, prec[ept] or command ; a decision of [a] court or judge, made or ente[r]ed in writing] आज्ञा। 6. [

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1. Distinguished from 'verbal' (शाब्दिक)

"Oral applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, an[d] emphasizes the idea of utterance; Verbal strictly applies to that which i[s] communicated in words whether spoken or written, or to that which has [to] do with words in contradistinction to ideas ; the term is employed especial[ly] of transactions which are not committed to writing, as, a verbal message, [a] verbal contract (Webster)".

2. Mentioning the time for filing the written statement Katyayan say[s] "सद्यः कृतेषु कार्येषु सद्य एव विधीयते, ( for transactions of recent occurrence immediate only is ordained)."

3. तुलाग्न्यापो विषं कोषो दिव्यानीह विशुद्धये।

—याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति।

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A commission to purchase, sell or supply goods; (b) the direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made] आदेश । 7. [A body or society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honourary distinction] वर्ग । 8. [The fixed arrangement found in the existing constitution of things] व्यवस्था ।

1. Order of succession—उत्तराधिकारक्रम ।

In regular order—यथाक्रम ।

2. He raised a point of order—उसने औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाया ।

The Speaker is out of order—अधिवक्ता परिपाटी के बाहर (विपरीत) है ।

On the point of order—[A question raised in a deliberative body or assembly as to whether the proceedings are according to rules] औचित्य के लिए; औचित्य रक्षार्थ ।

The motion is not in order—प्रस्ताव पद्धति के अनुसार नहीं है ।

3. Law and order—विधि और सुव्यवस्था ।

4. In good order—सुस्थिति में; सुस्थित; चालू ।

Out of order—अनवस्थित; अव्यवस्थित ।

5. Order in Council—[An order made by the Sovereign 'by and with the advice of' His Majesty's Privy Council. Such orders are now largely used for the purpose of completing the administrative part of Acts of Parliament. The Government of the day is responsible for them, and they are usually issued in a complete form from the administrative department concerned, the authorization by the Privy Council being a mere formality] परिषद आज्ञा ।

6. (a) Order for the supply of goods—माल भेजने का आदेश ।

(b) Postal order — डाक आदेशपत्र ।

7. The common or middle order—सामान्य अथवा मध्यम वर्ग ।

The lower order-निम्नतर वर्ग ।

8. Moral order-नैतिक व्यवस्था ।

Old order—पुरानी व्यवस्था ।

*Order of the day*—1. [In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day] दिवसक्रम । 2. [The prevailing custom or usage of the time] सामयिक परिपाटी । 3. [Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops] दैनिक आज्ञा ।

1. It is incorrect to say परिषद में शान्ति-व्यवस्था for 'order in council' for 'order' here does not mean व्यवस्था but आज्ञा.

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*In order*--1. [In proper sequence or succession] यथाक्रम; क्रमानुसार। 2 [In proper condition] सुस्थिति में; सुव्यवस्थित। 3. [Suitable] उचित।

*In order to*--के लिए; के अर्थ।

*Inverted order*—प्रतिक्रम।

*Out of order*-[Not in proper or normal condition] अव्यवस्थित; अनवस्थित।

*Order of adjudication*—अभिनिर्णयादेश।

*Order cheque*--आदिष्ट चैक।

*Order of court*—न्यायालय की आज्ञा।

*Order of discharge*—[In bankruptcy, an order of the court freeing an insolvent from all debts and demands provable in insolvency] प्रमुक्ति-आज्ञा; शोधनाज्ञा।

*Order passed in appeal*—पुनर्वाद में दी हुई आज्ञा।

*Order respecting the possession of immovable property*—अचल सम्पत्ति की भुक्ति से संबंधित आज्ञा।

*By order*—आज्ञा से; आज्ञानुसार।

*Called to order*—[By the Speaker in an assembly, enforcing principles of decorum] शान्ति के लिए संबोधित किया।

*Order! Order!*-शान्त! शान्त!

*Order of acquittal*--विमुक्ति-आज्ञा।

*Order of commitment*—समर्पण-आज्ञा।

*Natural order of words*—अन्वय।

*Direct order*—आनुलोम्य।

*In direct order*—अनुलोम।

*Inverse order*—प्रातिलोम्य।

*Ordered*—1. [Arranged] व्यवस्थित। 2. [Commanded] आज्ञापित।

*Orderer*—आदेष्टा।

*Orderless*—क्रमरहित; अक्रम।

*Orderliness*—क्रमिकता।

*Orderly*—(Adj.) यथाक्रम; क्रमिक।

(*N.*) अर्दली।

**Ordinance**—[A rule or body of rules enacted by an authority less than sovereign] अध्यादेश।

**Ordinary**—सामान्य; साधारण।

*Ordinary business*—साधारण कार्य।

*Ordinary care*—साधारण सावधानी।

*Ordinary diligence*—सामान्य तत्परता।

*Ordinary negligence*-साधारण प्रमाद।

*Ordinary powers*—साधारण शक्तियाँ।

*Ordinary prudence*—साधारण प्राज्ञता।

*Ordinary repairs*—साधारण मरम्मत।

*Ordinary skill*—साधारण चतुराई।

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*Ordinary jurisdiction*—सामान्य अधिक्षेत्र।

*Ordinary law*—सामान्य विधि।

*Ordinarily*-साधारणत:; सामान्यत:।

*Ordinarily resides*-साधारणत: रहता है।

**Ore**—अयस्क[1]।

**Organ**—1. [Part of the body serving some vital function, as seeing, hearing, speaking etc.] इन्द्रिय। 2. [A means or instrument of communication or of expression of opinion, specifically, applied to newspaper or journal which is the mouthpiece of a particular party, cause, movement or pursuit] मुखपत्र। 3. [A means] साधन।

*Organ of action*—कर्मेन्द्रिय[2]।

*Organ of sense or perception*—ज्ञानेन्द्रिय[3]।

*Male organ*—पुरुषेन्द्रिय।

*Organic*—[Pertaining to organs] ऐन्द्रियक। 2. [Having organs or organized physical structure of animals or plants] इन्द्रियवान्। 3. [In Chemistry, applied to a class of compound substances which naturally exist as constituents of organized bodies] प्रांगारिक। 4. [Constitutive; organizing] निर्मायक।

3. Organic Chemistry—प्रांगारिक रसायन शास्त्र।

4. Organic law — [Laws incorporated or involved in the organization of a state, political organism, or other organized association. It is a term usually applied to the supreme law only, and it imports a high degree of authority] निर्मायक विधि।

*Organism*—जीव; जीवी।

**Organize**—[To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation with respect to the whole; to systematize; to get into working order] संस्थापित करना।

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1. From ora (of uncertain origin); which is akin to Latin *aes* and Sanskrit अयस्—Webster.

2. Of these five are given: (i) the larynx or voice वाक् (ii) the hand पाणि; (iii) the foot पाद (iv) the organ of excretion पायु; and (v) of generation उपस्थ।

3. Of these five are reckoned: (i) the eye चक्षु; (ii) the ear श्रोत्र; (the nose) घ्राण; (iv) the tongue जिह्वा; and (v) the skin त्वचा। The word इन्द्रिय may be affixed to any of these, as the organ of sight चक्षुरिन्द्रिय।

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*Organized*--संस्थापित।

*Organization*—संस्थापन।

*Organizer*--संस्थापक।

**Origin**--1. [The act or fact of arising from something; derivation; rise] उद्भव; उद्गम। 2. [Descent; parentage] जाति; जन्म। 3. [That from which anything arises, springs or is derived] मूल।

1. Certificate of origin--[A custom-house document certifying the place of origin of a commodity imported] उद्भव प्रमाणक।

2. Of low origin—हीनजाति; हीनजन्मा।

Of noble origin—उत्कृष्ट जाति।

*Original*—(Adj.) 1. [First; primary; initial] आदि। 2. [(a) Applied to anything in relation to that which is a representation or reproduction of it (b) underived; first-hand (c) inventive and creative in thought and action] मौलिक; मूल।

1. Original laws of a country--देश का आदि विधान।

Original state of man—मनुष्य की आदि अवस्था।

2. (a) Original document—मूल लेख।

(b) Original thought—मौलिक विचार।

(c) Original genius--मौलिक प्रतिभा।

*Original bill*—मूल बीजक।

*Original entry*—मूल प्रविष्टि।

*Original evidence*-मूल साक्ष्य।

*Original inventor*—आदि आविष्कारकर्त्ता।

*Original jurisdiction*—आदि अधिक्षेत्र; प्राथमिक अधिक्षेत्र।

*Original meeting*—प्राथमिक बैठक।

*Original owner*—आदि स्वामी; मूल स्वामी।

*Original suit*—मूल वाद।

*Original contract*—मूल संविद।

*Original court*-आदि न्यायालय; प्रथम विचारक न्यायालय।

*Original draft*—आदि पाण्डुलेख।

*Original side*—प्रथम विचार अंग।

(N.) [First copy] मूल।

*Originality*—मौलिकता।

*Originally*—मूलतः।

**Originate**—प्रारम्भ करना; उत्पन्न करना।

*Originating* — प्रारम्भक; प्राथमिक।

*Originating summons*—[A summons by which an action is commenced otherwise than by writ] प्रारम्भक सम्मन; प्राथमिक सम्मन।

**Ornament** — आभूषण; अलंकार; गहना।

**Orphan**—अनाथ।

*Orphanage*—अनाथालय।

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**Ostensible**-[Professed ; declared ; avowed ; apparent ; opposed to real or actual] दिखावटी[1] ।

*Ostensible agency*—दिखावटी आढ़त ।

*Ostensible owner*—दिखावटी स्वामी ।

*Ostensible partner*—[One whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world] दिखावटी साझी ।

*Ostentation*—दिखावा; आडम्बर; दम्भ ।

*Ostentatious*—दिखावटी ; दम्भी ; आडम्बरी ।

**Other**—दूसरा ; अन्य ।

*Other cause of like nature*—[In Limitation Act] उसी प्रकार का दूसरा कारण ।

*Other legal ground*—अन्य वैध आधार ; अन्य वैध कारण ।

*Other legal proceeding*—अन्य वैध कार्यवाही ।

*Other purposes*—अन्य प्रयोजन ।

*Other reasonable and sufficient cause*—अन्य उचित एवं पर्याप्त कारण ।

*Other trustee*—अन्य न्यासधारी ।

*Other's wealth*—परधन ।

*Otherwise*—अन्यथा ।

*Unless otherwise provided*—जब तक अन्यथा समायुक्त न किया गया हो ।

**Ought**—चाहिये ।

**Ounce**—औन्स ।

**Oust**-[To put out of possession to eject or dispossess from, or deprive of, a tenement or hereditament] निकालना ; स्थानच्युत करना ।

*Ousted*—निकाला हुआ ; स्थानच्युत ।

*Ouster*—[Ouster is the actual turning out or keeping excluded a party entitled to possession ; wrongful dispossession or exclusion from real property of a party entitled to the possession thereof] स्थानच्युति ।

**Out**—बाहर ।

*Out-and-out* — [ Complete ] पूर्ण ; सम्पूर्ण ।

*Out-and-out sale*—पूर्ण विक्रय ।

*Outbreak*—आरम्भ ।

*Outbreak of war*—युद्धारम्भ ।

*Outburst*—स्फोट ।

*Outcast*—जातिभ्रष्ट ; जाति बहिष्कृत ।

*Outcome*—परिणाम ; फल ।

*Out door*—बाहरी ।

*Outer*—बाहरी ।

*Outgoing*—1. [Departing] जानेवाला । 2. [Expenditure] व्यय ।

*Outgoing president*-जानेवाला सभापति ।

1. Duncan Forbes : English Hindi Dictionary. Cf. दर्शनीय which means in Hindi "worth seeing".

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*Outhouse*—बाह्यगृह ; उपगृह ।

*Outlaw*—(V.) [To put outside the law ; to proscribe] विवंचित करना[1] ।

(N.) 1. [(a) A person excluded from the benefit of the law or deprived of its protection; (b) a lawless person or a fugitive from the law] विवंचित ।

*Outlawry*--विवंचन ।

*Outlay*--व्यय[2] ।

*Outlet*—निकास ; निर्गम ।

*Outline*—रूपरेखा ।

*Outlive*—अतिजीवित होना ।

*Outlived*—अतिजीवित ।

*Outlook*—दृष्टिकोण ।

*Outlying*—बहिर्वर्त्ती ।

*Out of court*—[Deprived of all right to have one's case so much as considered by the court—Wharton] क्रियावसन्न ।

*Out-of-date*—अप्रचलित ।

*Outpost*—[A post or station without the limits of a camp or at a distance from the main body of an army for observation of the enemy or to guard against surpri chौकी[3] ; नाका[4] ।

*Output*—[A yielding or yield of any commodity especially of manufactur articles, of power from generating machine; pr duction] उत्पादन ; प्रदा[5] ।

(*V.*) उत्पादन करना ; पैदा करना

*Outrage*—[Extravagant violent misdoing ; injurio and wanton wrong done persons or things] अत्याचार ।

(*V.*) 1. [To commit outrag upon; to treat with violence excessive abuse] अत्याचार करना 2. [To violate or ravish female] बलात्कार करना ।

*Outrageous* — [Atrocious violent; extravagant] अत्याचा उग्र ।

*Outrageousness*—अत्याचारि उग्रता ।

*Outset*—आरम्भ ।

*Outside*—बाहर ; बहिर्भाग ।

*Outsider*—बाहरी व्यक्ति ।

*Out skirts*—सीमा ; उपान्त ।

*Outstanding*-1. [Conspicuo

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1. Shortened from 'विधान वंचित' ।

2. उद्व्यय in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

3. "वह स्थान जहाँ आस-पास की रक्षा के लिये थोड़े से सिपाही आदि रहते हों"—संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर ।

4. "वह प्रधान स्थान जहाँ निगरानी रखने, या महसूल आदि वसूल करने के लिये सिपाही तैनात हों"—संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर ।

5. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष ।

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eminent; prominent] प्रमुख। 2. [That stands over; that remains undetermined, unsettled or unpaid] अशोधित[1]।

1. *Outstanding personality*—प्रमुख व्यक्ति।

2. *Outstanding debt*—अशोधित ऋण।

*Outstanding accounts*—अशोधित हिसाब अथवा लेखा।

*Outstanding expenses*—अशोधित व्यय।

*Outstanding liabilities*—[Debts and liabilities due and not paid] अशोधित देय।

*Outstanding title*—[Such a title as a stranger could recover on in ejectment against either of the contending parties; superior title] प्रमुख आगम।

*Outstanding crop*—[Crop in the field, not gathered and stored] खड़ी फसल।

*Outward*—वाह्य; बाहरी।

**Over**—[Expressed by the prefixes] उपरि, अधि and अति।

*Overcharge*—(N.) 1. [An excessive charge or load] उपरिभार। 2. [A charge in excess of the amount] अतिमूल्य।

(*V.*) अति मूल्य माँगना; उपरिभार लादना; अधिक लादना।

*Overcome*—वश में करना या होना; जीतना।

*Overconfident*—अतिविश्वासी।

*Overdraw*—अधिक निकालना।

*Overdraft*—अधिविकर्ष[2]।

*Overdue*—वीतकाल।

*Overestimate*—अत्यागणन।

*Overhead*—सर पर।

*Overpay*—अधिक भुगतान करना।

*Overpayment*—अतिभुगतान।

*Over-production*—अत्युत्पादन।

*Overreach*—[To gain an advantage over by artifice or cunning] अतिसंधान करना।

*Overreaching*—अतिसंधान।

*Overrule*—[To rule over; to govern] अनुशासित करना। 2. [To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide or rule against] प्रत्यादिष्ट करना।

2. The chairman overruled

1. 'अदत्त', or 'अप्राप्त' and 'शेष' or 'बाकी', in वाणिज्य शब्दकोष and Glossary of Scientific Terms published by Nagari Pracharini Sabha. As would appear from the above definition given in O. E. D. the word 'outstanding' not only denotes 'unpaid' but also something undetermined or unsettled. 'Outstanding account' is therefore not unpaid account but unsettled and undetermined account also. 'अशोधित' is mentioned by Monier Williams in his English Sanskrit Dictionary for 'outstanding'. 'अशोधित' means according to Apte not determined and unpaid. 'अतिविशिष्ट' mentioned in शासन शब्द कोश is equivalent of 'outstanding' only in the first sense.

2. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष।

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the point of order—अध्यक्ष के औचित्य के प्रश्न को प्रत्यादिष्ट किया।

*Overruled*—प्रत्यादिष्ट।

*Overruling*—प्रत्यादेश।

*Overseas*—समुद्र पार।

*Overseer*—उपदर्शक ; अवेक्षिता।

*Oversight*—दृष्टिदोष[1]।

*Overtime*—अधिक समय।

**Overt**—[Open to view ; public ; apparent ; manifest ] सुप्रकाश ; खुला।

*Overt act*–[In criminal law, an outward act done in pursuance and manifestation of an intent or design ] सुप्रकाश कार्य।

*Market overt*–[Open market; the exposal of vendible goods in an open place so that any one who passes by may see them] खुला बजार।

**Overture**—[Proposal] प्रस्ताव।

**Owe**—1. [To be under obligation to pay or to repay money etc. ; to be indebted in, or to the amount of] चाहना ; ऋणी होना। 2. [To be under obligation to render (obedience, honour etc.)] चाहना। 3. [To have towards another (a feeling regarded as something which is yet to be rendered in action) ; to bear (good or ill-will)] रखना।

1. I owe even for the clothes on my body—शरीर के कपड़ों के लिए भी मैं ऋणी हूँ।

You owe me ten rupees—तुम पर मेरे दस रुपये चाहिये।

2. We owe respect to our elders—हमें बड़ों का सम्मान करना चाहिए।

3 To owe grudge—विद्वेष रखना।

*Owing*—से ; के कारण।

His failure was owing to speculations—उसकी विफलता सट्टे के कारण थी।

**Own**—1. [To possess ; to have or hold as property, appurtenance or proprium ; to have rightful title to, whether legal or natural] स्वामी होना ; अधिकारी होना। 2. [ To acknowledge] स्वीकार करना।

1. To own a house—घर का स्वामी होना।

2. To own a fault—दोष स्वीकार करना।

*Owned*—स्वीकृत।

*(Adj.)* [Belonging to oneself or itself] निजी ; अपना। and is also expressed by prefixing 'स्व'।

*My own*—मेरा निजी।

*Of one's own accord*—स्वयं।

*One's own act*—स्वकर्म।

*One's own country*—स्वदेश।

1 Monier Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Own advantage*—आत्महित ; स्वार्थ।

*Own family*—स्वकुल।

*One's own wife*—स्वभार्या।

*One's own son*—स्वपुत्र।

*One's own right*—स्वाधिकार।

*Own use*—निजी प्रयोग।

*Owner*—स्वामी।

*Owner of land*—भूस्वामी।

*Owner's risk*-स्वामी का जोखिम।

*Ownership*—स्वामित्व।

## P

**Pacify**—[To make to be at peace ; to appease ; to allay the agitation, excitement or resentment of] प्रशान्त करना ; ठंडा करना।

To pa ify an angry man—क्रोधी मनुष्य को प्रशान्त अथवा ठंडा करना।

*Pacified*—प्रशान्त।

*Pacifiable* — [Capable of being pacified or appeased ; placable] प्रशान्तनीय।

*Pacific*—[Making or tending to make peace ; of a peaceful character] प्रशान्त।

*Pacific blockade*-[A blockade by one state of the ports of another state without recourse to war] प्रशान्त परिवेष्टन।

*Pacific ocean*—प्रशान्त महासागर।

*Pacificate*-[To pacify] प्रशान्त करना ; ठंडा करना।

*Pacification* — [Act or process of pacifying or state of being pacified or appeased] प्रशान्तिकरण ; प्रशान्ति।

*Pacificatory* — प्रशान्तिकारी ; प्रशान्तक।

*Pacificator*—प्रशान्तक।

*Pacifist*—प्रशान्तिवादी।

*Pacifism* — [Advocacy of the abolition of war] प्रशान्तिवाद।

**Pack**—1. [To make into a pack or package, especially for transport or for storing] पैक करना ; सुबंधित करना। 2. [To collect into a body] भरना। 3. [To select or make up (a jury etc.) in such a way as to secure a partial decision ; to bring together or make up unfairly or fraudulently to secure a certain result] रचना करना।

1. To pack goods in a box-बक्स में सामान को सुबंधित करना।

2. To pack passengers into a car—कार में सवारी भरना।

The house was packed—भवन भरा हुआ था।

3. To pack a jury—सभ्या की रचना करना।

(N.) झुंड।

*Package*—1. [Act of packing] सुबंधन। 2. [Packet] बंडल।

*Packer and dispatcher*—सुबान्धक तथा प्रेषक।

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*Packet*—पैकिट ; बंडल ।

*Packing*—सुबंधन ।

**Pact**—[An informal agreement which was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defence] पाशक[1] ।

*Nude, bare or naked pact*—[An agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced] नग्न पाशक ।

**Pain**—1. [(a) The opposite of pleasure ; the sensation which one feels when hurt in body or mind ; suffering ; distress (b) bodily suffering] पीड़ा ; वेदना ; कष्ट । 2. [Plural—Trouble taken in accomplishing something] कष्ट ; आयास ।

*Bodily pain*—शारीरिक कष्ट ।

*Mental pain*—मानसिक कष्ट ।

*Painful*—1. [Full of or causing pain or suffering] पीड़ाजनक । 2. [Difficult; toilsome] कठिन ; दुष्कर ।

2. Painful job—कष्टसाध्य कार्य ; दुष्कर कार्य ; कठिन कार्य ।

*Painless*—पीड़ाशून्य ; पीड़ारहित ।

*Painstaking*-[The bestowal of careful and attentive labour in doing something] आयास ; उद्योग ।

(Adj.) [Careful and industrious] आयासी ; उद्योगी ; प्रयत्नवान ।

**Paint**—(S) [That with which anything is painted] रंग ।

(*V.*) 1. [To colour] रँगना 2. [To paint a picture etc. on a surface in colours] चित्रित करना ; चित्र खींचना ।

*Painter*—चित्रकार ; आलेखक ।

*Painting*—आलेखन[2] ; चित्रकारी ।

**Pair**—जोड़ा ।

**Palpable**—1. [That can be touched, felt or handled] स्पर्शनीय ; स्पर्शगोचर । 2. [Easily perceived ; plain ; evident ; apparent ; obvious] स्पष्ट[3] ।

*Palpable falsehood*-स्पष्ट झूठ ।

*Palpable absurdity*—स्पष्ट अर्थहीनता ।

*Palpable error*—स्पष्ट भूल ।

*Palpably*—स्पष्टतः ।

**Pamphlet**—[A book of a few sheets of printed matter

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1. 'Pact' or Latin 'Pactum' is connected with Sanskrit पाश —Webster.

2. 'Painting' is ordinarily translated as 'चित्रकारी' which means the representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface while 'painting' is both 'Picture-painting' as well as 'writing letters in colours' and 'describing with minute details.' 'आलेखन' though not in popular use to day, conveys all the three senses.

3. 'स्पष्ट', from 'स्पश्', means 'distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, manifest, plain, clear'—Apte.

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specifically, sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets and not bound] पुस्तिका ।

**Panel**—1. [A list (especially of jurymen)] तालिका । 2. [The jury] सभ्या ।

*Panel lawyer*—तालिका-विधिज्ञ ।

*Panel of arbitrators*—पंचों की तालिका ।

**Paper**—1. कागज । 2. [Plural, documents] कागज ; पत्र ; लेख । 3. [A written or printed essay, dissertation or article on some particular topic] लेख ।

*Paper book*—[A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings in an action, when the issue is one of law; the issues in law, etc., upon special pleadings, formerly made up by the clerk of the papers, who was an officer for that purpose, but latterly by the plaintiff's attorney or agent] लेखपुस्तक ।

*Paper blockade*—[International Law, a blockade proclaimed but not effectively enforced] कागजी घेरा ; लिखितमात्र परिवेष्टन ।

*Paper credit*-[Credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property] लिखित उधार ।

*Paper currency*—प्रचलित पत्र-मुद्रा[1] ।

*Paper money* — [Paper documents that circulate as a substitute for money. In a narrow sense the term is restricted to those forms issued for the purpose of such circulation, as government notes, flat paper money, bank notes etc.; in a wider, but less correct, sense the term paper money is indefinitely used to include all instruments, such as negotiable commercial paper, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation] पत्र-मुद्रा ।

*Paper profit*—कागजी लाभ ।

*Paper title*—[A title to land evidenced by a conveyance or chain of conveyances; the term generally implying that such title, while it has colour or plausibility, is without substantial validity—Black's Law Dictionary] कागजी आगम ।

*Paper weight*—पत्र-भार ।

*Examination paper*—परीक्षा-पत्र ।

*Newspaper*—समाचार पत्र ।

**Par**—साम्य ; समानता । 2. [value] सममूल्य ।

1. पत्र-चलार्थ In the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*At par*—सम मूल्य पर।

*Above par*—अधिमूल्य पर ; मूल्य से ऊपर।

*Below par*—अवमूल्य पर ; मूल्य से नीचे।

*Par of exchange or mint par or commercial par*—[The established value of the monetary unit or currency of another using the same metal as standard of value] विनिमय मूल्य।

*Par value*—सममूल्य।

**Paradox**—विरोधाभास।

**Paragraph**—अनुच्छेद[1]।

**Parallel**— 1. [Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction but never meeting] समानान्तर। 2. [Like ; similar] समान ; तुल्य।

2. Parallel law—समान विधि ; तुल्य विधि।

**Paramount**—[Having a higher or highest rank or jurisdiction ; superior to all others] सार्वभौम।

*Paramount power*—सार्वभौम सत्ता ; सार्वभौम शक्ति।

*Paramount title*-सार्वभौम आगम।

**Paramour**-[One who lives or is loved illicitly ; an illicit lover or mistress taking the place but without the rights, of a husband or wife ; the illicit partner of a man or woman] जार ; जारिणी।

**Paraphernalia** — 1. [The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains, more or less, under the control of a married woman, and which does not pass into the administration of the husband's estate upon his decease before her; something reserved to a wife over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments of the wife which she possesses and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life—Wharton] परिणाह्य। 2. [(a) Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery etc. (b) furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment] परिच्छद ; परिणाह्य[2]।

1. स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली and शासन शब्द कोश। Although अनुच्छेद is not in vogue in the sense of paragraph in Sanskrit but it is in use in Hindi in that sense. Hence the departure.

2 The word 'paraphernalia' comes from a Greek word meaning 'Beside dower' and was used in respect of married woman's property other than dower or marriage settlement, which did not pass with the husband's estate. Monier Williams has explained the word as 'articles which a wife brings

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**Paraphrase**—[An expression in other words of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage] भाषान्तर[1] ।

(*V.*) भाषान्तर करना ।

**Parcel**—1. [A bundle, package or packet] पार्सल । 2. [(a) A component part of something; (b) a piece of land especially as a part of manor or estate] खंड ; अंश । 3. [In plural that part of a conveyance etc. which follows the operative words, and describes the property dealt with] सम्पत्ति

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with her'; which is inaccurate. He has given its Sanskrit equivalents as स्त्रीधन, यौतक, औद्वाहिक, पारिणाय्य । 'स्त्रीधन' is a general term meaning woman's property. Even in its technical sense it cannot be equivalent of paraphernalia as the latter includes only personal apparel, ornament and the like of the wife. 'यौतक' has its own technical meanings, (1) often it is used as synonymous with Stridhan. In Vyvahar Mayukha it is used for property received on a gift from any body by a woman while seated together with her husband at the time of the marriage and the like. 2) Medhatithi explains it as the separate property of a woman. In neither case is it a synonym of paraphernalia. औद्वाहिक means 'relating to or given at marriage'. The word 'पारिणाय्य' means relating to marriage and has been interpreted in the Dayabhaga to mean property obtained at the nuptial ceremony (पारिणाय्यं परिणयन लब्धं धनं). Paraphernalia exlcudes dower and does not indicate the source or time of the acquisition of the property. The synonyms quoted above are all technical and have their own well recognised meanings. We have therefore considered it proper not to adopt them.

We have translated 'paraphernalia' as 'परिणाह्य' in its technical sense. The word 'परिणाह्य' has been explained in Kalptaru as meaning ornaments, apparels etc.—परिणाह्यं उपस्करः । आदर्श कंकण ताम्बूलकरकण्डकादि । It has also been used in the sense of household goods in Manu Chapter IX. We consider it an appropriate synonym of paraphernalia in the technical sense. Although it does not indicate any exclusion of dower but the word has not been used in any technical sense so far and in our opinion, we may choose it to indicate the technical sense of 'paraphernalia'.

'परिच्छद' is a still wider term and has been adopted for 'paraphernalia' in its general sense.

1. Distinguished from 'translation' (अनुवाद) and 'Version' (पाठान्तर)

"A paraphrase is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a translation is a more or less close rendering from one language into another. Version and translation are often used without distinction but version is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible—Webster."

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विवरणांश । 4. [A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; especially in the wholesale market, a 'lot'] राशि ।

*Parcel of land*—भूखंड; भूम्यंश ।

*Parcel office*—पार्सल कार्यालय ।

*Parcel post*—डाक पार्सल ।

*Parcel train*—पार्सल गाड़ी ।

4. Parcels offered went off at dearer prices—समुपस्थित राशियाँ अधिक मूल्य में बिकीं ।

(*V.*) खंड करना ; पार्सल बनाना ।

**Parcenary**—[Joint heirship ; coheirship] अंशहारिता ।

*Parcener*—अंशहारी ।

**Pardon**—[(a) Forgiveness ; (b) a release by a sovereign or officer having jurisdiction from the legal penalties or consequences of an offence. A pardon is an act of grace of the pardoning authority and may be granted before or after conviction to one person by name or a number of persons, generally a class, conditionally or absolutely, or in any other form within the power of pardoning authority ; (c) An official warrant of remission of penalty] क्षमा ।

*Conditional pardon*—सप्रतिबंध क्षमा ।

(*V.*) क्षमा करना ।

*Pardonable*—क्षम्य ।

**Parent**—[A father or mother] माता या पिता । 2. [Begetter, author or source] आदि ।

2. Parent estate—आदि भू[मि]

*Parent file*—आदि नस्ती; [मूल] नत्थी ।

*Parents*—माता-पिता ।

*Parentage*—वंश ।

*Of royal parentage*—रा[ज]वंशीय ।

*Of noble parentage*—अभिजा[त]

*Parental*—पैतृक ।

*Parental affection*—वात्सल्[य]

*Parental authority*—पै[तृक] अधिकार ।

*Parental influence*—पै[तृक] प्रभाव ।

*Parenticide*—पितृघात ; मातृघा[त]

**Pari delicto**—[Equal in guilt or in legal fault] समदोषी ।

**Pari Passu**—[With equal st[ep]] सामनतया ।

**Parity**—[Equality ; evenness; analogy] साम्य ।

*Parity of reasoning*—[तर्क] साम्य ।

*On the parity basis*—साम्य आधार पर ।

**Park**—1. [(a) An enclos[ed] tract of land held by roy[al] grant or prescription [for] keeping beasts of the chase; (b) an enclosed piece [of] ground within or near a city or town, ornamentally lai[d]

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out and devoted to public recreation.] सन्निवेश; पार्क। 2. [The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, etc. in an encampment] पड़ाव; सन्निवेश। 3. [A place where motor and other vehicles may be left] अड्डा; सन्निवेश।

(*V.*) अड्डे पर खड़ा करना।

**Parlance**—[Way of speaking; language; idiom; phraseology] संभाषा।

*Legal parlance*—वैध संभाषा।

*Common parlance*—सामान्य संभाषा।

*Ordinary parlance*—साधारण संभाषा।

*Parley*—[Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion] संभाषण।

(*V.*) संभाषण करना।

**Parliament**—संसद।

*Parliamentarian*-[One versed in parliamentary usages and tactics; a skilful parliamentary debater] सांसदिक।

*Parliamentary* — [Of or belonging to or relating to a parliament] संसदीय; सांसद।

*Parliametanry system* — संसद पद्धति।

*Parliamentary system of government*—संसद शासन पद्धति।

*Parliamentary law*—[The rules and usages of parliament] संसद विधि।

*Parliamentary secretary*—संसद सचिव।

**Parol** — (S) 1. [Something said or spoken; an oral statement] अभिवचन। 2. [The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth)] अभिवचन।

1. A tenancy at will may be created either by parol or by deed—ऐच्छिक किरायेदारी अभिवचन अथवा लेख द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा सकती है।

(Adj.) [Expressed or given orally; verbal; made (as contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed] अभिवचनी।

*Parol agreement* — अभिवचन प्रतिज्ञा।

*Parol arrest*—[An arrest in pursuance of verbal order of the magistrate] अभिवचनी बंदीकरण।

*Parol contract*-अभिवचन संविद।

*Parol evidence*-[Testimony by the mouth of a witness] अभिवचन साक्ष्य।

*Release on parol*—अभिवचन पर कारामुक्ति।

*Parol lease*—अभिवचनी पट्टा।

*Parol license*-अभिवचनी अनुज्ञा।

**Parricide**-1. [One who murders his father] पितृघातक; पितृहन्ता। 2. [Act of killing one's father] पितृघात; पितृहत्या।

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**Part**—1. [Portion ; piece] भाग; खंड; अंश । 2. [Member; a portion of animal body] अंग ; अवयव । 3. [Talent ; capability] गुण । 4. [Duty or office] कार्य ; काम । 5. [A particular character in a drama or play] भूमिका ; पार्ट ।

2. Private parts—गुह्य अंग ; गुप्त अंग ।

3. Man of parts—गुणसम्पन्न व्यक्ति; गुणवान व्यक्ति ।

4. I have played my part—मैंने अपना कार्य कर दिया है ।

5. To play the part of—(किसी का) पार्ट करना ।

*To take part*—भाग लेना ।

*Part and parcel*—[An essential or constituent portion]—आवश्यक अंग ।

(*V.*) 1. [To divide] भाग करना; विभाग करना ; खंड करना । 2. [To separate or to be separated] अलग करना ; अलग होना । 3. [To depart] विदा होना । 4. [To relinquish] परित्याग करना ; छोड़ना ।

3. To part from—विदा होना ।

4. To part with—छोड़ना ; परित्याग करना ।

*Part owner*—अंश स्वामी ।

*Part payment*—आंशिक भुगतान ।

*Part performance*—आंशिक प्रतिपत्ति ; आंशिक कार्यान्विति ।

*Partial*—1. [Inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; predisposed] पक्षपाती । 2. [Of or pertaining to or affecting a part only] आंशिक ।

1. The judge should not be partial—जज को पक्षपाती नहीं होना चाहिए ।

2. Partial truth आंशिक सत्य

*Partial acceptance*—आंशिक स्वीकृति ।

*Partial defence*—[In pleading, a partial defence is a defence which only tends to mitigate plaintiff's damages] आंशिक प्रतिवाद ।

*Partial evidence*—पक्षपाती साक्ष्य

*Partial insanity*—आंशिक उन्माद ।

*Partial loss*—आंशिक हानि ।

*Partial restraint*—आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध ।

*Partial verdict*—[A verdict finding the accused guilty of only part of what is charged] आंशिक अधिमत ।

*Partiality*—पक्षपात ।

*Partially*—1. [In a partial manner] पक्षपात पूर्वक । 2. [In part] अंशत: ।

*Partake*—भाग लेना ।

*Partaker*—भाग लेने वाला ।

*Partaking*—भाग लेना ।

*Partible*—विभाज्य ।

*Partible estate*—विभाज्य भूमि ।

*Partible property*—विभाज्य सम्पत्ति ।

*Partibility*—विभाज्यता ।

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**Participate**—भाग लेना ।
*Participation*—भाग लेना ।
*Participant*—भाग लेने वाला ।
*Participator*—भाग लेने वाला ।

**Particular**—[Of or pertaining to a single person, class or thing] विशेष । 2. [Separate or distinct by reason of superiority; special] विशिष्ट । 3. [Precise; minute] सूक्ष्म । 4. [Fastidious] विशेषानुरक्त । 5. [Containing a part only] विशिष्ट ।

1. Particular agent—विशेष अभिकर्त्ता ।

Particular partnership—[Partnership where the parties have united to share the benefits of a single individual transaction or enterprise] विशिष्ट साझा ।

2. Particular news—विशिष्ट समाचार ; विशेष समाचार ।

3. Full and particular account—पूर्ण एवं सूक्ष्म वृत्तांत ।

4. To be particular in one's dress—वस्त्रों में विशेषानुरक्त होना !

5. Particular estate—[That interest which is granted or carved out of a larger estate, which then becomes an expectancy either in reversion or remainder] विशिष्ट भूति ।

*Particular lien*—विशिष्ट गहन ।
(*N.*) [Detailed account] ब्योरा ; वृत्तान्त ।
*Particulars of sale*—[Discription of property offered for sale by auction] ब्योरा ।
*Particularize*—विशिष्ट करना ; ब्योरा देना ।
*Particularization* — विशेषीकरण ; विशेष वर्णन ।
*Particularly*—विशेषत: ।

**Partizan**—[A person who takes the part of another] पक्षपाती ।

**Partition**—1. [Separation ; division ; the severance of common or undivided interests particularly in real estate] विभाजन ; विभाग ; बटवारा । 2. [That which divides] विभाजक ।
*Mutual partition*—अन्योन्य विभाग ।
*Partition wall*—विभाजक दीवार ।
*Partition deed*—विभाजनपत्र ; अंशपत्र[1] ।
*Imperfect partition*—अपूर्ण विभाजन ।
*Perfect partition*—पूर्ण विभाजन ।
*Private partition*—घरेलू बटवारा ; निजी विभाजन ।
*Partition made during the lifetime of the father or parents*—जीविद्विभाग[2] ।

1. Wilson's Glossary, page 41.
2. जीवद्विभागे पिता नैकं विशेषयेत । —कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।
जीवद्विभागे तु पिता गृहीतांशद्वयं स्वयम् । —बृहस्पति ।

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**Partner**—1. [One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit] भागी; साझी । 2. [A sharer; participant] सहयोगी ; साथी ।

*General partner*-[A partner whose liability is unlimited] सामान्य साझी ।

*Special partner*-[One whose liability is limited by operation of statutory provisions] विशिष्ट साझी ।

*Ostensible partner*—[One whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world] दिखावटी साझी ।

*Silent partner*—[One who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners)] मूक साझी ।

*Secret partner*-[One whose relations as a partner is as a matter of fact kept from the public] गुप्त साझी ।

*Sleeping or dormant partner*-[A partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management] निष्क्रिय साझी ; सुप्त साझी ।

*Nominal, holding out or quasi, partner*—[One who is represented as being in fa[ct] a partner, but is not so a[s] between the parties them[-] selves] प्रतिभासित साझी ।

*Working partner*-सक्रिय साझी ।

*Partnership*—साझा ।

*General partnership*-[... which each partner has ... general liability for all par[t-] nership debts in full] सा[मान्य] साझा ।

*Limited partnership*-[... which one or more membe[rs] (but not all) may have on[ly] a limited liability (usually ... the amount of the capi[tal] contributed] सीमित साझा ।

*Particular or special par[t-] nership*—[A partnership f[or] the transaction of a particu[lar] enterprise] विशिष्ट साझा ।

**Party**-1. [A number of pers[ons] united in maintaining a ca[use,] policy, opinion etc. in oppo[si-] tion to others who mainta[in] a different one] दल ; पार्टी । [2.] [A company of perso[ns] travelling together or en[ga-] ged in any common purs[uit]] मंडली । 3. [A social entert[ain-] ment] गोष्ठी ; पार्टी । 4. [Each ... two or more persons (or bod[ies] of people) that constitute th[e] ...

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जीवद्विभागे तु पिता नैकं पुत्रं विशेषयेत् ।
निर्भाजयेन्न चैवैकमकस्मात्कारणं विना ॥ —मिताक्षरा ।

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two sides in an action at law, a contract etc.] पक्ष ; पक्षक ; पक्षकार । 5. [Participator ; an accessory] सहयोगी ।

1. Political party-राजनैतिक दल । Congress party—कांग्रेस दल ।

3. Tea party—चाय पार्टी ; जलपान गोष्ठी ।

4. Both the parties—उभय पक्ष ।

5. He was a party to all the proceedings—वह समस्त कार्यवाही में सहयोगी था ।

*Appearance of parties*—पक्षोपस्थिति ।

*Interested party* — संगयुक्त पक्षकार ।

*Party spirit*—दलभावना ।

*Party system*—दलप्रणाली ।

*Party wall*—[Dividing wall between houses] विभाजक दीवार ।

*One's own party*—स्वपक्ष ; आत्मपक्ष ।

*Opposite party*—विपक्ष ।

*Party man*—पक्षक ; पक्षजन ।

**Pass**—1. [Narrow passage ; defile ; fissure between hills] दर्रा ; दरा[1] । 2. [Departure from this life ; death ; decease] निधन ; मरण । 3. [Act of passing examination] पास ; उत्तरण । 4. [Permission to pass or to go and come ; passport] पास ; अनुमतिपत्र ।

(*V.*) 1. [To go on, move onward, proceed ; to make one's way] जाना ; निकलना । 2. [To be handed about ; to circulate ; to be current] चलाना । 3. [Law of property : to go by conveyance or come by inheritance to, into the hands of] मिलना ; प्राप्त होना । 4. [(a) To be uttered between two or more persons mutually; to be inter-changed or transacted ; (b) to happen] गुजरना ; घटित होना ; होना । 5. [To go by] निकलना । 6. [To go or get through ; to have, obtain, or force passage ; to make one's way ; to be admitted through customs barrier] निकलना ; पार करना । 7. [To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature or deliberative body ; to be ratified] पारित होना ; पास होना । 8. [To get through any trial successfully, specifically in an examination ; to reach or satisfy the required standard] उत्तीर्ण होना ; पास होना । 9. [Of a court, a judge, the law : to adjudicate, pass sentence on or upon ; (b) Of verdict, sentence or judgement : to be given or pronounced] (आज्ञा अथवा निर्णय) देना । 10. [To cross

1. 'दरा' in Sanskrit means 'fissure between hills'.

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or to convey across a river] पार करना अथवा कराना।

1. She had once passed that way—इस मार्ग से वह निकली थी।

2. To pass a counterfeit coin—खोटा सिक्का चलाना।

3. An estate passes by a deed—भूति पत्र द्वारा (एक से दूसरे को) मिलती है।

The title to goods sold passes by sale—विक्रीत पण्य का आगम विक्रय द्वारा मिलता है।

My father's estate has passed to me by inheritance—मेरे पिता की भूति मुझे उत्तराधिकार द्वारा प्राप्त हुई।

4. (a) I know what has passed between you—मैं जानता हूँ कि तुम दोनों में क्या गुजरा।

(b) I am attentive to all that passes—जो कुछ होरहा है उसकी ओर मेरा ध्यान है।

5 Allow me to pass please—कृपया मुझे निकलने दीजिए।

7. The bill passed without substantial alteration—विधेयक बिना किसी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन के पास हो गया।

It would be well if the Government would pass a law against infant marriages—सरकार का बाल विवाह के विरुद्ध विधान पारित करना अच्छा होगा।

8. To pass examination—परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना।

9. The judge passed sentence of death—जज ने प्राण-दंड की आज्ञा दी।

(b) A similar sentence was passed against some of his adherents—ऐसी ही दंडाज्ञा उसके कुछ अनुयायियों को दी गई थी।

*To pass-away* [To disappear; to vanish] बीतना; व्यतीत होना; समाप्त होना। 2. [To die] निधन होना

1. His difficulties have passed away—उसकी कठिनाइयाँ बीत गई हैं। अथवा, उसकी कठिनाइयाँ समाप्त हो गई हैं।

2. My father passed away—मेरे पिताजी का निधन होगया।

*To pass off*—1. [To cease] समाप्त होना। 2. [To impose on by fraud] चलाना

1. The rain has passed off—वर्षा समाप्त हो गई।

2. He was caught trying to pass off counterfeit coin—वह जाली सिक्का (कूट मुद्रा) चलाता हुआ पकड़ा गया।

*To pass over*—1. [To go from one side, end of vessel to the other] पार करना। 2 [To let go unnoticed or unremarked; to omit; to disregard; to skip] छोड़ना।

1. I passed over the bridge—मैंने पुल पार किया।

2. I passed over many candidates and chose this one—मैंने बहुत से पदाभिलाषियों को छोड़ कर इसे पसन्द किया।

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*Passage*—1. [The act of passing] पारण । 2. [Way ; road] मार्ग ; रास्ता । 3. [The passing of legislative measure into law] पारण । 4. [An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing taken by itself] स्थल ।

*Passage of the bill*—विधेयक पारण ।

*Passage money*—तारिक ।

*Common passage*—प्रचार[1] ।

*Pass book*—पासबुक ।

**Passenger**—सवारी ।

*Passenger train*—सवारी गाड़ी ।

**Passport**—[ (a) A doucument issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel and authenticating his right to protection ; (b) a document granted to a neutral merchant vessel especially in time of war by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing to proceed without molestation in certain waters ; (c) an authorization to pass or go anywhere; (d) a warrant of admission into some society, state or sphere of action] पासपोर्ट ; पारपत्र ।

**Passion**—1. [Any vehement, overpowering or commanding emotion] आवेश । 2. [Outburst of feeling] आवेश । 3. [Amorous feeling] अनुराग । 4. [Zeal or enthusiasm for something] आसक्ति । 5. [An aim or object pursued with zeal] आसक्ति केन्द्र ।

4. The growing passion for the possession of land—भूमि की भुक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई आसक्ति ।

5. Cards have become a passion with him—ताश उसके लिए आसक्ति केन्द्र हो गये हैं ।

*In the heat of the passion*—आवेश में ।

*Passionate*—[Excited or agitated] आवेशमय । 2 [Impassioned ; emotional] भावुक ।

*Passive*—1. [Of a bond, debt or share : on which no interest is paid] ब्याज़ रहित ; निर्ब्याजा । 2. [Of a trust : on which the trustees have no duties to perform ; nominal] निष्क्रिय । 3. [Not active] निष्क्रिय ।

*Passive bonds and shares*—[Bonds or shares on which no interest is paid] ब्याजरहित करण एवं अंश ।

*Passive debt*—[A debt upon which, by or without agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from active debt i.e. a debt upon

2. योगक्षेम प्रचारंच न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते—मनुस्मृति ।

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which interest is payable] ब्याजरहित ऋण ; निब्याजा ऋण ।

*Passive trust*—[A trust as to which the trustee has no active duty to perform] निष्क्रिय न्यास ।

**Past**—भूत ।

*Past time*—भूतकाल ।

*Past consideration*—[An act done before the contract is made] भूत प्रतिफल ।

*Past cure*—असाध्य ; निरुपचार ।

**Pastime**—विनोद ।

**Pasture**—[Grassland for sheep cattle or horses] चरभूमि ; गोचर ; चारागाह ।

*Pasturage*—[The feeding or grazing of cattle] पशुचारण ; 2. [Grazing ground] चारागाह ; चरभूमि ; गोचर ।

**Patent**—(Subs.) [(a) A license to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article to the exclusion of other persons ; now a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or setting, some new invention, (b) a process which has been patented] एकस्व । 2. [In letters patent, an open letter or document usually from a sovereign or a person in authority, issued for various purposes ; now especially to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use or sell some invention] एकस्व पत्र[1] एकस्व ।

(*Adj.*) 1. [(a) Conferred by letters patent ; endowed with a patent; (b) Of a person: appointed by letters patent ; (c) Of an invention : protected or covered by letters patent] पेटेन्ट एकस्व । 2. [Public ; apparent] प्रत्यक्ष ; व्यक्त; प्रकट ।

*Letters patent*—[Writings of the sovereign, sealed with the Great Seal of England, whereby a person or public company is enabled to do acts or enjoy privileges which he or it could not do or enjoy without such authority] एकस्व पत्र ।

*Patent law*—एकस्व विधि ।

*Patent office*—[An office where patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined] एकस्व कार्यालय ।

*Patent right*-[The exclusive right conferred by letters patent] एकस्व ; स्वाधिकार ।

*Patent medicine*-पेटेन्ट औषध ।

1. स्वाधिकार पत्र in शासन शब्दकोश ।

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*Patent ambiguity*—[Ambiguity apparent on the face of an instrument] प्रत्यक्ष द्व्यर्थता ; व्यक्त द्व्यर्थता ।

*Patent danger*—प्रत्यक्ष भय ।

*Patent defect*—प्रत्यक्ष दोष ।

*Patentable*—एकस्वी ।

*Patentability*—एकस्वता ।

*Patented*—एकस्व प्राप्त ।

*Patentee*—एकस्वी ।

*Patentor*—एकस्वक ।

**Paterfamilias**—[The head of a family or household] कुटुम्बिक ; कौटुम्बिक ।

**Paternal**—पैतृक ।

*Paternal wealth*—पितृद्रव्य ; पितृदाय ।

*Paternal estate*—पैतृक भूति ; पितृदाय ।

*Paternal grandfather*—पितामह ; दादा ; बाबा ।

*Paternal grandmother*—पितामही ; दादी ।

*Paternal ancestor in the fourth, fifth, sixth degree*—लेपभाज ; लेपी ।

*Paternal government*—पैतृक शासन ।

*Paternal side, party or relationship*—पितृपक्ष ।

*Paternal line*—पैतृक शाखा ।

*Paternity*—पितृत्व ।

**Pathology**—[That department of medical science or of physology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions] विकार विद्या[1]; विकार शास्त्र ।

*Pathological*—वैकारिक ; विकार संबंधी ।

*Pathologist*—विकारविज्ञ ; विकार शास्त्री ।

**Patience**—धैर्य ।

*Patient*—(*Adj.*) धीर ।

(*N.*) रोगी ।

**Patriarch**—[The father and ruler of a family or tribe] कुलपति ।

*Patriarchal*—कुलपतिक ।

*Patriarchal jurisdiction*—कुलपतिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Patriarchal theory of state*—कुलपतिक राज्य सिद्धान्त ।

*Patriarchy*—कुलपति तंत्र ।

**Patricide**—पितृवध ।

1. निदानशास्त्र in शासनशब्दकोश । 'निदान' means diagnosis and 'निदानविद्या' is the science of diagnosis. Pathology is not the science of diagnosis though it helps in the diagnosis of a disease. It is that branch of medical science which deals of the causes and nature of diseases and bodily affections, and conditions, the विकारs in Indian Medicine. व्याधिविद्या has been suggested in the Great English Indian Dictionary. This is a general term which can be applied to the science of diseases.

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**Patrimony**—[ An estate or property inherited from one's father or other ancestor ] पितृदाय।

*Patrimonial*—पितृ ; पैतृक।

**Patriot**—देशभक्त।

*Patriotic*—देशभक्तिपूर्ण।

*Patriotism*—देशभक्ति।

**Patrol**—(N.) 1. [ A going of the rounds ] परिरक्षण। 2. [The guard or men who go on rounds ] परिरक्षक ; पंतरौल।

(*V.*) परिरक्षण करना।

**Patron**—प्रतिपालक ; संरक्षक।

*Patroness*—प्रतिपालिका ; संरक्षिका।

*Patronage*—प्रतिपालन ; संरक्षण।

*Patronize*—प्रतिपालन अथवा संरक्षण करना।

**Pattern**—प्रतिमूर्ति; नमूना।

**Pauper**—[ A person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity, specifically, one who receives aid from public poor funds; in law, one allowed on account of poverty to sue or defend in a court of law, without paying costs] आकाशेश[1]; अकिंचन।

*Pauperism* — आकाशेशत्व ; अकिंचनत्व ; आकिंचन्य।

*Pauperize*—अकिंचन बनाना।

*Pauperization*—अकिंचनकरण।

**Pawn**—[A bailment of goods by a debtor to his creditor to be kept till the debt is discharged ; a pledge] आधि ; गिरवी। 2. [Act of pawning] आधिकर्म। 3.[The thing pledged] आधेय।

(*V.*) आधि करना ; गिरवी रखना।

*Pawnee*—[Pledgee] आधिग्राही ; आधिपाल ; गिरवीदार।

*Pawnor*—[Pledgor] आधिकर्ता ; गिरवी रखनेवाला।

*Pawn broker*—[ One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping ] आधि व्यवसायी।

*Pawn broking*—[ The business of a pawn broker] आधि व्यवसाय।

*Pawn deed*—आधि लेख।

*Redemption of a pawn*—आधि निष्क्रय ; आधिमोचन।

1. Monier Williams in his English Sanskrit Dictionary has translated the word 'pauper' in the legal sense as आकाशेश. In his Sanskrit English Dictionary 'आकाशेश' means 'one who has no other possession than the air' and he quotes Manu IV, 184. However the word does not seem to have been used in legal sense there. That is why we have not confined ourselves to it. 'अकिंचन' has been used in Manu :

श्रोत्रियं व्याधितार्तौंच बाल वृद्धा व किञ्चनम्।
महाकुलीन मार्यं च राजा संपूजयेत्सदा ॥

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*Pawn money*—आाध्यर्थ ।

**Pay**—(N.) वेतन ।

*Pay bill*—वेतन पत्र ।

*Pay day*—वेतन दिवस ।

*Pay roll*—वेतन तालिका ।

(*V.*) 1. [To recompense] (वेतन अथवा मूल्य) देना । 2. [To discharge, as a debt, demand, obligation, or duty by giving or doing what is due or required] चुकाना ; भुगतान करना ; शोधन करना ।

To pay attention—ध्यान देना ।

*To pay off*—1. [To pay in full] चुकाना । 2. [To retaliate] प्रतिकार करना ; बदला लेना ।

1. To pay off a debt—ऋण चुकाना ।

2. To pay off a person for an injury—किसी व्यक्ति से क्षति का प्रतिकार करना, अथवा बदला लेना ।

*To pay a visit to*—अभ्यागमन करना ।

*Paid*—शोधित ; दत्त ।

*Payable*—देय ; शोधनीय ।

*Payable at sight*—दर्शनी ।

*Payable to bearer*—वाहक देय ।

*Payable to order*—आदेश देय ।

*Payee*—प्रापक ; आदातृ ; आदाता ।

*Payer*—दाता ; शोधक ।

*Payment*—भुगतान ; शोधन ।

*Payment order*—शोधनादेश ; दानादेश ।

*Part payment*—आंशिक शोधन ; आंशिक भुगतान ।

*Payment by instalments*—किस्तों द्वारा भुगतान ; खंडशः शोधन ।

*Payment in advance*—अग्रिम शोधन ।

*Payment in due course*—यथाविधि शोधन ; यथासमय भुगतान ।

*Payment of interest*—वृद्धि शोधन ; ब्याज का भुगतान ।

*Payment in cash*—नगद भुगतान ।

*Payment in kind*—जिंस में भुगतान ।

**Peace**—1. [Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities ; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another] शान्ति । 2. [A ratification or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war] सन्धि । 3. [Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising passion or sense of guilt] शान्ति ।

1. World peace-विश्वशान्ति ।

Peace and war—शान्ति और लड़ाई ; सन्धि-विग्रह ।

2. To make peace—सन्धि करना ।

The peace of Amiens—अमीन्स की सन्धि ।

3. Peace of mind—मानसिक शान्ति ; मनःशान्ति ।

*Breach of peace*—शान्तिभंग ।

*Security to keep peace*—शान्ति रखने की प्रत्याभूति ।

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*Public peace*—लोक शान्ति।

*Peace-breaker*—शान्तिभंजक।

*Peace and tranquillity*—शम एवं शान्ति।

*Peace-maker*—सन्धिकर्त्ता।

*Peace making*—सन्धान; सन्धि-करण।

*Justice of peace*—शान्तिपाल; शान्तिपति।

*Peace officer*—[A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace] शान्तिरक्षक।

*Peaceable*—1. [Quiet; free from, or not disposed to war, disorder or excitement] शान्त। 2. [Not disturbed] निर्बाध।

2. Peaceable possession—[Possession which continues and is not interrupted by adverse suits to recover the estate] निर्बाध भुक्ति।

*Open peaceable and as of right enjoyment of a prescriptive easement*—चिरकालिकी उपकरण का प्रकट, निर्बाध एवं साधिकार उपभोग।

*Peaceably*—शान्ति से; निर्बाध रूप से।

*Peaceful*-शान्तिपूर्वक; शान्तिपूर्ण।

*Peaceful end*—शान्तिपूर्वक मृत्यु।

*Peaceful occupation*—शान्ति पूर्वक परिभोग; शान्तिपूर्वक आवेशन।

**Peasant**—किसान।

**Peculiar**—1. [One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual] निजी; स्व। 2. [Particular; special] विशेष; विशिष्ट। 3. [Rare; strange; odd] विचित्र; विलक्षण।

1. A bequest to a widow for her own peculiar use—विधवा को उसके निजी उपभोग के लिए अंतिम मेच्छा द्वारा दान।

2. Peculiar condition—दशाविशेष।

Peculiar mark—विशेष लक्षण।

3. Peculiar temperament—विलक्षण स्वभाव; विचित्र स्वभाव।

*Peculiar knowledge*—विशिष्ट ज्ञान।

*Peculiar name*—[In trade mark law] विशिष्ट नाम।

*Peculiarity*-विशेषता; विशिष्टता; विचित्रता।

*Peculiarly*—विशेषत:।

**Pecuniary**— [(a) Consisting of money; (b) exacted or given in money; entailing a money penalty; (c) monetary; relating or pertaining to money] धन विषयक; धन-संबंधी।

(a) Pecuniary aid—धन सहायता।

(b) Pecuniary penalty—धन दण्ड[1]।

Pecuniary reward—धन पारितोषिक।

1. शास्ति in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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Pecuniary offence—धन संबंधी अपराध।

(c) Pecuniary affairs—धन विषयक स्थिति।

Pecuniary losses—धन हानि।

*Pecuniary ability*—धन विषयक योग्यता।

*Pecuniary damage*—धन क्षति।

*Pecuniary demonstrative legacy*—[A legacy in which there is a gift of certain sum of money with reference to a particular fund as a primary, but not exclusive, source of payment] प्रदर्शायक धनविषयक उत्तरदान।

*Pecuniary difficulty*—धन-संबंधी कठिनाई।

*Pecuniary injury*—धन क्षति।

*Pecuniary interest* — धन विषयक हित।

*Pecuniary jurisdiction*—धनाधिक्षेत्र।

*Pecuniary legacy*—धनविषयक उत्तरदान।

*Pecuniary liability*— धन विषयक उत्तरदायित्व।

*Pecuniary transaction*—धन-विषयक संव्यवहार।

**Peddler**—One who without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, travels and trades on foot and goes from town to town or to other men's houses, carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, wares or merchandise immediately to be delivered, or selling or offering for sale his skill in handicraft (34 and 35 Victoria, Chapter 96)] फेरीवाला[1]; बिसाती[2]।

**Pedigree** — [Geneology or geneological table] वंशावली।

**Penal**—1. [Of, pertaining to, or relating to punishment; (a) punitive; prescribing or enacting the punishment of an offence or transgression; (b) inflicted as or in the way of punishment; (c) that is payable or forfeitable as a penalty; (d) involving, connected with, or characterised by a penalty or legal punishment; (e) of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal law] दांडिक; दंडात्मक। 2. [Punishable, especially by law] दंडनीय; दंड्य।

Penal code—दंड विधान संग्रह।

1. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary. According to "संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्द सागर" फेरीवाला means घूमकर सौदा बेचने वाला व्यापारी।

2. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary. 'बिसाती' means, according to संक्षिप्त हिन्दी शब्दसागर, "सुई, तागा, चूड़ी, खिलौना आदि वस्तुओं का बेचने वाला।"

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Penal laws—दंड विधान।

(b) Penal survitude—[Imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain] दांडिक अधिसेवा।

(c) Penal sum—[A sum declared by a recognizance or a bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled] दांडिक धन।

(d) Penal interest—दांडिक वृद्धि।

(e) Penal settlement—दांडिक अधिवास।

(2) Penal offence—दंडनीय अपराध।

*Penal action or suit*—[A suit for a penalty imposed by a penal law] दांडिक कार्य अथवा वाद।

*Penal statute*—[A statute of the nature of a penal law] दंड विधान।

*Penal bond*—दांडिक करण।

*Penalize*—दंड देना।

*Penalization*—दंडदान।

**Penalty**—1. [Punishment for crime or offence] दंड। 2. [The suffering or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by convenant or agreement in case of nonfulfilment of stipulations] आदंड; डाँड़।

*Penalty clause*—दंडवाक्यांश।

*Penalty of death*—मृत्युदंड।

**Pendente lite**—वादकालीन।

*Pendente lite and future interest*—वादकालीन एवं भावी वृद्धि

**Pending**—[Remaining undecided; awaiting settlement; in continuance; in suspense] विचाराधीन।

*Pending bill* — विचाराधीन विधेयक।

*Pending suit*—विचाराधीन वाद

*Pending proceeding*—विचाराधीन कार्यवाही।

**Penetrate**—प्रवेश करना; घुसाना।

*Penetration*—प्रवेश।

**Penology**-[The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals] दंडशास्त्र।

**Pension**—[A stated allowance or stipend made in consideration of past services or of the surrender of the rights or emoluments, to one retired from service, especially, a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers etc.] पेंशन; निवृत्तिका।

*Pension list*—पेंशन तालिका; निवृत्तिका सूची।

*Pension paper*—पेंशन के कागज।

(*V.*) पेंशन देना।

*Pensionable*—पेंशनीय।

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*Pensionable post*-पेंशनीय पद ।
*Pensionable office*-पेंशनीय पद ।
*Pensioned*—पेंशनित ।
*Pensioner*—पेंशन प्राप्त ; पेंशन भोगी ।

**Peon**—चपरासी ।
*Peon book*—डाक बही ।
*Peonage*—चपरासित्व ।

**People**—1. [Nation or race] राष्ट्र ; जाति । 2. [The subjects] जनता ; प्रजा ; जन । 3. [Electorate] निर्वाचक गण । 4. [The persons belonging to a place] निवासी ।
*People of a town*—नगर निवासी ।

**Per**—प्रति ।
*Per annum*—प्रतिवर्ष ।
*Per capita*—प्रतिकंठ ।
*Per cent*—प्रति शत ; प्रति सैकड़ा ।
*Percentage*—प्रतिशतता ; प्रतिशत भाग ।
*Per month*—प्रति मास ।
*Per stirpes*—[By the right of representation--literally according to the stocks] प्रति-शाख ।
*Per se*—स्वसिद्ध ।
*Per diem*—प्रतिदिन ।
*Per mensem*—प्रतिमास ; माह-वारी ।

**Percolate**—1. [To filter] छनना । 2. [To ooze through porous substances inside the ground] अन्तर्स्रवित होना । 2. Water percolates through porous stone-जल रन्ध्री पत्थरों से अन्तर्स्रवित होता है ।
*Percolating waters*—[Those which pass through the ground beneath the surface of the earth without definite channels] अन्तर्स्रवित जल ।
*Percolation*- अन्तर्स्रवण[1]; त्तरण ।

**Peremptory**—[ Imperative ; dictatorial] आज्ञापक ।
*Peremptory order*—आज्ञापक आदेश ।
*Peremptory mandamus*—आज्ञापक शास्ति ।
*Peremptory writ*—आज्ञापक प्रशिस्ति ।

**Perfect**—1. [Having all the qualities or properties naturally belonging to it; complete] परिपूर्ण । 2. [Fully trained ; skilled or accomplished] पारंगत; प्रवीण ।
*Perfect obligation*—[ The obligation of a contract is perfect when the duty assumed by the contracting parties, respectively, to perform the stipulations, is a duty which is recognized and enforced by the law ] परिपूर्ण अधिबंधन ।
*Perfect partition*—परिपूर्ण विभाजन ।

1. पारच्यवन and अतिच्यवन in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*Perfect right*—[A right accompanied by the right of compelling those who refuse to fulfil the corresponding obligation] परिपूर्ण अधिकार।

*Perfect title*—परिपूर्ण आगम।

*Perfection*—परिपूर्णता; संपूर्णता।

*Perfectly*—संपूर्णतः; परिपूर्णतः।

**Perform**—करना; कार्यान्वित करना।

*Performed*—प्रतिपन्न; कार्यान्वित।

*Performer*—प्रतिपादक।

*Performance*—प्रतिपत्ति; कार्यान्विति।

*Performance of contract*—संविद प्रतिपत्ति।

*Part performance*—आंशिक प्रतिपत्ति।

*Theatrical performance*—अभिनय।

*Plea of performance*—[In an action on a covenant, a plea by which the defendant contends that he satisfied the condition of the covenant by doing the thing agreed upon] प्रतिपत्ति की अभ्युक्ति।

**Peril**—[Risk] संकट।

*Perils of the sea*—[Perils or risks proximately resulting from the dangers peculiarly involved in sea navigation] सामुद्रिक संकट।

*(V.)* संकट में डालना।

**Period**–1. [Age; epoch] युग; काल। 2. [Limit] अवधि।

*Period of gestation*–गर्भकाल।

*Period of limitation*—अवधि कालावधि।

*Period of transition*–संक्रान्ति काल।

*Periodic or Periodical*–(Adj.) अनुकालिक।

*Periodical settlement*—अनुकालिक बन्दोबस्त; अनुकालिक भूप्रबन्ध।

*Periodical payments*–अनुकालिक भुगतान; अनुकालिक शोधन।

*Periodical interest*—कालवृद्धि कालिका[1]।

*Periodical wages*—अनुकालिक वेतन; कालमाना[2]।

*Periodical*—(N.) पत्रिका।

**Perish**—क्षीण होना; क्षय होना; सड़ना बिगड़ना।

*Perishable*—क्षयशील; बिगड़ने वाला; सड़ने वाला। 2. [Subject to death or destruction] विनश्वर।

1. Perishable goods-बिगड़ने वाला माल; क्षयी पण्य।

2. Perishable body-विनश्वर शरीर।

*Perishables*—[Things especially food-stuffs in transit, liable to decay] बिगड़ने वाला माल; क्षयीपण्य।

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1. कायिका कालिका चैव कारिता च तथा परा।
   चक्रवृद्धिश्च शास्त्रेषु तस्य वृद्धिश्चतुर्विधा॥ —नारद।
2. कार्यमाना कालमाना कार्यकालमितिस्त्रिधा। —शुक्रनीति।

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*Perishability*—क्षयशीलता ।

**Perjure**—[To violate the oath or vow of; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to forswear] कूट साक्ष्य देना ; झूठी शपथ लेना ।

*Perjured evidence*—कूट साक्ष्य ।

He perjured himself—उसने कूट साक्ष्य दिया ।

*Perjury*—[A wilfully false statement of fact material to the issue made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding or under statute law, so made on affirmation] कूटसाक्ष्य; कूटशपन ।

*Perjurer*—कूटसाक्षी[1] ।

**Permanent**—स्थायी ।

*Permanent abode*—स्थायी वास ।

*Permanent alienation*—स्थायी परहस्तकरण ।

*Permanent alimony*—स्थायी भृति ।

*Permanent disability*—स्थायी असमर्थता ।

*Permanent endowment*—स्थायी प्रतिष्ठा ।

*Permanent fixtures*—स्थायी स्थावराणि ।

*Permanent injunction*—स्थायी आज्ञप्ति ।

*Permanent injury*—स्थायी क्षति ।

*Permanent nuisance*—स्थायी कंटक ।

*Permanent obstacle*—स्थायी रुकावट ।

*Permanent policy*—स्थायी बीमापत्र ।

*Permanent right*—स्थायी अधिकार ।

*Permanent settlement*—स्थायी बन्दोबस्त ।

*Permanent tenant*—स्थायी किरायेदार ; स्थायी असामी ।

*Permanent tenure*—स्थायी अनुधृति ।

*Permanently*—स्थायी रूप से ।

*Permanently resides or works for gain*—स्थायी रूप से रहता है अथवा लाभार्थ कार्य करता है ।

*Permanence*—स्थायित्व ।

**Permit**—(*V.*) [To allow to be done ; to grant one license or liberty to do anything] अनुमति देना ; अभ्यनुज्ञा देना ।

(*N.*) [Written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority] अभ्यनुज्ञा ; अनुमति पत्र ।

*Permission*—अभ्यनुज्ञा ।

*Permissible*—अभ्यनुज्ञेय ।

*Permissive*—अभ्यनुज्ञाद ।

*Permissive waste*—अभ्यनुज्ञाद क्षिति ।

*Permissive use*—अभ्यनुज्ञाद प्रयोग ।

1. कूटसाक्षिणां सर्वस्वपहारः कार्यः । —विष्णु संहिता ।
कूटसाक्षिणोऽयथावादेन परन्यवहार साक्षिणः । —विवादरत्नाकर ।

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**Perpetrate**—[To commit (as an offence)] (अपराध) करना ।

*Perpetration*—(अपराध) करना ; कार्य ।

*Perpetrator*—(अपराध) कर्त्ता ।

**Perpetual** — [Everlasting; continuous] सतत ; नित्य ।

*Perpetual annuity*-सतत वेतन ।

*Perpetual grant*—नित्य अनुदान ; स्थायी अनुदान ।

*Perpetual injunction*—नित्य आज्ञप्ति ; स्थायी आज्ञप्ति ।

*Perpetual interest*-स्थायी हित ।

*Pepetual lease*—[A lease for all time] स्थायी पट्टा ।

*Perpetual trust*—नित्य न्यास ; स्थायी न्यास ।

*Perpetuate* — स्थायी करना ; स्थायित्व देना ।

*An action to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses*-[When evidence is likely to be irrevocably lost, by reason of a witness being old, or infirm or going abroad before the matter to which it relates can be judicially investigated, equity will, by anticipation, preserve and perpetuate such evidence in order to prevent a failure of justice and a party who cannot otherwise bring an action, can bring one to perpetuate any testimony] साक्ष्य को स्थायित्व देने का कार्य ।

*Perpetuity*—1. [Quality or state of being perpetual] सातत्य; नित्यता । 2. [Duration without limitation to time] सातत्य । 2. [Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes or may be inalienable either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law] सातत्य 3. [The estate itself modified or perpetuated] नित्यभूति ।

*Rule against perpetuity*-[The rule which makes void any estate so limited that it will not necessarily take effect or vest within a life or lives in being at the time of the creation of the estate or 21 years thereafter] सातत्य के विरुद्ध नियम ।

**Persecute**—[To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict] संपीडित करना ।

*Persecution*—संपीडन ।

**Persistent** — [Persisting in some action, course, etc., especially against opposition or in spite of failure] अभिनिविष्ट; साग्रह ।

*Persistent cruelty*— साग्रह निर्दयता ।

*Persistent negligence*—साग्रह प्रमाद ।

*Persistent efforts*—अभिनिविष्ट प्रयत्न ।

*Persistence*— आग्रह, अभिनिवेश ।

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**Person**—1. [The living body of a human being] शरीर । 2. [In law, a human being or body corporate or coporation having rights or duties recognized by law] व्यक्ति । 3.[An individual human being] व्यक्ति ।

2. Artificial person–[Person existing only by force of or in contemplation of law; created by law] विसृष्ट व्यक्ति ।

Natural person — प्राकृतिक व्यक्ति; व्यक्ति ।

*In person*— स्वयं ।

*Person aggrieved* — पीडित व्यक्ति ।

*Person entitled*—अधिकारी ; अधिकारी व्यक्ति ।

*Person entitled to make an application*—प्रार्थना करने के लिए अधिकारी व्यक्ति ।

*Person in authority*–सत्ताधारी व्यक्ति ।

*Person interested*—स्वहित रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

*Person interested in the payment of money* — रुपये के भुगतान में हित रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

*Person interested to deny*–निषेध में हित रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

*Person liable to pay*–भुगतान करने के लिए बाद्ध व्यक्ति ।

*Person of criminal tendencies*— अपराधी मनोवृत्ति का व्यक्ति ।

*Person of unsound mind*—असुस्थ-मस्तिष्क का व्यक्ति ।

*Persona designata*—[Designated person ] अभिहित व्यक्ति ।

*Persona grata*—[An acceptable person or personage; originally applied to a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the personage to whom he is accredited] स्वीकार्य व्यक्ति ।

*Personage*—[A notable or distinguished person ] महान् व्यक्ति ; महापुरुष ।

*Personal*—वैयक्तिक ; व्यक्तिगत ।

*Personal action*–[An action for the enforcement of an obligation which therefore must be brought against the person obliged ; any action not brought for the recovery of, or involving rights in, lands, tenements or hereditaments, that is, one brought to enforce or recover a debt or personal duty or damages in lieu of it, or damages for an injury to person or property, or for the specific recovery of, or enforcement of a lien upon, goods or chattels] वैयक्तिक कार्य ।

*Personal allegiance*—वैयक्तिक अनुषक्ति ।

*Personal bond*—स्वकरण ; मुचलका ।

*Personal effects*—[Effects of a personal character, especially, as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person] वैयक्तिक सामान ।

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*Personal estate* — अस्थावर ; अस्थावर भूति ।

*Personal law*—[Law that applies to a particular person or class of persons only, but wherever situated, as distinguished from a territorial law, applying alike to all persons, but only within a given territory] वैयक्तिक विधि ।

*Personal liberty*—वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता ।

*Personal property*—[Estate or property that is not real, consisting in general of things temporary or movable, chattels] अस्थावर ।

*Personal representative*—व्यक्तिगत प्रतिनिधि ।

*Personal rights*—[Rights appertaining to the person, as of personal security, personal liberty, and private property] वैयक्तिक अधिकार ।

*Personal staff*—वैयक्तिक कर्मचारीवर्ग ।

*Personal union*—[ In International Law, such union of two states as is constituted by their becoming subject to the same personal ruler, without loss of independent sovereignty, as that which formerly existed between the Kingdom of Hanover and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland] वैयक्ति संघ ।

*Personal contract* — [A contract which depends upon the existence, or the personal qualities, skill, or services of one of the parties; e.g., a contract of marriage] वैयक्तिक संवि

*Personal decree*—वैयक्ति डिगरी ।

*Personal expenses*—व्यक्ति व्यय ।

*Personal fitness*—वैयक्तिक उ युक्तता ।

*Personal injury* — वैयक्ति क्षति ; शारीरिक क्षति ।

*Personal interest*—निजी हि व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ ।

*Personal luggage*—वैयक्ति सामान ।

*Personal notice*—व्यक्तिगत सूच

*Personal ornaments*—वैयक्ति आभूषण ; निजी आभूषण ।

*Personal security*—वैयक्ति प्रत्याभूति ।

*Personal use*—व्यक्तिगत प्रयो निजी प्रयोग ।

*Personal belongings*—निजी सम्पत्ति ।

*Personal appearance*—व्यक्ति गत उपस्थिति ।

*Personally*—स्वयं; व्यक्तिगत रूप से।

*Personally interested*—व्यक्ति गत रूप से संबंधित ।

*Personally works for gain*—स्वयं लाभार्थ काम करता है ।

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*Personality*—व्यक्तित्व ।

*Personalty*—[Personal property]—अस्थावर ।

**Personate**—[To assume the character of ; to represent by a fictitious appearance ; to feign] व्यक्तित्वधारण करना ।

*Personation* — [Pretending to be some other particular person] व्यक्तित्वधारण ।

*Personation at election*—निर्वाचन में व्यक्तित्व धारण ।

**Personnel** - [The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy] कर्मचरवर्ग ।

**Perspicuity** – [Lucidity] सुस्पष्टता ।

*Perspicuous*—सुस्पष्ट ।

**Persuade**—[To induce a person to believe something ; to prevail upon a person to do something] फुसलाना ; प्रयोजित करना ; प्रत्यय कराना ।

*Persuasion*—फुसलाना ; प्रत्यय कराना ; कराना ।

*Persuasive* — [Having the power of persuading; winning] प्रयोजक ; प्रत्ययकारी ।

**Pertinent**—[Relevant ; apposite] उपयुक्त ; प्रासंगिक ।

*Pertinent hypothesis*—प्रासंगिक कल्पना ।

**Perusal** — [Act of reading through or with care] निपठन ।

*For perusal* —निपठन के लिए ।

*Peruse*—पढ़ना ; निपठन करना ।

*Perused*—निपठित ।

**Perverse**—[Turned away from the right ; wilfully erring ; against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law] प्रतिनिविष्ट; प्रतीप ।

*Perverse verdict*-[A verdict whereby the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law] प्रतिनिविष्ट अधिमत ; प्रतीप अधिमत ।

*Perverse mentality*-प्रतिनिविष्ट मति ; प्रतीपमति ।

*Perverse finding*-प्रतीप उपपत्ति ।

*Perverse judgement*—प्रतीप निर्णय ।

**Pessimism**—निराशावाद ।

*Pessimist*—निराशावादी ।

**Pet**—1. [An animal kept to pet and play with as a cade lamb] पालतू । 2. [fondling; darling] प्रिय ।

*Pet child*—प्रिय बालक ।

**Petit**—[Small ; little; insignificant] लघु ; क्षुद्र ।

*Petit jury* — [A jury of twelve men, impaneled to try and decide finally upon the facts disputed in, causes at the bar of a Court—so called in distinction from the grand jury] लघुसभ्या ।

*Petit larceny*—क्षुद्र चौर्य ।

**Petition**—[A prayer ; a formal written request ; a written

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application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it, either interlocutory to a pending action, by way of special proceeding, or as instituting a new action] निवेदन ।

*Petition in error*--[An application for a hearing to reverse action in a lower court. A petition in error is in the nature of a new action as distinguished from an appeal] भूल सुधारार्थ निवेदन ।

*Petition in insolvency*—परिक्षीणतार्थ निवेदन ।

*Petitioning creditor*—[A creditor who asks for a declaration of bankruptcy against his debtor] निवेदक उत्तमर्ण; निवेदक ऋणदाता ।

*Petitioning debtor*--निवेदक अधिमर्ण ; निवेदक ऋणी ।

*Petitioner*—निवेदक ।

**Petty**—लघु ; क्षुद्र ; छोटा ।

*Petty officer*—क्षुद्र अधिकारी ; छोटा अधिकारी ।

*Petty proprietor*—क्षुद्र स्वामी ।

**Philanthropy**--लोकहित भावना ।

*Philanthropist*--लोकहितैषी ।

*Philanthropic*—लोकहितैषी ।

**Phrase**--शब्दचय ; शब्दसमूह । 2. [Phraseology] वाक्यरचना ।

*Phraseology*--वाक्यरचना ।

**Physical**--1. [Natural] प्राकृति 2. [Material] वास्तविक । [Bodily] शारीरिक ।

2. Physical possession-[Personal and immedia possession] वास्तविक भुक्ति ।

3. Physical comfort—शा रिक सुख ; शारीरिक आराम ।

*Physical incapacity*—शा रिक अक्षमता ।

*Physical injury*-शारीरिक द

**Physician**—चिकित्सक ।

**Picket**—धरना देना ।

(*N*.) धरना देनेवाला । 2. रक्षकद

*Picketing*—धरना ।

**Pick-pocket**—[One who stea purses or other articles fro pocket] जेबकट[1] ; जेबकतरा ।

**Picture**—चित्र ।

(*V*.) चित्रित करना ; चित्र बनाना ।

**Piece**—खंड ; अंश ; टुकड़ा ।

*Piece goods*—[Fabrics c goods usually woven in a sold by pieces or fix lengths, as shirtings, calico etc.] टुकड़ों में बिकने वाला मा वस्त्रखंड ।

*Piecemeal*—टुकड़ों में ।

*Piecemeal evidence*—टुकड़ों साक्ष्य ।

**Pilfer**—[To take a few article or articles of small value c little by little] चोरी करना ।

1. Distinguished from cut-purse (ग्रन्थिभेदक ; अंटीमार).

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*Pilferage*—छोटी चोरी ; अल्प चौर्य ।

*Pilferer*—निल्लाभ[1] ।

**Pin-money** — [An allowance made to a wife, generally upon marriage, to save the trouble of constant recurrence by the wife to the husband for money to defray her ordinary personal expenses ] पान खर्च[2] ; हाथ खर्च ।

**Pioneer**—[One who begins some enterprise, course of action etc. ; an original investigator, explorer or worker; an initiator; in Patent Law, one covering a function never before performed, a novel devise or one of such novelty and importance as to mark a distinct step in the progress of the art, as distinguished from mere improvement or perfection of what has gone before] अग्रणी ।

**Pious**—पवित्र ।

*Pious obligation of a (hindu) son*—पुत्र का पवित्र कर्त्तव्य ।

**Piracy**—1. [Robbery on the high seas ; in International law, any act or practice of violence or depredation such as would be felonious if done ashore committed upon the high seas by one not acting under the authority of a politically organized community, or such an act or practice so committed upon unappropriated lands by descent from the sea] सामुद्रस्तेय । 2. [ Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention or conception ; literary or artistic theft, specifically, violation of Copyright] शब्द चौर्य ; वागपहरण[3] ।

*Piracy of copyright*—वागपहरण ; शब्दचौर्य ।

*Piracy of works* — [An offence against the law of copyright or an author's right to his works which consists in an exclusive right to the sequence of the words as they stand ; and if any one else reprint these without addition, subtraction, or transposition, it is an inroad on the author's right] शब्दचौर्य; वागचौर्य ।

*Pirate*—1. [Sea robber] सामुद्रस्तेन । 2. [An infringer of

1. Monier Williams' Sanskrit English Dictionary.
2. Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary.
3. Monier Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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the law of copyright] वागपहारी ; शब्दचोर ।

*Piratical or piratic*—[Of or pertaining to pirate or pirates] सामुद्रस्तेयिक ; शब्दचौरिक ।

**Piscary**--1. [The right or privilege of fishing in another's waters] परमत्स्य बंधन । 2. [Fishery] मछली पकड़ना; मत्स्यबंधन।

**Pistol**—पिस्तौल ।

**Place**--(*N.*) स्थान । 2. [Official rank or position ; status] पद ।

*Place of amusement*—मनोरंजन का स्थान ।

*Place of business*—व्यापार स्थान ।

*Place of profit*—लाभप्रद पद ।

*Public place or place to which public have access*--सार्वजनिक स्थान ।

*Place of suing*--वादस्थान ।

*Place where death occurred*—हतभूमि ; वधस्थान ।

*In place of*—स्थान पर ।

*Out of place*—अप्रासंगिक ।

His remarks were out of place. उसकी अभ्युक्तियाँ अप्रासंगिक थीं ।

(*V.*) 1. [To put in a particular place or spot] रखना ; स्थापित करना । 2. [To put or set in a particular rank, office, position or condition of life] स्थित करना ; नियुक्त करना । 3. [To dispose of (a thing) in a desired or selected way] देना ; करना । 4. [To invest or lay out at interest] लगाना ; ज[illegible] करना । 5. [To set ; fix ; repose] रखना ; स्थापित करना ।

2. In whatever sphere one is placed-चाहे जिस क्षेत्र में को[illegible] स्थित हो ।

3. To place an order for goods--माल के लिये आदेश देना।

4 To place money in a bank--बंक में रुपया जमा करना।

To place money in mines-खानों में रुपया लगाना ।

5. To place confidence in a friend—मित्र में विश्वास रखना।

*To take place*—[To happen; to occur (in place or time)] होना ; घटित होना ।

**Plagiarism** — [ Publishing borrowed thoughts as original; stealing literary matter from the work of another author] साहित्यिक चोरी ।

*Plagiarize*—[To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions etc. of another); to use without due credit the expressions or productions of another] साहित्यिक चोरी करना ।

*Plagiarist*—[A literary or artitistic thief] साहित्य चोर ।

*Plagiary*—साहित्य चोर ।

**Plain**—1. [Flat ; level ; even] समतल । 2. [Clear ; simple ; candid ; guileless] सरल ; [illegible] स्पष्ट ।

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2. Plain words—सरल शब्द ; स्पष्ट शब्द ।
*Plain language*—स्पष्ट भाषा ।
*Plain man*—सादा आदमी ।
*Plain living*—सादा रहन-सहन ।

**Plaint**—[An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress] आवेदन¹ ; वादपत्र ।

1. Some authors have translated the word 'plaint' as 'भाषा' which we are unable to accept. Our first ground for that is that the word is not exactly synonymous with 'plaint'. The suit according to the Smritis was technically divided into four stages, (i) भाषापाद, the statement of the case ; (ii) उत्तरपाद, the reply or the defence ; (iii) क्रियापाद, the essential matter, the evidence or proofs, whether oral or documentary ; and iv) निर्णयपाद, the judgement : .

भाषापादोत्तरपादौ क्रियापादस्तथैव च
प्रत्याकलितपादश्च व्यवहारश्चतुष्पद : —बृहस्पति ।
भाषा उत्तरं, प्रमाणं, निर्णयः इतिव्यवहारस्य चत्वारः पादा : —अपरार्क ।

Here we are mainly concerned with the first. 'Bhashapada' consists in the writing of the plaintiff's case by the king in the presence of the opposite party.

प्रत्यर्थिनोऽग्रतो लेख्य यथावेदितमर्थिना ।
समामासतदर्द्धाहर्नामजात्यादि चिन्हितम् ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य ।

This stage is to be distinguished from the earliest stage when the plaintiff lays his grievance before the king and which is recorded by him and whereupon the opposite party is summoned to appear. All the ancient texts have distinguished the two stages :

स्मृत्याचार व्यपेतेन मार्गेणाधर्षितः परैः ।
आवेदयति चेद्राज्ञे व्यवहारपदं हि तत् ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य ।

The Mitakshara states that at the time of first complaint (आवेदन) only the matter in dispute (कार्य) is written whereas at the later stage the details of time, place etc. as well are written in the presence of the defendant "आवेदनसमये कार्यमात्रं लिखितं प्रत्यर्थिनोऽग्रतः समामासदिविशिष्टं लिख्यत इति विशेष :" Plaint is more akin to the first stage (of आवेदन) while the भाषापाद may be compared with the elucidation or statement of case which like भाषा is recorded in the presence of the defendant and is more detailed.

The word 'आवेदन' has been repeatedly used for the initial statement of the plaintiff at his first appearance before the king and by which the proceedings are initiated.

अर्थिना कथितं राज्ञे तदावेदन संज्ञकम् । —शुक्रनीति

The second reason for discarding the word 'भाषा' is that it is popularly used in Hindi in the sense of 'language' and giving it one more sense is apt to lead to confusion.

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*Plaintiff*—आवेदक ; वादी ।

**Plan**—1. [Scheme] योजना । 2. [A draft or form ; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map, especially a top view] उपक्रमा ।

(*V.*) योजना बनाना ।

*Planning*—योजना ।

**Plant**—पौधा । 2. [The machinery, apparatus, fixtures etc., employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business] मशीन ।

(*V.*) 1. [To sow or to plant a tree] पौधा लगाना; रोपना; बोना । 2. [To set firmly; to fix] स्थापित करना; स्थित करना । 3. [To conceal or hide as stolen things] (छिपा कर) रखना । 4. [To colonize or settle] बसाना । 5. [To place in ground or a mine or the like to give a false impression of the richness of the property] दबाना ।

*Plantation*—1. [Planting] रोपण । 2. [A group of plants; a grove] वाटिका । 3. [Colonization or colony] नई बस्ती; नववासन ।

*Planter*—रोपक ।

**Plausible**—[Having a show of truth, reasonableness, or worth; apparently acceptable, fair seeming—chiefly of arguments or statements] सत्याभासी ।

*Plausible argument*—सत्याभासी तर्क ।

**Plea**—[(a) An allegation formally made by a party to the court in support of his case; (b) a formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill or statement of claim or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer] उक्ति ।

*Plea in bar*—[A plea in peremptory exception of a defendant sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. A plea in bar is one that virtually admits that a cause of action once existed, but insists that the plaintiff cannot and never can maintain his action for the cause alleged] प्रत्यवस्कंद[1] ; अवरोधोक्ति ।

1. 'प्रत्यवस्कंद' means, according to Monier Williams, "Special plea at law admitting a fact but qualifying or explaining it so as not to allow it as a matter of accusation, and has been defined by बृहस्पति and नारद thus:

अर्थिना ऽभिहितो योऽर्थः प्रत्यर्थी यदि तं तथा ।
प्रपद्य कारणं ब्रूयात् प्रत्यवस्कंदनं हि तत् ॥ —बृहस्पति

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*Plea in discharge*—[A plea which admits that the plaintiff had a cause of action, but that tends to show that it was discharged by some subsequent or collateral matter as before action the defendant had satisfied and discharged plaintiff's claim] शोधनोक्ति ।

*Plea of guilty*—[A confession of the charge] अपराध-स्वीकरण; प्रतिपत्ति ।

*Plea of justification*—[A plea which admits facts alleged by the plaintiff but in effect denies that the plaintiff had at any time a good cause of action, either because the conduct of the defendant is justified under some legal right or cause, or because he is excused from liability in the particular case through some act or conduct of the plaintiff] औचित्योक्ति ।

*Plea of release*—[A plea of release admits the cause of action but sets forth a release subsequently executed by the party authorised to release the cause of action] निस्तारोक्ति ।

*Plea of jurisdiction*—अधि-क्षेत्रिय उक्ति ।

*Plea of limitation*—अवध्युक्ति ।

*Dilatory pleas*—[Relate to the jurisdiction of the court, the suspension of the action or the abatement of the writ or declaration] चिरक्रिय उक्ति ।

*Peremptory plea*—[A plea that puts an end to, or precludes all debate, question or delay; decisive; final] समापक उक्ति ।

*Admissible plea*—ग्राह्य उक्ति ।

*Special plea*—[In civil or criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution alleging some new fact] विशेषोक्ति ।

**Plead**—1. [To make an allegation in a cause] उक्ति करना । 2. [To argue a cause in a court] अभिभाषण करना ।

*Peadable*—अभिभाष्य ।

*Pleader*–[One who conducts legal pleas, especially in court] अभिभाषक ।

*Pleading*—1. [The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause] अभिभाषण । 2. [The science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate or the body

अर्थिना लिखितो योऽर्थः प्रत्यर्थी यदि तं तथा ।
प्रपद्य कारणं ब्रूयात्प्रत्यवस्कंदनं स्मृतम् ॥ —नारद

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of rule governing this art] अभिभाषण। 3. [In plural, the successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim and the defendant his defence; the formal allegations and counter allegations made by the plaintiff and the defendant or by prosecutor or accused in an action or proceeding until issue is joined] वादप्रतिवाद; वादानुवाद।

*Demurrer or exception in pleadings*—वादप्रतिवाद में विलंबोक्ति अथवा अपवाद।

*Duplicity in pleading*—[Duplicity consists in joining in one and the same count, different grounds of action, of different nature, to enforce only a single right of recovery. This is a fault in pleading only because it tends to useless prolixity and confusion and is therefore only a fault in form, and not in substance] वादानुवाद द्वैधता।

*Supplemental pleadings*—अनुपूरक वादानुवाद।

**Plebiscite**—[A vote or decree of the people (usually by universal male sufferage) on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative as where the referendum is employed] जनमत।

**Pledge**—1. [A bailment of a chattel or other object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; act of pledging] आधान। 2. [A chattel or object of personal property delivered by a debtor or obligor to a creditor or obligee to be kept by the latter until the debt or obligation is satisfied; also the contract of obligation] आधि। 3. [Promise] वचन; प्रतिज्ञा।

3. To take pledge—प्रति[illegible] करना।

(*V.*) आधि करना; प्रतिज्ञा करना।

*Pledgee*—आधिग्राही; आधिपाल।

*Pledgor*—आधिकर्त्ता।

**Plenary**—संपूर्ण।

*Plenary session*—संपूर्ण अधिवेशन।

**Plenipotentiary**—[A person invested with full and discretionary powers especially in regard to a particular transaction; an envoy or ambassador deputed by his sovereign to act at his own discretion] सर्वाधिकारी दूत।

(*Adj.*) सर्वाधिकारी।

**Plot**—1. [A small area of ground] भूखण्ड। 2. [The plan

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or main story of a literary composition] कथानक; कथावस्तु । 3. [Any secret scheme, project, design, plan; a conspiracy] षडयन्त्र ।

(*V.*) 1. [To conspire] षडयन्त्र रचना । 2. [To locate and mark; to mark the position of on a plan] अंकित करना ।

**Plunder**—लूटना ।

(*N.*) लूट ।

*Plunderage*—[Embezzling goods on shipboard] लुंटन ।

*Plunderer*—लूटने वाला ।

**Plurality**-[Majority; in greater number than one] बाहुल्य ।

*Plurality of wives*-सापत्न्य ।

**Plutocracy**—[Government by the wealthy] धनिक शासन ।

*Plutocrat*-धनिक शासक ।

**Ply**—[To go or travel in] चलाना ।

*Plying for hire*—किराये के लिये चलाना ।

**Pocket defendant**—[A defendant acting collusively with the plaintiff] अभिसंधी प्रतिवादी ।

**Point**—1. [Sharp end] नोक । 2. [Important feature] विशेषण; लक्षण । 3. [A dot or mark used in punctuation] विराम । 4. [In Geometry] बिन्दु । 5. [Unit of measurement; degree] 6. [A critical position] 7. [Aim or object] आशय ।

*Fixed point*—स्थायी बिन्दु ।

*From point to point*—सूक्ष्मतः; सूक्ष्मतापूर्वक ।

*In point or to the point*—[Pertinent] प्रासंगिक ।

*In point of*—[As regards] विषय में ।

*Point of fact*-तथ्य प्रश्न ।

*Point of honour*-[A matter seriously affecting one's honour] सम्मान का प्रश्न ।

*Point of law*—विधिक प्रश्न ।

*Point of order*—[In parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules] औचित्य का प्रश्न ।

*Point of view*-[The relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered] दृष्टिकोण ।

*To come to the point*—प्रसंग पर आना ।

*To keep to the point*—प्रसंग पर रहना ।

*To make a point*—1. [To prove a contention] प्रमाणित करना ; सिद्ध करना । 2. [To attain something aimed at] प्राप्त करना ।

He has made his point—उसने अपनी बात सिद्ध कर दी है ।

*Moot point*—विवाद विषय ।

*Point at issue*—विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न ।

*To point out*—बताना ; संकेत करना ; निर्दिष्ट करना ।

**Poison**—विष ; जहर ।

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*Death by poison*–विष द्वारा मृत्यु। (*V.*) विष देना।

*Poisonous*—विषैला ; जहरीला।

**Police**—पुलिस।

*Police action*—पुलिस कार्यवाही।

*Police authority*—पुलिस अधिकारी।

*Police constable*—पुलिस का सिपाही।

*Police court*—पुलिस न्यायालय।

*Police custody*—पुलिस प्रग्रह।

*Police force*—[Body of men appointed to preserve the peace and good order of a city or town] पुलिस बल।

*Police inspector* — पुलिस निरीक्षक।

*Police investigation*—पुलिस अनुसंधान।

*Police judge*—पुलिस जज ; पुलिस न्यायाधीश।

*Police jurisdiction*—पुलिस अधिक्षेत्र।

*Police Magistrate* — पुलिस दंडनायक।

*Policeman*—पुलिसवाला।

*Police officer*–पुलिस अधिकारी।

*Police power*–[The inherent power of the government to regulate its police affairs] पुलिस शक्ति।

*Police purposes*—पुलिसार्थ।

*Police regulations* — पुलिस अधिनियम।

*Police report*—पुलिस रिपोर्ट ; रपट ; पुलिस सूचना।

*Police state*—पुलिस राज्य।

*Police station*—पुलिस थाना।

*Police station officer*-थानेदार।

*Police Sub-inspector*—पुलिस उपनिरीक्षक ; पुलिस दरोगा।

**Policy**—[Wordly wisdom] नीति। 2. [A settled or definite course or method adopted and followed by a government institution, or body] नीति ; राजनीति। 3. [A certificate of insurance ; any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made ; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured] बीमापत्र।

1. He allowed policy to outweigh honour—उसने सम्मान की अपेक्षा नीति को अधिक मूल्य दिया।

2. Policy of the government—शासन नीति।

*Public policy*—लोकनीति।

*Policy-holder*—बीमाधारी।

*Life insurance policy*—जीवन बीमापत्र।

*Policy of fire insurance*—अग्नि बीमापत्र।

*Policy of sea insurance*—समुद्री बीमापत्र।

*Floating policy*—[A policy in which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship as where goods 'on

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ship or ships' are insured for the same voyage] चल बीमापत्र ।

*Open policy*—[One in which the value of the subject insured is left to be estimated in case of loss] अनिर्धारित बीमापत्र ।

*Wager or wagering policy*—[A policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured] पणिक बीमापत्र ।

**Politic**—1. [Of persons : prudent; sagacious; shrewd] नीतिकुशल ; नीतिज्ञ । 2. [Of things : judicious; expedient; skilfully contrived] नीतियुक्त ; नीतिपूर्ण । 3. [In a sinister sense : crafty; cunning; diplomatic] कूटनीतिक ।

*Body politic*—[The nation in its corporate character; the state] राष्ट्र ।

(Sb.) In plural, politics: (a) [the science dealing with the form, organization and administration of a state or part of one and with the regulation of its relations with other states; the science and art of government] शासनशास्त्र ; राजनीतिशास्त्र । (b) [Political affairs or business; political life] राजनीति । (c) [Political principles, opinions, or sympathies of a party or person] राजनैतिक सिद्धान्त ।

(a) Imperial politics—साम्राज्यकीय नीति ।

National politics—राष्ट्रीय नीति ।

Domestic politics—गृहनीति ।

Foreign politics—विदेश नीति ।

(b) Politics is not the business of a woman—राजनीति स्त्रियों का विषय नहीं है ।

(c) Most men's politics sit much too loosely about them. अधिकांश मनुष्यों के राजनैतिक सिद्धान्त दृढ़ नहीं होते ।

*Political*—राजनैतिक ।

*Political agent*—राजनैतिक प्रतिनिधि ।

*Political body*—राजनैतिक संस्था ।

*Political department*—राजनैतिक विभाग ।

*Political economy*—[Originally, the art of regulating the politics or policy of a government for the promotion of the wealth of the community and the government; now, the science more appropriately called economics] अर्थशास्त्र ।

*Political economist*—अर्थशास्त्री ; अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ ।

*Political expediency*—राजनैतिक औचित्य ।

*Political institution*—राजनैतिक संस्था ।

*Political liberty*—राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता ।

*Political offence*—राजनैतिक अपराध ।

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*Political offender*—राजनैतिक अपराधी।

*Political party*–राजनैतिक दल।

*Political prisoner*—[A person in custody or imprisoned for a political offence] राजनैतिक बंदी।

*Political storm and stress*-राजनैतिक आंदोलन।

*Political science*—राजनीति शास्त्र।

*Political sufferer*—राजनैतिक पीडित।

*Political discretion*-राजनैतिक विवेक।

*Political pension*—राजनैतिक पेंशन।

*Political power* — राजनैतिक शक्ति।

*Political rights* — राजनैतिक अधिकार।

*Political theory* — राजनैतिक सिद्धान्त।

*Politically*—राजनीति की दृष्टि से।

*Politcian*—राजनीतिज्ञ।

*Polity*—राज्यतंत्र।

**Poll**—[A register or list of persons on whom a poll tax is to be levied] व्यक्तिकर दाता सूची। 2. [A list or register of the electors who may vote or of those who have voted, in an election] मतदाताओं की सूची। 3. [The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons as of the registered electors or of the members of a jury] मतदान। 4. [The result of the counting of such votes] मतगणना। 5. [The place where the votes are cast or recorded] निर्वाचन स्थान; चुनाव स्थान।

3. Close of the poll–मतदान की समाप्ति।

5. To go to the polls–वोट देने जाना।

*Poll-book* — [An official register of those qualified to vote] मतपुस्तिका।

*Poll-clerk*—[A clerk who records the votes polled] मतकारणिक।

*Poll-tax*—[A capitation or head-tax] व्यक्तिकर।

(v.) मत देना; मत प्राप्त करना।

*Polling*—[The registering or casting of votes] मतदान; निर्वाचन।

*Polling agent* — निर्वाचन अभिकर्त्ता

*Polling booth*–[A temporary structure for voting purposes at an election] निर्वाचन मंडप।

*Polling clerk*-निर्वाचन कारणिक।

*Polling officer* — निर्वाचन अधिकारी।

*Polling station* — निर्वाचन स्थान।

**Pollute**—[to render impure] दूषित करना।

*Polluted*—दूषित।

*Pollution*—दूषण।

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**Polyandry** — [Plurality of husbands] बहुपतित्व ।

*Polyandrous*—बहुपतिका ।

**Polygamy**—1. [Marriage with several or more than one] बहुविवाह । 2. [The practice or custom according to which one man has several wives] बहुपत्नीत्व ।

*Polygamic*—बहुवैवाहिक ।

*Polygamist*-बहुविवाहक; बहुपत्नीक।

*Polygamous*—बहुविवाहात्मक ।

**Pool** — [A small body of standing or still water] पोखर । 2. [A common fund into or from which all gains or losses of the contributors are paid] संकोष[1] । 3. [An arrangement between previously competing parties, by which rates or prices are fixed, and business or receipt divided, in order to do away with mutually injurious competition] समायोग ।

*(V.)* [To throw into a common stock to be distributed according to agreement; to combine capital or interests for the common benefit; specifically of competing railway companies etc.; to share or divide traffic or receipt] समायोग करना ; समायुक्त करना ।

The companies pooled their traffic—कंपनियों ने अपना वाणिज्य समायुक्त कर लिया ।

**Poor**—दरिद्र ; गरीब ।

**Popular**—1. [Of or pertaining to the common people or whole body of the people as distinguished from a select portion] लोकसंबंधी ; जनतासंबंधी । 2. [Affecting, consisting, or open to all or any of the people] सार्वजनिक । 3. [Finding favour with the people, or with many people; favourite; acceptable; pleasing] लोकप्रिय ; सर्वप्रिय । 4 [Prevalent among the people generally, common; general] सामान्य । 5. [Adapted to the understanding, taste or means of ordinary people] सामान्य ; सार्वजनिक ।

1. Popular election—लोक निर्वाचन ।

Popular tumult-जन कोलाहल ; प्रकृति क्षोभ ।

2. Popular action-[Brought by one of the public to recover some penalty given by statute to any one who chooses to sue for it] सार्वजनिक कार्य ।

3. Popular leader—लोकप्रिय नेता ।

Popular law—लोकप्रिय विधि ।

4. Popular error-सामान्य भूल ।

1. Abbreviated from 'सम्मिलित कोष' ।

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5. Popular prices—सार्वजनिक मूल्य ; जनयोग्य मूल्य ।

*Popular assembly*—लोकसभा ।

*Popular control* — लोक नियंत्रण ।

*Popular government*—लोक शासन ।

*Popular sovereignty*—[Sovereignty vested in the people as a body] लोक प्रभुत्व ।

*Popular rumour or report*—लोकप्रवाद ; जनश्रुति ।

*Popular usage or custom*—लोकाचार ।

*Popular accusation*—जनापवाद ।

*Popular acceptation or apprehension*—लोकग्रह ।

*Conforming to popular opinion*—लोकानुसरण ।

*Courting popular favour*—लोकरंजन ।

*Popularity*—लोकप्रियता ।

*Popularize*—1. [To make suitable, acceptable or intelligible to the common people] लोकप्रिय करना । 2. [To democratize ; to extend or vest in the public at large] सार्वजनिक बनाना ।

*Popularly*—साधारणतः ।

**Population**—जनसंख्या ; आबादी ।

**Porous**—रन्ध्री ।

*Porousness*—रन्ध्रता ।

**Port**—बंदर ; बंदरगाह ।

*Port of destination*—[A port contemplated as a stopping place for a vessel under the terms of a policy] अभी- बन्दरगाह ; अभिलक्षित बन्दरगाह ।

*Port of discharge*—[Any port where a vessel voluntarily and without cause of necessity breaks bulk and discharges part or all of her cargo] भारावतरण बंदर ; उतारने का बंदर ।

*Port of entry*—[A district or locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import] प्रवेश बन्दर ।

*Port charges*-[Such charges as a ship would have to pay before she leaves port] बंदरशुल्क

*Port dues*—बन्दर व्यय ।

*Port officer*—बन्दरगाह अधिकारी ।

*Free port*—[A port open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their vessels in] स्वतंत्र बंदर; उन्मुक्त बंदर । 2. [Total exemption and franchise for goods imported into a state or those of the growth of the country exported] निःशुल्क ।

*Close ports*—[Those which lie up rivers] नद्स्थ बन्दर ।

*Port trust*—बंदरगाह मंडल ।

**Port folio**—1. [A portable case for holding, usually in a flat condition, lose papers, prints

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drawings or the like ; such a case used for documents of state] पत्राधार[1] । 2. [The office and function of a minister of State or member of the Cabinet] विभाग ।

**Portion**—1. [(a) Part or share, (b) lot or fate ; (c) the part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law ; an inheritance] भाग । 2. [Dowry; a marriage portion स्त्रीभाग[2] ।

1. (a) A large portion of the population—जनता का बड़ा भाग ।

(b) Man's portion is to die—मनुष्य के भाग में मरना आया है ।

**Portrait**—चित्र ।

**Portsale**—[A public sale of goods to the highest bidder] नीलाम ; प्रतिक्रोश ।

**Position**—1. [ Situation ; site ; station] स्थिति । 2. [Status or rank] स्थिति ; पद । 3. [Attitude or mental attitude] स्थिति ।

1. In position—[In its proper place] ठीक स्थिति में ।

Out of position—च्युत स्थिति ।

2. A man of considerable position—आदरणीय स्थिति का व्यक्ति ।

To lose one's position—अपना पद खोना ।

3. We are in a position etc.—हम इस स्थिति में हैं ।

To define one's position—अपनी स्थिति का निरूपण करना ।

To appear in a false position—अनुचित स्थिति में होना ।

**Positive**— 1. [Formally laid down or imposed; arbitrarily or artificially instituted; opposite to natural] नियोगसिद्ध । 2. [ Explicitly laid down ; express ; definite ; precise; emphatic] सुस्पष्ट ; सुव्यक्त । 3. [Of persons: confident in opinion or assertion ; convinced] दृढ़ ; दृढ़मति । 4. [Absolute; unconditional, opposite to relative and comparative] निरपेक्ष । 5. [Of an affirmative nature ; real; actual; concrete] अस्तिवाची; वास्तविक । 6. [ Peremptory; compelling obedience] आज्ञापक; आवश्यक ।

1. Positive law — [Law which is not an enforcement of the moral law and to which disobedience is malum prohibitum, not malum in se] नियोगसिद्ध विधि ।

2. Positive proof-सुस्पष्ट प्रमाण ।

1. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. We have not adopted the words 'स्त्रीधन','यौतक' etc. as they have their own well established respective meanings and are not synonymous with 'portion'.

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4. The idea of beauty is not positive—सौन्दर्य की कल्पना निरपेक्ष नहीं है।

Positive good—निरपेक्ष अच्छाई।

5. Positive evidence — [Proof of the very fact, opposed to negative evidence] अस्तिवाची साक्ष्य[1]।

6. Positive order—आज्ञापक आदेश।

**Possess**—[To have and hold] अधिकार में रखना; वश में रखना; भुक्ति में रखना।

*Possession*—1. [Act or state of possessing; act, fact or condition of a person's having such control of property that he may legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself] भुक्ति; भोग। 2. [In plural, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion] सम्पति। 3. [Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's self, one's feelings, etc.] संयम।

2. Foreign possessions—विदेशी सम्पत्ति।

3. In this crisis his possession was admirable—इस संकट में उसका संयम सराहनीय था।

*Actual possession*—वास्तविक भुक्ति।

*Apparent possession*—प्रत्यक्ष भुक्ति।

*Constructive or legal possession*—प्रलक्षित अथवा वैध भुक्ति

*Naked possession*—[That is mere possession without colour of right] नग्न भुक्ति।

*Prior possession*—पूर्व भुक्ति

*Adverse possession*—विरोधी भुक्ति; प्रतिकूल भुक्ति।

*Symbolical possession*—लाक्षणिक भुक्ति।

*Possession without interruption*—अनुभुक्ति।

*Proprietory possession*—स्वामी की भुक्ति।

*Possession in fact*—वास्तविक भक्ति।

*Possession of explosives*—विस्फोटक पदार्थों की अधिकृति।

*Possession of land*—भूमि की भुक्ति।

*Delivery of possession*—भुक्तिदान।

*Possession follows title*—भुक्ति आगम का अनुगमन करती है।

*To put into possession*—भुक्ति देना।

*To come into one's possession*—हस्तगत होना; भुक्ति में आना; अधिकार में आना।

1. Cf. Negative evidence (निषेधात्मक साक्ष्य) and also affirmative evidence (निश्चयात्मक साक्ष्य).

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*To enter into possession*—भुक्ति करना।

*Possessor*—भोक्ता।

*Possessory*—भुक्त्यात्मक; भुक्ति-सम्बन्धी।

*Possessory action*—भुक्तिसंबंधी कार्य।

*Possessory lien*—[A right of a person who has possession of goods or chattels belonging to another person to retain the possession thereof until the payment or discharge of some debt or obligation by the owner of the goods or chattels] भुक्तिसम्बन्धी गहन।

*Possessory title*—भुक्त्यात्मक आगम।

**Possible**—संभव।

*Possibility*—संभावना।

**Post**—[Mail] डाक। 2. [Pillar] खंभा। 3. [Office] पद।

(V.) 1. [To place in the post office] डाक में डालना। 2. [To transfer or carry an entry from an auxiliary book to a more formal book] उतारना। 3. [To affix] चिपकाना; लगाना। 4. [To station] पदस्थ करना; पदासीन करना।

1. To post a letter—पत्र डाक में डालना।

2. To post an account—हिसाब उतारना।

3. To post a notice—सूचना चिपकाना।

*Post card*—पोस्ट कार्ड।

*Post date*-पीछे की तारीख डालना।

*Post dated*—उत्तर दिनांकित।

*Post man*—डाकिया।

*Post mark*—डाक चिह्न।

*Post mortem*—मरणोपरान्त।

*Post mortem examination*—आशुमृतक परीक्षा[1]; मरणोपरान्त परीक्षा।

*Post nuptial*—विवाहोत्तर।

*Post office*—डाकघर।

*Post natal*—जन्मोत्तर।

*Post script*—पुनश्च:।

*Postage*—डाक व्यय।

*Postage stamp*—डाक की टिकट।

*Postal*—डाक संबन्धी।

**Posterity**—[Later generations] सन्तति।

*Posthumous*—मृत्यूत्तरक।

*Posthumous child*—मृत्यूत्तरक बच्चा।

*Posthumous son*-मृत्यूत्तरक पुत्र।

*Posthumous award*—मृत्यूत्तरक पारितोषिक।

**Postpone**—कालांतरित करना।

*Postponed*—कालान्तरित।

*Postponement*—कालान्तरण।

**Potent**-1. [Powerful; mighty; convincing] प्रबल। 2. [Having the power of procreation] वीर्यवान।

1. कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र 'आशुमृतक परीक्षा' has been defined by Shri Mula in these words: "अन्तरेण व्रणाभिघातादिकमकाण्डे मृत आशुमृतक: तस्य परीक्षा।"

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*Potence*—बल ; पुंसत्व ।

*Potential*—[Latent ; possible] संभाव्य ।

*Potential existence*—संभाव्य स्थिति ।

**Pound** — मवेशीखाना ; काँजीहौस ; पश्ववरोध ।

**Power**—1. [Might ; energy or force] शक्ति । 2. [Authority ; capacity ; right ] क्षमता ; अधिकार ।

*Absolute power*—पूर्ण शक्ति ।

*Power of attorney*—[A document appointing a person or persons to act as the attorney or attorneys of the appointer] प्रतिपुरुष पत्र ; मुख्तार नामा ।

*The Great Powers*—महान शक्तियाँ ।

*Power in gross*—[Powers in gross are given to a person who had an interest in the estate at the time of the execution of the deed creating the power or to whom an estate is given by the power but which enable him to create such estates only as will not attach on the interest limited to him] निरपेक्ष अधिकार ; निरपेक्ष शक्ति ।

*Power in trust*—[A power to be exercised by the grantee, not for his own benefit at all, but entirely for the benefit of some other person or persons] न्यासीय अधिकार अथ शक्ति ।

*Power, appendant or appurtenant*—[Powers which strictly depend upon the estate limited to the person to whom they are given] अनुबद्ध अधिकार ; अनुबद्ध शक्ति ।

*Power of disposition*-वितरणाधिकार ।

*Power coupled with an interest*—हितसंपन्न अधिकार ।

*Abuse of power*—शक्ति का दुरुपयोग ।

*Delegation of power*—शक्ति प्रत्याधिकरण ।

*Power of appointment*—[Where a man is invested with power to determine the disposition of property of which he is not the owner he is said to have power to appoint such property—Succession Act] नियोजनाधिकार ।

*Power of sale*—विक्रयाधिकार ।

*Party in power*—शक्तिसम्पन्न दल ।

*Powerful*—शक्तिशाली ; प्रबल ।

**Practicable**—[That may be practised or performed capable of being put into practice] साध्य ।

*As far as practicable*—जहाँ तक साध्य हो वहाँ तक ।

*Practicability*—साध्यता ।

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**Practical**—1. [Of, or pertaining to, or manifested in, practice or action] आनुष्ठानिक; क्रियात्मक; व्यावहारिक । 2.[Available, usable, or valuable in practice or action] प्रायोगिक ; व्यावहारिक । 3. [Skilful or experienced from practice ; given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation] व्यवहारकुशल ; अनुभवी । 4. [Virtual] सारत:; अर्थत: ; तत्वत: ।

1. Practical chemistry—आनुष्ठानिक रसायनशास्त्र ।

Practical purposes–क्रियात्मक उद्देश्य ।

Practical question—व्यावहारिक प्रश्न ।

2. Practical politics—व्यावहारिक राजनीति ।

3. Practical statesman-अनुभवी राजनीतिज्ञ ।

Practical mind—व्यवहारकुशल मस्तिष्क ।

4 Practical atheist—तत्वत: नास्तिकवादी ।

*Practical knowledge*—व्यावहारिक ज्ञान ।

*Practically*—1. तत्वत: ; सारत: । 2. [By means of practice] क्रियात्मक रूप से ; अभ्यास पूर्वक ।

1. Practically worthless—तत्वत: सारहीन ; सारत: अयोग्य ।

*Practically wise*—व्यवहारकुशल ; कार्यकुशल ।

*Practicality* — व्यावहारिकता ; क्रियात्मकता ।

**Practice**—(*N.*) 1. [Actual performance or application, of knowledge, distinguished from theory or profession] अभ्यास । 2. [The form, manner and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to law] व्यवहृति ; क्रिया-प्रणाली । 3. [(a) Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline ; (b) practical acquaintance, experience, proficiency, skill or dexterity, acquired by systematic action or exercise] अभ्यास । 4. [The exercise of any profession or occupation ; professional business or work] वृत्ति ।

1. The practice of rising early—शीघ्र उठने का अभ्यास ।

2. Practice of the courts—[The mode of proceeding by which a legal right is enforced, as distinguished from the law which gives or defines the right] न्यायालय की व्यवहृति ; न्यायालय की क्रिया-प्रणाली ।

3. (a) Troops called out for practice—अभ्यास के लिए बुलाए हुए सैनिक ।

(b) He is out of practice—उसको अभ्यास नहीं है ।

4. The practice of law—विधिवृत्ति ।

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A large or lucrative practice—बड़ी अथवा धनप्रद वृत्ति ।

*Practice of surgery*—शल्यक्रिया वृत्ति ।

*Rules of practice*—[The rules which tell in what manner the pleadings should be brought under the notice of the court, and what steps should be taken to obtain benefit of them] व्यवहृति नियम ।

*In practice*—1. [In the realm of action; practically as a fact] वस्तुत:; वास्तव में । 2. [In the condition of being exercised, so as to maintain skill and ability] अभ्यास होना । 3. [Of a lawyer, doctor etc.: engaged in practising his profession] वृत्तिसंलग्न ।

*To put into practice of*-[To exercise or to carry out in action] प्रयोग में लाना ।

*To make a practice*—[To do it habitually and of purpose] नित्य कर्म बनाना ; नियम बनाना ।

*Practise*—1. [To perform; to execute] करना । 2. [To carry on or do habitually or constantly] करते रहना ; निरन्तर करना । 3. [To exercise the profession of law or medicine] वृत्ति करना । 4. [To exercise oneself in any art, process or act for the purpose of attaining proficiency] अभ्यास करना । 5. [To practise tricks or artifices upon] (छल) करना छलना ।

1. To practise gaming–जुआ खेलना ; जुआ खेला करना ।

3. To practise law–विधिवृत्ति करना ।

To practise medicine–डाक्टरी वृत्ति करना ।

4. To practise music–संगीत का अभ्यास करना ।

5. To practise fraud–छल करना ; कपट करना ।

*Practised*—अभ्यस्त ; अनुभवी ।

*Practitioner*—वृत्तिक ।

*Legal practitioner*—वैध वृत्तिक वकील ।

*Medical practitioner*-डाक्टर औषधवृत्तिक ।

**Prayer**—प्रार्थना ।

**Pre**—Expressed by prefixes पूर्व and अग्र ।

**Preamble**—[The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law or is used for other explanatory purposes, as to recite facts knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of the law, to define or limit the meanings of words used in the law; an introduction or preface] प्रस्तावना ।

**Pre-born**—पूर्वोत्पन्न ।

**Precarious**—1. [Depending on

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the will or pleasure of another] पराश्रित; परायत्त । 2. [Taken for granted; assumed; not founded] अनाधृत; निराधार । 3. [Insecure] सशंक; शंकास्पद; अनिश्चित; अस्थिर ।

1. Precarious possession—[Possession which one enjoys by the leave of another and during his pleasure] परायत्त भुक्ति ।

Precarious privileges-परायत्त विशेषाधिकार ।

2. Precarious conclusion—अनाधृत निष्कर्ष ।

3. Precarious condition of health—स्वास्थ्य की शंकास्पद अवस्था ।

Precarious fortunes—अस्थिर सम्पत्ति ।

**Precatory**—[Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory.] प्रार्थनात्मक; प्रार्थक ।

*Precatory trust*—[A precatory trust is one expressed by words of entreaty, recommendation, hope, or desire that the legatee or devisee under a will, or the grantee under a deed, will treat the gift as being for the benefit of other persons, exclusive of or including himself] प्रार्थनात्मक न्यास ।

*Precatory words*—[Words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from express directions. Such words will generally create a trust especially when addressed to a trustee] प्रार्थक शब्द ।

**Precaution**—1. [Previous caution or care; caution previously employed] पूर्वविधान । 2. [A measure taken before hand to ward off evil or secure good or success] पूर्वोपाय ।

1. His life was saved by precaution—पूर्वविधान से उसका जीवन बचा लिया गया ।

2. To take precautions against accident—दुर्घटना के विरुद्ध पूर्वोपाय करना ।

*Precautionary* — पूर्वोपायात्मक; पूर्वविधानात्मक ।

Precautionary measures—पूर्वविधानात्मक उपाय ।

**Precede**—आगे जाना; पहले जाना अथवा आना ।

*Precedence*—1. [Priority] अग्रिमता; पहले होना । 2. [Superior rank] अग्रमान्यता ।

1. The payment of interest will take precedence of other obligation—अन्य अधिबंधनों की अपेक्षा वृद्धि का भुगतान पहले होगा ।

2. Disputes concerning rank and precedence—अग्रमान्यता और पद संबंधी विवाद ।

*Precedent*—(Adj.) [Going before] अग्रगामी; अग्रिम ।

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*Condition precedent* — [Such condition as must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged] पूर्वपालनीय शर्त; पूर्वनियम ।

(N.) 1. [An antecedent] अग्रग । 2. [A judicial decision, or a form of proceeding, or course of action, that serves as a rule for future determination in similar or analogous cases; authorities or examples to be followed by courts of justice] दृष्टान्त[1] ।

**Precept**—1. [A command or order issued to another to do a thing and serving as his authorityto act; an order, waranrt or writ issued pursuant to law to an administrative officer, usually any command in the nature of process] निदेश ।

**Precise** — [Exact; strictly adhering or conforming to rule, usage or contract] यथार्थ ।

*Precisely*—यथार्थतः ।

*Precision*—यथार्थता ।

**Preclude**—प्रतिषेध करना ।

*Precluded*—प्रतिषिद्ध ।

*Preclusion*—प्रतिषेध ।

**Predecease**—(*N.*) पूर्वप्रमीति ।

(*V.*) पहले मरना ।

*Predeceased* पूर्वप्रमीत ।

**Predecessor**—1. [One who precedes] पूर्वग । 2. [One whom another follows or comes after, in any office or position] पूर्वाधिकारी ।

*Predecessor - in - interest*-पूर्व हिताधिकारी ।

**Predetermine**—पूर्वनिश्चय करना ।

*Predetermination*-पूर्वनिश्चय ।

**Predominant**-अभिभावी; अधिशासक ।

*Predominate*-अधिशासन करना ।

**Pre-empt**—पूर्वक्रय करना ।

*Pre-empted*—पूर्वक्रीत ।

*Pre-emption*—[The right of purchasing property before or in preference to other persons] पूर्वक्रयाधिकार[2] ।

1. दण्डस्तु देशकाल धर्मवयोविद्यास्थान विशेषैर्हिंसाक्रोशयोः कल्प्य आगमाद् दृष्टान्ताच्च ।
—वसिष्ठ ।

2. Pre-emption as we understand it today does not seem to have ever been recognized in Hindu Law, nor is any accurate Sanskrit synonym traceable. Of course, we have come across two words (i) प्रख्यात; and (ii) प्रतिवेशकत्व which deserve consideration. Monier Williams has given the former as synonym of 'claimed by pre-emption' and has quoted the following verse of Manu:

राज्ञः प्रख्यातभाण्डानि प्रतिषिद्धानि यानि च ।
तानि निर्हरतो लोभात् सर्वहारं हरेन्नृपः ॥

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*Pre-emptor*—पूर्वक्रयाधिकारी।

**Prefer**—पसंद करना; अधिवरण करना।

*Preferable*—अधिवरणीय।

*Preference*—अधिवरण; पसंद।

*Preference bonds*—[Bonds issued at a fixed rate of interest, and payable before dividends are declared on ordinary shares] अधिवरणीयकरण।

*Preference shares*-[A share giving its owner a preference either as to receipt of dividends or as to repayment in case of winding up or as to both] अधिवरणीय भाग।

*Preferential* — अधिवरणीय; अधिवरणात्मक।

*Preferential payments*—[In insolvency, payments made before the claims of ordinary creditors are considered] अधिवरणीय भुगतान।

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Medhatithi explains the word 'प्रख्यात' as below:

राज्ञः संबन्धितया प्रख्यातानि यानि भाण्डानि राजोपयोगितया, यथा प्राच्येषु हस्तिनः, कश्मीरेषु कुंकुमं पट्टोर्णादीनि, प्रतीच्येष्वश्वाः, दाक्षिणात्येषु मणिमुक्तादीनि, यद्यस्यराज्ञो विषये सुलभं अन्यत्र दुर्लभं तत् तत्र प्रख्यातं भवति।

From the above it is apparent that the king had prior right of purchase in respect of certain articles for which certain places were famous and which were not available elsewhere. It is interesting to note that like 'प्रख्यात', pre-emption originally signified 'the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king of buying provisions at an appraised valuation for his household in preference to others', but 'pre-emption', as it is understood today, is hardly akin to 'प्रख्यात'. 'Pre-emption', derived from "prae emptio", means "the act of buying before another (Imperial Dictionary), while 'प्रख्यात' means 'famous articles' and came to be used for the king's prior right of purchase because it extended only to famous articles. Etymologically it did not denote any right of purchase and we have therefore refrained from adopting it.

The other word 'प्रतिवेशकत्व' is to be found in Wilson's Glossary where it is explained to mean "neighbourship; pre-emption from vicinage; or the right of a neighbour or coparcener to purchase any property in his vicinage which is for sale, in preference to a stranger, on agreeing to give the same price." The word has been adopted there on the authority of Deoki Nandan V. Shri Ram 12 I. L. R. (Allahabad), 234, where it was remarked that Pre-emption was unknown to Hindu Law and that no synonym for 'Pre-emption' was to be found in ancient texts. The word 'प्रतिवेशकत्व' was traced in medieval texts of no authority. 'प्रतिवेशकत्व' etymologically means 'the state of being a neighbour or a frontal neighbour; and it is only in its extended sense that it can be a synonym of 'pre-emption'. We have not adopted this word also because it is neither supported by any authority nor is it an exact synonym of 'pre-emption'. The word 'पूर्वक्रयाधिकार' has been adopted from Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Preferential treatment*—अधिवरणात्मक आचरण।

*Preferred*—अधिवरित।

*Preferred stock* — [Stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock and on a distribution of assets participates, ahead of the common stock, in either of these respects; common stock that takes a certain dividend ahead of other (deferred) common stock] अधिवरित संभार।

*Preferred dividend* —[A preferred dividend is the fund paid to one class of shareholders in priority to that to be paid to another class] अधिवरित लाभ्यांश।

**Pregnant** —1. [Being with young] गर्भवती; गर्भिणी। 2. [Full of meaning, consequences, or results] अर्थगर्भित; सारगर्भित।

2. Negative pregnant—अर्थगर्भित निषेध।

Pregnant argument—सारगर्भित तर्क।

Pregnant with meaning—अर्थगर्भित।

*Pregnancy*—गर्भावस्था।

**Pre-judge**—[To judge before hearing or before full and sufficient examination] अपरिपक्व निर्णय करना।

*Pre-judgement*—अपरिपक्व निर्णय।

**Prejudice**—1. [Injury, detriment or damage, caused to a person by judgement or action in which his rights are disregarded; injury to a person or thing likely to be the consequence of some action] अपाय। 2. [Preconceived opinion; bias favourable or unfavourable; prepossession] वक्रमति; प्रतिकूलता। 3. [In plural or with 'a' an instance of prepossession] वक्रमति।

1. In prejudice of—[To the intended or consequent detriment or injury of] अपाय के लिए।

To the prejudice of—[To the resulting injury of] अपाय के लिए।

Without prejudice—[Without detriment to any existing right or claim, especially in Law, without detracting from one's rights or claims] अपायरहित।

(v.) 1. [To damage or injure] हानि पहुँचाना; अपाय करना। 2. [To cause to have prejudice; to bias the mind of] वक्रमति करना; प्रतिकूल करना।

1. To prejudice a good cause—अच्छे कार्य को हानि पहुँचाना।

2. To prejudice the mind of a judge or juror—जज अथवा जूरी की वक्रमति करना।

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*Prejudiced*—वक्रमति ; वक्रीकृत ।

*Prejudicial* — [ Hurtful ; damaging] अपायकारी; अपायकर ।

Prejudicial both to commerce and learning—संवाणिज्य एवं ज्ञान दोनों के लिए अपायकारी ।

*Prejudicially* — सापाय ; अपायसहित ।

*Prejudicially affected*—सापाय प्रभावित ।

**Prelegacy**— [ A legacy payable before the testator's estate is distributed to heirs and general legatees] पूर्वोत्तरदान ।

*Prelegatee*—पूर्वरिक्थधारी ।

**Preliminary** — (Adj.) प्राथमिक ; प्रारम्भिक ।

*Preliminary measures*—प्रारम्भिक उपाय ।

*Preliminary decree*—प्राथमिक डिगरी ; प्राथमिक व्यवस्था ।

*Preliminary examination*—प्राथमिक परीक्षा ।

*preliminary hearing* — प्राथमिक सुनवाई ।

*Preliminary injunction*—प्रारम्भिक आज्ञप्ति ।

*Preliminary point*—प्रारम्भिक प्रश्न ।

*Preliminary issue*—प्रारम्भिक विप्रश्न ।

*Preliminary act* — [ A document stating the time and place of a collision between vessels, the names of the vessels, and other particulars required to be filled by each solicitor in actions for damage by such collision] प्राथमिक कृत्य ।

*Preliminary remarks* — आभाष ।

(*N.*) [ Something introductory or preparatory] पूर्वकर्म ।

**Premature** — [Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time] अकालिक ; अकालप्राप्त ; अकालज ; अपरिपक्व ।

*Premature labour*—[ The delivery of the ovum or embryo by a female within a short time after six months have elapsed from the date of conception] अकालिक प्रसव ।

*Premature suit*—अकालप्राप्त वाद ।

*Premature vacancy*-अकालिक रिक्ति ।

*Prematurity* — अपरिपक्वता ; अकालिकत्व ।

*Prematurely born*-अपूर्णकालज ।

**Premeditate**-[To contrive and design previously] पूर्वचिन्तन करना ।

*Premeditated*—पूर्वचिन्तित ।

*Premeditated design*—पूर्वचिन्तित कुचक्र ।

*Premeditated malice*—पूर्वचिन्तित द्वेष ।

*Premeditated murder*—पूर्वचिन्तित वध ।

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*Premeditatedly* — पूर्वचिन्तन-पूर्वक।

*Premeditation*—पूर्वचिन्तन।

**Premier**—प्रमुख ; प्रधान।

(*V.*) प्रधान मंत्री।

*Premiership*—प्रधानमंत्रित्व।

**Premises**—1. [The property conveyed in a deed ; hence in general, a piece of land or real estate ; sometimes, especially, in fire insurance papers, a building or buildings on land ; a house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances] गृहादि। 2. [That part in the beginning of a deed or conveyance which sets forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted, together with consideration or reason of the grant] पत्रांग।

*Premises intended for human habitation*—मानव निवास के लिए अभिप्रेत गृहादि।

*Premises of a deed*—[That part of a deed that sets forth the numbers, names of the parties, recitals necessary to explain the transaction, the consideration and the certainty of the grantor and the grantee in the grant] पत्रांग।

**Premium**—1. [A reward or recompense] पारितोषिक। 2. [A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; the excess in purchasing power, or exchange value of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper ones, or of silver dollars over papers ones] अधिकमूल्य; बढ़ती। 3. [A consideration; something given to invite a loan or bargain; as the annual payment upon insurances; the consideration paid to the assignor by the assignee of a lease or to the transferor by the transferee of shares of stock] परिवर्त ; प्रव्याजि[1]।

1. A premium for discoveries—अन्वेषण पारितोषिक।

2. (a) He sold his stock at premium-उसने अपना सम्भार अधिक मूल्य पर बेचा।

(b) Gold premium-स्वर्ण अधिमूल्य।

Silver premium—रजत अधिमूल्य।

3. If no premium were allowed for the hire of money few persons would care to lend it-यदि रुपया उधार देने पर परिवर्त न मिलता तो बहुत कम लोग उधार देते।

1. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष।

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*Pure premium* — [The premium required to meet the risk of death alone, that is, the amount that will just pay the insurance liability on its becoming due without paying any expenses or contingent charges. It is also called net, mathematical, or risk premium] शुद्ध परिवर्त्त।

*Gross or office premium*—[The sum of the net premium and the loading ; an amount added to the net or pure premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies and profits or bonuses] सकल परिवर्त्त।

*Natural premium* — [The yearly sum required to meet the cost of insurance for each particular year] वार्षिक परिवर्त्त।

*Single premium*—[The sum that would meet the cost of insurance for the term of insurance in a single payment] एकक परिवर्त्त।

**Prepare**—1. [To get ready] उद्यत होना ; तैयार होना। 2. [To make ; manufacture, form] बनाना ; तैयार करना।

2. To prepare food—भोजन बनाना।

Writing ink may be prepared in many different ways—लिखने की स्याही भिन्न-भिन्न ढंगों से बनाई जा सकती है।

A code is preparing for the regulation of commerce—संवाणिज्य की व्यवस्था के लिए एक नियम-संग्रह बनाया जा रहा है।

*Preparation*—1. [Act of preparing and state of being prepared] तैयारी। 2. [Something prepared] निर्मिति।

*Preparatory*—[Preparative; preparing ; introductory ; preliminary] आरम्भक।

*Leave preparatory to retirement*—निवृत्ति-आरम्भक अवकाश।

**Prepayment**—पूर्वशोधन।

**Preponderance** — [Superiority or excess of weight, influence power, number, etc ; an outweighing] आधिक्य; प्रबलता।

*Preponderance of evidence*—साक्ष्य का आधिक्य ; प्रमाणाधिक्य।

*Preponderance of proof*—प्रमाणाधिक्य ; प्रमाण की प्रबलता।

*Preponderant*—प्रबल।

*Preponderate* — प्रबल होना ; अधिक होना।

*Preponderating*—प्रबल।

**Prerogative**—[A peculiar or exculsive privilege; a right to exercise a power or privilege in priority to, or to the exclusion of, others ; especially a right attached to an office or rank to exercise a special privilege or function;

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specifically an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, except to the sovereign power, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise] परमाधिकार।

*Prerogative legislation*—[A term applied to that legislative power which is in the crown alone] परमाधिकारिक व्यवस्थापन।

*Prerogative of mercy*—दया का परमाधिकार।

*Prerogative writ*-परमाधिकारिक प्रशिस्ति।

**Prescribe**—1. [To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to ordain] विधीयत करना; विनिधान करना; निर्धारित करना। 2. [To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription] विनिर्दिष्ट करना। 3. [To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable] विनिर्दिष्ट करना।

2. A man might prescribe that he and his ancestors had exercised a certain right in gross—कोई भी व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकता है कि उसने तथा उसके पूर्वजों ने सकल अधिकारों का उपभोग किया था।

3. Certain rights prescribe in twenty years—कुछ अधिकार बीस वर्ष में विनिर्दिष्ट होते हैं।

*Prescribed*—विनिर्दिष्ट; विधीयत

*Prescribed area*-विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र

*Prescribed day*—विनिर्दिष्ट दिवस।

*Prescribed limit*—विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा।

*Prescription*—1. [Prescribing or dictating] विनिर्देश। 2. [A medical recipe] औषध पत्र। 3. [Uninterrupted use or possession from time immemorial or for a period fixed by law as giving a title or right] चिरकालिकी भोग[1]। 4. [Title or right acquired by such use or possession] चिरकालिकी अधिकार।

*Prescriptive*—चिरकालिकी।

*Prescriptive easement*—चिरकालिकी उपकरण।

*Prescriptive right*-चिरकालिकी अधिकार।

**Presence**—उपस्थिति।

*Presence of mind*—मानसिक स्थिरता।

*Present*—उपस्थित। 2. [Now existing or in process] वर्तमान। 3. [Immediate] तात्कालिक।

1. श्रुत्वोत्तरं क्रियावादे लेख्यं साधनमुद्दिशेत।
सामन्तलक्षणोपेता भुक्तिर्वा चिरकालिकी॥ —नारदस्मृति।

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2. The present state of affairs—मामलों की वर्त्तमान स्थिति।

The present instance—वर्त्तमान उदाहरण।

3. A present recompense—तात्कालिक प्रतिपूर्ति।

*Present value*—वर्त्तमान मूल्य।

(*N.*) 1. [Present time] वर्त्तमान काल। 2. [In plural, a word in a deed signifying the deed itself which is expressed by the phrase "these presents"] पत्र। 3. [A gift] उपहार।

*At present*—इस समय।

*For the present*—[For the time being] हाल में ; अभी तो।

(*V.*) 1. [(a) To introduce formally, as at court; (b) to exhibit; to lay or put before] प्रस्तुत करना। 2. [To introduce for acquaintance] परिचय कराना। 3. [To offer as a gift] उपहार देना।

1. [(a) To present an application—प्रार्थना प्रस्तुत करना।

(b) To present a fine appearance—सुन्दर आकृति प्रस्तुत करना ; सुन्दर दिखाई देना।

2. To present an envoy to the king—राजा से राजदूत का परिचय कराना।

*Presented by (so and so)*—(अमुक ने) प्रस्तुत किया।

*Presentation*—प्रस्तुतीकरण।

*Presentation of a bill*—हुंडी का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

*Presentation of a cheque*—चैक का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

*Presentment*—उपस्थापन। 2. [Indictment] दोषारोपण।

*Presentment of bill*—हुंडी का उपस्थापन।

*Presentment for payment*—भुगतान के लिए उपस्थापन।

**Preserve**—[To keep safe from injury, destruction or decay] सुरक्षित रखना।

*To preserve order*—व्यवस्था बनाये रखना ; शान्ति सुरक्षित रखना।

*Preservation*—सुरक्षण ; परिरक्षण।

*Preserver*—सुरक्षक ; परिरक्षक।

**Preside**—सभापतित्व करना ; अध्यक्ष होना।

*Presiding*—अध्यक्ष ; अधिष्ठाता।

*Presiding deity*—अधिष्ठाता देवता।

*Presiding officer*—अधिष्ठाता।

*Presiding judge*—अध्यक्ष जज।

*Presidency*—1. [Superintendence] अध्यक्षता। 2. [The office of president ; the term during which the president holds office] राष्ट्रपतित्व ; अध्यक्षता। 3. [One of the three great divisions, Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of British India forming provinces, in which the governor is president of the Council] महाप्रान्त।

*Presidency magistrate*—महाप्रान्तीय दंडनायक।

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*Presidency town*—महाप्रान्तीय नगर।

*President*—1. [One who presides; a presiding officer as of a legislative or deliberative body] अध्यक्ष। 2. [The chief executive officer of a modern republic] राष्ट्रपति।

*Presidential*—अध्यक्षीय; राष्ट्रपतीय।

**Press**—दबाना।

(*N.*) 1. [Act of pressing] दबाना। 2. [An apparatus or machine by which any substance is pressed] प्रेस; पीड़नयंत्र। 3. [Printing press] छापाखाना; प्रेस। 4. [The art, business, act or process of printing] मुद्रण।

*Press agent*—पत्र प्रतिनिधि।

*Freedom of the press*—मुद्रण की स्वतन्त्रता।

*Press campaign*-प्रेस आन्दोलन।

*Press gallary*—प्रेस दीर्घा।

*Press reporter*—संवाददाता।

*Pressing*-दबाने वाला; अतिप्रार्थक; भारी।

*Pressing necessity*—भारी आवश्यकता।

*Pressure*—दबाव।

**Presume** — [To suppose; to infer] अनुमान करना।

*May presume*—अनुमान कर सकता है।

*Shall presume*—अनुमान करेगा।

*Presumed*—अनुमित।

*Presumption*—1. [Presumptuousness; arrogance] प्रगल्भता। 2. [Reasonable supposition; an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known or proved existence of some other fact, founded on a previous experience or general knowledge of the connection or founded on a rule or policy of the law requiring the reference to be made] अनुमान।

*Presumption of fact*—[The natural inference which our experience of the world around us leads us to draw from certain facts] तथ्यानुमान।

*Presumption of law*—[Certain artificial inference which either from the recognised probability or from some other cause, the law directs to be drawn from certain facts] वैध अनुमान।

*Rebuttable presumption*—खण्डनीय अनुमान; निराकरणीय अनुमान।

*Irrebuttable presumption*—अखंडनीय अनुमान।

*Presumption of innocence*—निर्दोषता का अनुमान।

*Presumption of legal knowledge* — वैध ज्ञान अनुमान।

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*Presumption of payment*—भुगतान का अनुमान ।

*Presumption of death*—मृत्यु का अनुमान ।

*Mixed presumption of law and fact*—तथ्य एवं विधि का मिश्रित अनुमान ।

*Presumptions as to documents*—लेखसंबंधी अनुमान ।

*Presumption of survivorship*—उत्तरजीवन का अनुमान ।

*Presumptive* — आनुमानिक ; अनुमान सिद्ध ; संभाव्य ।

*Presumptive damages* — [Damages in excess of compensatory damages, which are allowed as a punishment of the wrongdoer] संभाव्य प्रतिहृति ।

*Presumptive evidence*—[Evidence depending for its validity on presumptions] आनुमानिक साक्ष्य ।

*Presumptive heir* — [One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born] संभाव्य उत्तराधिकारी; संभाव्य दायाद ।

*Presumptive proof*-आनुमानिक प्रमाण ।

*Presumptive reversioner*—संभाव्य परावर्ती ।

*Presumptive successor*—संभाव्य उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Presumptive title*—आनुमानिक आगम ।

**Pretend**—1. [To feign to be] बनाना । 2. [To allege or declare with intent to deceive] बनना ; बहाना करना । 3. [To hold out to be true that which is false] अभिदर्शित करना ; अभिदर्शन करना ।

1. He pretended to be ignorant—वह अनभिज्ञ बनता था ।

2. To pretend to be sickly-बीमारी का बहाना करना ; बीमार बनना ।

3. Pretending to claim—स्वत्वाभिदर्शन करना ।

*Pretended*—अभिदर्शित ।

*Pretended right or title*—अभिदर्शित अधिकार अथवा आगम ।

*Pretended sale*-अभिदर्शित विक्रय ।

*Pretence*—बहाना ; बनना ।

*Pretension*—1. [A pretext or pretence] बहाना । 2. [Profession or assertion of a claim] अभिदर्शन ।

A person rests his pretension to the crown upon the ground of being descended from the former king—कोई मनुष्य राज्याधिकारी होने का अभिदर्शन भूतपूर्व राजा का वंशज होने के आधार पर करता है ।

**Pretext**—बहाना ।

**Prevail**— 1. [To be victorious; to overcome] विजयी होना ; जीतना । 2. [To be in force ; to have effect, power or influence] प्रचलित होना ; चालू होना । 3. [To pursuade or induce] प्रभावित करना ।

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1. Truth shall prevail. सत्य विजयी होगा।

2. The practice prevails to this day—आज तक वह प्रणाली प्रचलित है।

3. I prevailed on him to wait—मैंने उसे प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए प्रभावित किया।

*Prevailing*— 1. [Prevalent] प्रचलित। 2. [Predominant] विजयी ; प्रबल।

*Prevailing rate*—प्रचलित दर।

*Prevalence*—प्रचार ; प्रबलता।

*Prevalent*—प्रचलित ; प्रबल।

**Prevaricate**—[To deviate from duty; specifically to conceal a crime and also to collude as an advocate with the opposing party to an action in making a sham accusation or defence] अन्यथावाद करना।

*Prevarication* — [Act of prevaricating; specifically a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth] अन्यथावाद; अन्यवाद।

*Prevaricator* — [One who quibbles or swerves from truth] अन्यथावादी[1] ; अन्यवादी।

**Prevent**—रोकना।

*Preventer*—रोकनेवाला; निरोधक।

*Prevention*—रोक ; रुकावट ; निरोध।

*Prevention of crime*—अपराध निरोध।

*Preventive*—[Tending or serving to prevent] निरोधक; रोकनेवाला।

*Preventive justice*—[Law dealing with the prevention of offences] निरोधक न्याय।

*Preventive detention*-निरोधात्मक निग्रह ; संरोध।

*Preventive punishment*-निरोधक दंड।

*Preventive remedy*-निरोधक प्रतिकार।

**Previous**—पूर्व ; पहला ; पूर्वगामी।

*Previous arrangement*—पूर्व संव्यवस्था।

*Previous consent*—पूर्वसम्मति।

*Previous conviction*—पूर्व आधर्षण।

*Previous convict*—पूर्व आधर्षित।

*Previous demand*-पहली माँग।

*Previous holder*—पूर्वधारी।

*Previous sanction*-पूर्व संमोदन।

*Previous year*—पूर्वगामी वर्ष।

**Price**—मूल्य।

*Current price*—वर्तमान मूल्य।

*Price list or current*—मूल्य सूची।

*Price control*—मूल्य नियंत्रण।

*Market price*—बाजार मूल्य।

*Purchase price*—क्रयमूल्य।

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1. स्नेहादज्ञानतो वाऽपि मोहद्वा लोभतोऽपि वा।
तत्र सभ्योऽन्यथावादी दण्ड्योऽसभ्यः स्मृतो। —अपरार्क।

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*Sale price*—विक्रय मूल्य ।

**Prima facie**—[At first view ; on the first appearance] उपरिदर्शी ।

*Prima facie case*—[A case established by prima facie evidence] उपरिदर्शी व्यवहार ।

*Prima facie evidence*—[Evidence sufficient in law to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted] उपरिदर्शी साक्ष्य ।

**Primary**—1. [First in order of time or development or in intention ; fundamental ; original ; primitive] मौलिक ; आदिम ; मूल ; अग्रीय । 2. [First in dignity and importance ; chief ; principal] प्रमुख । 3. [First in order as being preparatory to something higher] प्राथमिक ।

1. Primary conveyances—[Original conveyances ; they are: (1) Feoffments ; (2) Grants (3) Gifts ; (4) Lease ; (5) Exchanges ; (6) Partitions] मूल स्वत्वान्तर पत्र ।

Primary evidence — [The best evidence as distinguished from secondary evidence] मौलिक साक्ष्य ; अग्रीय साक्ष्य ।

2. A matter of primary importance—प्रथम महत्व का विषय ।

3. Primary assembly—प्रथम सभा ।

*Primary education*—प्राथमिक शिक्षा ।

*Primary election*-[A popular election held by members of a particular political party for the purpose of choosing delegates to a convention empowered to nominate candidates for that party, to be voted for at an approaching election] प्राथमिक निर्वाचन ।

*Primary meeting*—[An organized assemblage of electors or delegates representing a political party] प्राथमिक बैठक ।

*Primarily*—प्रथमतः ; मुख्यतः ।

*Primarily liable*—मुख्यतः उत्तरदायी ।

**Prime**—प्रथम ; प्रधान ।

*Prime costs*—प्रधान व्यय ।

*Prime entry*—[First entry of the estimated value of a ship's cargo on which duty has to be levied] प्रथम प्रविष्टि ।

*Prime minister*—प्रधान मंत्री ।

*Prime mover*—प्रथम चालक ।

*Prime number*—अभाज्य संख्या ।

**Primogeniture**—[The right of the eldest among the males to inherit] अग्रजत्व ; ज्येष्ठता ।

**Prince**—1. [Son of a king] राजकुमार; युवराज । 2. [King] राजा; नरेन्द्र ।

2. Princes' Chamber—नरेन्द्र मण्डल ।

*Princess*—राजकुमारी ।

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**Principal**—(*Adj.*) प्रमुख ; मुख्य ; प्रधान ।

*The principal officer*—प्रधान अधिकारी ।

*Principal argument*—मुख्य तर्क ।

*Principal debtor*—मुख्य अधमर्ण ; प्रथम ऋणी ।

*Principal accused*—मुख्य अभियोगी ।

*Principal court of original jurisdiction*—प्राथमिक अधिक्षेत्र का प्रधान न्यायालय ।

*Principal heads of revenue*—राजस्व के मुख्य शीर्षक ।

*Principal place of business*—व्यापार का मुख्य स्थान ।

*Principal seat*—मुख्य अधिष्ठान ।

(*N.*) 1. [One who employs another to act for him ; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived] प्रतिनियोक्ता । 2. [One primarily liable for an obligation, as distingiushed from indoser, surety etc.] मुख्य ऋणी । 3. [The chief actor in a crime or an abettor present at it] प्रवर्त्तक । 4. [A capital sum placed at interest due as a debt, or used as a fund] मूलधन । 5. [A presiding or chief officer of an institution] प्रधानाचार्य ; प्रिंसिपल ।

**Priniciple**—सिद्धान्त ।

**Print**—छापना ।

*Printer*—मुद्रक ।

*Printing*—मुद्रण ; छपाई ।

*Printing press*—छापाखाना ; मुद्रणालय ।

**Prior**—प्रथम ; अग्रिम ।

*Prior liens*—अग्रिम गहन ।

*Priority*—अग्रिमता ; प्रथमता ।

**Prison**—कारा ; बन्दीगृह ; कारागार ।

*Prison bounds*—[Limits of territory surrounding the prison] कारागार सीमा ।

*Prison breach*—[Forcible breaking out of the place] कारोल्लंघन ।

*State prison*—राज्य बंदीगृह ।

*Prisoner*—बन्दी ।

*Prisoner at the bar*—[One produced in court for trial] प्रकोष्ठ स्थित बंदी ।

*Prisoner of State*—राज्यबंदी ।

*Prisoner taken in war or prisoner of the war*—युद्धबंदी ।

**Privacy**—1. [State of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; seclusion] गोपनीयता । 2. [A place of seclusion from company and observation] गुप्त स्थान ।

**Private**—1. [Personal; one's own] निजी ; स्वकीय ; आत्म । 2. [Secluded ; solitary ; secret] गुप्त । 3. [Not public ; not invested with or engaged in public office or employment] वैयक्तिक ; व्यक्तिगत ।

1. Private expenses—निजी व्यय ।

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Private property—निजी सम्पत्ति। Right of private defence—आत्मरक्षा का अधिकार। 2. Private room—गुप्त कमरा। 3. Private life—व्यक्तिगत जीवन।

*Private act or statute*—[One that relates to, affects or concerns only a private person or persons or particular classes of persons in their peculiar interests] वैयक्तिक विधान।

*Private bills*—वैयक्तिक विधेयक।

*Private bank*—[A bank conducted by a person or persons constituting a firm, not a corporation, without special privileges or authority from the state and not proceeding under any law requiring subjection to public supervision] वैयक्तिक बंक।

*Private carrier*—[A carrier who carries for hire under particular bargains and contracts and does not hold himself out for public employments so as to be common carrier] निजी भारवाहक ; वैयक्तिक भारवाहक।

*Private company*—वैयक्तिक कंपनी।

*Private debt*—वैयक्तिक ऋण।

*Private detective*—[A detective engaged by individuals] वैयक्तिक गुप्तचर।

*Private document*—व्यक्तिगत लेख।

*Private easement*—व्यक्तिगत उपकरण।

*Private expenses*—निजी व्यय।

*Private injury*—व्यक्तिगत क्षति।

*Private law*—[That division of the law which classifies and deals with the rights and duties of persons (natural and juristic) in their relations to each other as private subjects or citizens] वैयक्तिक विधि।

*Private International law*—[The department of legal science that has to do with the effect that one sovereign jurisdiction will give to the laws of another] अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैयक्तिक विधि।

*Private nuisance*—[Any thing done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of another. Nuisances are private when the injury resulting from them violates only private rights and produces danger to a few persons only] व्यक्तिगत कंटक।

*Private prosecutor*—[A private prosecutor is one who prefers an accusation against a party whom he suspects to be guilty of an offence against the law] वैयक्तिक अभियोक्ता।

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*Private partition*—आपसी बटवारा ; रहस्य विभाग[1] ।

*Private residence*-निजी निवास ।

*Private right of way*—वैयक्तिक मार्गाधिकार ।

*Private sale*—[Sale without advertisement and public outcry] गुप्त विक्रय ।

*Private road*-गूढ़मार्ग निजीमार्ग ।

*In private*—[Secretly ; not openly or publicly] व्यक्तिगत रूप में ; गुप्त रूप से ।

**Privation**—[Deprivation] भंग करना ।

Privation of member or joint—जोड़ अथवा अंग भंग करना ।

**Privilege**—[A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or class beyond the common advantage of other citizens] विशेषाधिकार ; अभिस्वत्व[2] ।

(*V.*) विशेषाधिकार देना ।

*Privileged*—विशेषाधिकृत; विशेषाधिकार सम्पन्न ।

*Privileged communication*—[(a) A communication between parties to a confidential relation such that the recipient cannot be legally compelled to disclose it as a witness, as a communication between lawyer and client, between husband a[nd] wife ; (b) a defamato[ry] communication the mak[ing] of which does not expose t[he] party making it to the c[ivil] or criminal liability t[hat] would follow from it if n[ot] privileged] विशेषाधिकृत संसूचना ।

*Privileged occasio[n]*—विशेषाधिकृत अवसर ।

*Privileged publicatio[n]*—विशेषाधिकृत प्रकाशन ।

*Privileged debts*—[De[bts] which an executor may p[ay] in preference to all oth[ers] such as funeral expenses et[c.]] विशेषाधिकृत ऋण ।

**Privity**-[Any relation betw[een] two parties recognized by l[aw] e.g., that of blood, covena[nt] tenure, service etc. mut[ual] interest in any transacti[on] or thing] संबंध ।

*Privity of contract*—सं[विदा] संबंध ।

**Privy**—(*Sb.*) 1. [One who [is] partaker or has any part [or] interest in any action, ma[tter] or thing] संबंधी । 2. [A priv[y] place of ease ; a latri[ne]] पाखाना ; अवस्कर ।

*Privies in blood*—[As h[eir] and ancestor] रक्त संबंधी ।

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1. Defined in Wilson's Glossary as "partition made privately in the presence of a few friends only."

2. Glossary to the Constitution

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*Privies in estate* — [As donor and donee, lessor and lessee] भूति-संबंधी।

*Privies in representation*–[As executor or administrator and the deceased] प्रतिनिधित्व-संबंधी।

*Privies in law*—[As where one takes property from another by escheat] विधिक संबंधी।

(*Adj.*) [Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; private] व्यक्तिगत ; निजी ; अन्तरंग। -

*Privy purse*–[An allowance for the private expenses of the sovereign] नृपशुल्क।

*Privy verdict*—[A verdict given privily to the judge of court] अन्तरंग अधिमत।

*Privy Council*–प्रिवी काउंसिल।

**Prize**—1. [Reward] पारितोषिक। 2. [The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war; especially, the capture of property, as a vessel on the high sea or in territorial waters of the enemy in virtue of the rights of war; act of capturing] अभिग्रहण। 3. [Property or a particular piece of property captured] अभिग्रहीत।

*Prize court*—[The division of the admiralty court which has jurisdiction over prizes taken from a foreign power in time of war] अभिग्रहण न्यायालय।

*Prize goods*—[Goods taken on the high seas, jure belli; taken out of the hands of the enemy] अभिग्रहीत माल।

*Prize law*—अभिग्रहण-विधि।

*Prize money*— [Money realized by the sale of a prize and distributed among the captors] अभिग्रहीत धन।

*Prize list*-[A list of persons entitled to receive prize money on the capture of a ship] अभिग्राहक सूची।

**Probable**—संभाव्य।

Probable evidence—संभाव्य साक्ष्य।

Probable presumption — संभाव्य अनुमान।

*Probable cause*—[A reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded; the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts with the knowledge of the prosecutor that the person charged wsa guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted. Probable cause in civil suits is in principle the same] संभाव्य कारण।

*Probable life*–[In Insurance,

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the period during which one half of the people of a given age at a given time will remain alive according to the mortality of the table] संभाव्य जीवन ।

*Probability* — संभावना ।

**Probate**—1. [Official proof; especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased as it purports and is alleged to be] अधिप्रमाण । 2. [The right or jurisdiction of hearing and determining questions or issues arising in matters concerning the probate of wills or the administration of descendant's estate] अधिप्रमाण क्षेत्र । 3. [An officially authenticated copy of the will so proved] अधिप्रमाणित वसीयत ।

*Court of probate*—अधिप्रमाण न्यायालय ।

*Probate duty* — अधिप्रमाण शुल्क ।

**Probation**—1. [Act of proving; also that which proves anything; proof] अधिप्रमाण । 2. [Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification etc.; trial or period of trial] परिवीक्षा ।

*Probational or probationary*—परिवीक्षी ।

*Probationary period*—परिवीक्षा काल ।

*Probationer*—परिवीक्षी ।

*Probative*—[Serving for or pertaining to, trial or proof] अधिप्रमाणिक ।

*Probative force*-अधिप्रमाणिक ब

**Problem**—समस्या ।

**Procedure** — [Process; the mode of beginning and conducting litigation, including in its broadest use the methods of pleading, evidence and practice and the rules of law called adjective law by which they are governed] प्रक्रिया ; क्रियाविधि ।

*Legal procedure*—वैध क्रियाविधि ; वैध प्रक्रिया ।

*Long procedure*—लंबी प्रक्रिया

**Proceed**—1. [To move, pass or go forward or onward] आगे बढ़ना ; अग्रसर होना । 2. [To operate] लागू होना । 3. [To begin and carry on a legal proceeding; to conduct legal proceeding] कार्यवाही करना ।

(*N.*) [In plural the amount realised from the sale of property] उत्पन्नधन ; उदय[1] ।

1. Glossary to the Draft Constitution.

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*Sale proceeds*—विक्रयोत्पन्न धन।

*Proceeding*—कार्यवाही।

**Process**—[It is largely taken for all the proceedings in any action or prosecution, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end; strictly, the summons by which one is cited into a court, because it is the beginning or principal part thereof, by which the rest is directed] आदेशिका[1] । 2. [Procedure] प्रक्रिया ; विधा ।

Process costs—विधा व्यय ।

*Process fee* — विधा शुल्क ; प्रक्रिया शुल्क ।

*Process-server* — साध्यपाल[2] ; आदेशिका वाहक ।

**Procession**—जलूस ।

**Proclaim**-घोषित करना; घोषणा करना ।

*Proclaimed offender*—घोषित अपराधी ।

*Proclamation*—घोषणा ।

*Proclamation of emergency*-आपात घोषणा ।

**Procrastinate**—टालना ; कालयापन करना ।

*Procrastination* — टालमटूल ; कालयापन ।

**Procreate**—प्रजन करना ।

To procreate an heir—उत्तराधिकारी प्रजन करना ।

*Procreation*—प्रजनन ।

*Procreative*—प्रजनक ।

*Procreator*—प्रजनक ।

**Proctor**—[One employed to manage business of another] परकार्यकर्त्ता ।

**Procure**—[To obtain by any means as by purchase or loan] प्राप्त करना ।

*Procurable*—प्रापणीय ।

*Procurement*—प्रापण ।

*Procurer*—प्रापक ।

*Procuration*-[The management of another's business, specifically, the agency of mandate; mandate; in broader sense, agency] परकार्य संपादन ।

**Produce**—पैदा करना ; उत्पन्न करना ; उत्पादन करना ।

(N.) पैदावार ; उत्पाद ।

*Produce exchange* — उत्पाद विनिमय ।

*Produced*—उत्पादित ।

*Producer*—उत्पादक ।

*Producer's goods*—उत्पादक का माल ।

1. Delhi Conference.
2. साध्यापालस्तु कर्त्तव्यो राज्ञा साध्यस्य साधकः ।
क्रमायातो दृढ़: शूद्रः सभ्यानां च मते स्थितः

—स्मृतिचन्द्रिका ।

साध्यस्यार्थिप्रत्यार्थिसाक्षादीनामाह्वानादिकार्यस्येत्यर्थः ।

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*Producer's monopoly*-उत्पादक का एकाधिकार ।

*Producer's surplus*-उत्पादक का आधिक्य ।

*Product*—पैदावार ; उत्पाद । 2. [In Mathematics] गुणनफल ।

*Production*—उत्पादन ।

*Productive*—उत्पादक ; उत्पादी ।

*Productive capacity*-उत्पादन क्षमता ।

*Productive consumption*—उत्पादी उपभोग ।

*Productive expenses*—उत्पादी व्यय ।

*Productive labour*—उत्पादक श्रम ।

*Productive wages*-उत्पादी भृति ।

*Productivity or productiveness*—उत्पादिता ।

**Profane**—भ्रष्ट करना ।

(*Adj.*) भ्रष्ट ।

*Profane literature*—भ्रष्ट साहित्य ।

*Profanity*—भ्रष्टता ।

**Profess**—1. [To confess publicly] अंगीकार करना ; प्रघोषित करना । 2. [To pretend ; to put on or present an appearance or show of ] दिखावा करना ; बनना । 3. [ To proclaim one's self versed in ] निपुण बनना ; दक्ष बनना ।

2. To profess one's self a physician—वैद्य बनना ।

3. To profess law—वकालत करना ।

*Professed*—प्रघोषित ।

*Professed gambler*—प्रघोषित जुआरी ।

*Profession*—1. [Declaring or declaration] प्रघोषणा । 2. [Occupation] वृत्ति ; व्यवसाय ; धंधा ।

*Professional*—(*Adj.*) [Of or pertaining to a profession or calling] वृत्तिक ; व्यावसायिक ।

*Professional capacity*—वृत्तिक स्थिति ; व्यावसायिक स्थिति ।

*Professional training*—व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण ।

*Professional income*—वृत्तिक आय ; व्यावसायिक आय ।

*Professional qualification*—वृत्तिक विशेषण ; व्यावसायिक विशेषण ।

(*N.*) [One who engages in anything professionally] व्यवसायी ; वृत्तिक ।

*Professor*—प्रोफेसर ; प्राध्यापक ।

**Proficient**—प्रवीण[1] ।

*Proficiency*—प्रवीणता ।

**Profit**—लाभ ।

*Office of profit*—लाभप्रद पद

*Capital profit*—पूंजी लाभ ।

*Gross profit*—सकल लाभ ।

*Mesne profit*—मध्यकालीन लाभ

*Net profit*—शुद्ध लाभ ।

*Profit and loss account*—हानि लाभ खाता ।

*Profit a prendre*—[A right

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1. Distinguished from Efficient (दक्ष) and Expert (विचक्षण).

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to take a profit from land, that is, something yielded or produced by it; a right to take from land a part of its soil or of its produce] भूला।

(V.) लाभ उठाना।

*Profitable*—लाभप्रद ; लाभकारी ; लाभदायक।

*Profit - sharing* — [The system of remunerating workmen by giving them over and above their wages a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, the management remaining entirely in the hands of the employer] लाभ विभाजन।

**Profiteer**—[To make excessive profits] अतिलाभ उठाना।

(N.) [One who makes or attempts to make excessive profit on the sale of necessaries during period of scarcity e.g. in war time] अतिलाभ उठाने वाला ; अतिलाभवान।

*Profiteering*—अतिलाभ उठाना।

**Profligate** — [Shamelessly immoral or vicious] दुर्व्यसनी।

(N.) दुर्व्यसनी।

*Profligacy*—दुर्व्यसन।

**Pro forma**—1. [As a matter of form] क्रमिक। 2. [Specifically in Commerce, used to designate an account, invoice, or the like, made up to show what the certain specified goods would sell for in the market] दर्शनार्थ[1]।

*Proforma account*—दर्शनार्थ हिसाब।

*Proforma defendant*—क्रमिक प्रतिवादी।

*Proforma invoice*—दर्शनार्थ बीजक।

**Progenitor**—[An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather] जनक ; प्रजनयिता।

*Progeny*—संतति।

**Programme**—कार्यक्रम।

**Progress**—प्रगति ; उन्नति।

*Progressive* — प्रगामी ; उन्नतिशील।

**Prohibit**—[To hold or keep off or away; to hinder; to prevent; to forbid by authority; to interdict] निषेध करना ; रोकना।

The law prohibits men from stealing—विधि मनुष्य को चोरी करने से रोकती है।

*Prohibited*—निषिद्ध ; निषेधित।

*Prohibited degrees*—निषिद्ध वर्ग।

*Prohibition* —1. [Act of prohibiting, or interdicting] निषेध। 2. [Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale, and sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages] मद्यनिषेध।

*Prohibitionary*—निषेधात्मक।

1. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष।

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*Prohibitionary law* — निषेधात्मक विधि ।

*Prohibitionist*—निषेधवादी ।

*Prohibitory* — निषेधात्मक ; निषेधक ।

*Prohibitory law*—निषेधात्मक विधि ; निषेधक विधि ।

*Prohibitory price* — निषिद्ध मूल्य ।

*Prohibitive*—निषेधक ।

**Project**—परियोजना ।

**Proletariat**—निम्नवर्ग ।

**Prolong**—लम्बा करना ; बढ़ाना ।

*Prolonged*—दीर्घकालीन ।

*Prolonged illness*-लम्बी बीमारी ; दीर्घकालीन रोग ।

**Promise** — 1. [A declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act] प्रतिश्रुति[1] । 2. [That which causes, or gives ground for, hope, expectation, or assurance, especially of success or distinction] होनहार ।

2. A youth of promise-होनहार युवक ।

(*V.*) 1. [To engage ; to convent] प्रतिश्रुति करना ; वचन देना ; प्रतिश्रुत होना ।

*Promised*—प्रतिश्रुत ।

*Promisee*—[The person to whom the promise is made] प्रतिश्रुत ।

*Promising*-[Giving promise] होनहार ।

*Promisor* — [One who engages or untertakes ; promiser] प्रतिश्रोता ।

*Promissory* -- [Containing a promise or assurance that something will be done or forborne ; in Insurance stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract of insurance] प्रतिश्रुत्यात्मक ; प्रतिश्रुति

*Promissory note* – [A written promise to pay on demand or at a determinable or fixed future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer] प्रतिश्रुति पत्र ; रुक्का

**Promote**—1. [To contribute to the growth, enlargement or prosperity of something ; to forward ; to advance] वृद्धि करना । 2. [To exalt in station, rank or honour ; to elevate] पदोन्नति करना ; संप्रारित करना ।

*Promoted*—संपारित ।

1. Distinguished from 'Engagement' (व्यापृति) and Pledge (आधि) 'Promise' is the general term ; Engage adds the implication of a binding agreement ; Pledge implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee'.

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*Promoter* — [One that promotes or forwards or advances; specifically, a person who alone or with others sets on foot and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme or undertaking for the organization of a company, the floating of bonds stock, etc., or the carrying out of any business project] परिवर्द्धक।

*Promotion*—परिवर्द्धन ; पदोन्नति ; संपारण।

*Promotion expenses*—परिवर्द्धन व्यय।

*Promotive*—परिवर्द्धक ।

**Prompt**—तात्कालिक ; सत्वर।

*Prompt action*—सत्वर कार्य।

*Prompt dower*–[The dower demandable by a wife before she enters the home of her husband] महर मुअज्जल ; तात्कालिक विशुल्क।

*Prompt sale*—सत्वर विक्रय।

*Promptly*—तत्काल ; सत्वर।

*Promptitude*—तात्कालिकता।

**Promulgate**—[To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees or tidings] प्रख्यापन करना।

*Promulgation*— प्रख्यापन।

**Pronounce**—1. [To utter articulately] उच्चारण करना ; उदीरण करना। 2. [To utter officially or solemnly ; to deliver as a decree or sentence] उदीरण करना ; अधिघोषणा करना।

1. To pronounce words—शब्दों का उच्चारण करना।

2. To pronounce a sentence of death—मृत्युदंड उदीरण करना।

Judgement pronounced in open court—खुले न्यायालय में निर्णय की अधिघोषणा की गई।

*Pronouncement*—अधिघोषणा।

*Pronunciation* — उच्चारण ; उदीरण।

**Proof** — 1. [That degree of cogency, arising from evidence, which convinces the mind of any truth or fact and produces belief] प्रमाण। 2. [A trial impression, in printing] प्रूफ। 3. [Proof against something] सिद्ध।

1. Burden of proof—प्रमाण भार।

3. Water proof—जलसिद्ध।

Fire proof—अग्निसिद्ध।

*Proof of accuracy*—यथार्थता प्रमाण।

**Propaganda**—प्रचार।

*Propagate*—प्रचार करना।

**Proper**—उचित।

*Properly*—उचित ढंग से।

*Propriety*—औचित्य।

**Property**—1. [A peculiar or characteristic quality of a thing] गुण ; धर्म। 2. [An estate whether in land, goods, money or intangible rights

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such as copyright, patent rights etc.] सम्पत्ति । 3. [The exclusive right to possess] स्वत्व ; स्वाम्य ।

1. Sweetness is the property of sugar—मिठास शक्कर का गुण है ।

2. Personal property — वैयक्तिक सम्पत्ति ; अस्थावर सम्पत्ति ।

Real property—स्थावर सम्पत्ति ।

Movable property — चल सम्पत्ति ।

Immovable property—अचल सम्पत्ति ।

3. General property—[Exclusive ownership of things, as where a man owns a piece of a land or a house ] सामान्य स्वाम्य ।

*Qualified property*—[ An ownership of a special and limited kind] परिमित स्वाम्य ।

*Possessory property*—भुक्त्यात्मक स्वाम्य ।

*Property comprised in the mortgage*—बन्धक सम्पत्ति ।

*Property of the deceased*—प्रमीत-सम्पत्ति ।

*Property qualification*—साम्पत्तिक विशेषण ।

*Property mark*—[A mark used for denoting that a movable property belongs to a particular person] सम्पत्ति चिन्ह ।

*Property tax*—सम्पत्तिकर ।

*Property acquired as a bribe*—पाश्वंक ।

*Property of reunited coparceners*—वैरिण ; संसृष्टधन ।

*Property for which there is no claimant*—प्रहीणद्रव्य ।

**Propinquity** — [ Nearness in blood, time or place ] प्रत्यासत्ति

**Proportion**—अनुपात ।

*Proportionate* — सानुपात ; आनुपातिक ।

*Proportionate costs*—सानुपात व्यय ।

*Proportional*—समानुपातिक ।

*Proportional representation* – समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व ।

**Propose**—प्रस्ताव करना ।

*Proposal*—प्रस्ताव ।

*Proposition* — [ Proposal ] प्रस्ताव ।

**Proprietor**—स्वामी ।

*Proprietor of land*—भूस्वामी ।

*Proprietary* — स्वाम्यसम्बन्धी ; स्वाम्य ।

*Proprietary possession*—स्वाम्य भुक्ति ।

*Proprietary right*—स्वाम्य ।

*Proprietary estate*—स्वाम्य भूति ।

*Proprietary title* — स्वाम्य आगम ।

**Prorogue**-[To end the session of a parliament by an order of the crown ] विसर्जित करना ; विसर्जन करना ।

*Prorogation*—विसर्जन ।

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**Proscribe**—अधिबाधित करना।

*Proscription*—अधिबाधन।

**Prosecute**—1. [To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish] करना; सम्पादित करना। 2. [To pursue a person by legal proceedings for redress or punishment] अभियोग चलाना। 3. [To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like by legal process] वाद चलाना।

1. To prosecute one's schemes—योजना सम्पादित करना।

2. To prosecute a man for trespass—किसी मनुष्य के विरुद्ध अतिक्रमण का अभियोग चलाना।

3. To prosecute a suit in court of law—न्यायालय में वाद चलाना।

*Prosecution*—1. [Act of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit, proceeding in a court of law or equity to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong] अभियुक्ति[1]; प्राभियोजन; पैरवी। 2. [The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted] अभिपक्ष[2]।

*Prosecutor*—अभियोक्ता।

*Dismissed for want of prosecution*—पैरवी अथवा प्राभियोजन के अभाव में अपास्त किया गया।

*Public prosecutor*—सार्वजनिक अभियोक्ता।

*Prosecuting a proceeding*—कार्यवाही चलाना।

*Prosecuting attorney*—[The attorney who conducts proceedings, especially, of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government] अभियोक्ता प्रतिपुरुष।

**Prospectus**—प्रॉसपैक्टस; प्रविवरण[3]।

**Prospective**—[Expected] आपेक्षी; संभावी।

*Prospective heir*—आपेक्षी उत्तराधिकारी; संभावी दायाद।

**Prosperity**—समृद्धि।

*Prosperous*—समृद्ध।

**Prostitute**—वेश्या।

*Prostitution*—वेश्यावृत्ति; वेश्यागमन।

**Protect**—[To cover or shield from danger or injury] रक्षा करना।

*Protected*—रक्षित।

*Protected forest*—रक्षित वन।

*Protected interest*—रक्षित हित।

*Protection*—रक्षा। 2. [That which protects] आश्रय।

1. Glossary to the Constitution. 'अभियोजन' suggested in 'आरक्षिक शब्दावली' and 'प्राभियोजन' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.
2. Shortened from अभियोक्ता पक्ष।
3. वाणिज्य शब्द कोष।

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*Protection of one's self*—आत्मरक्षा।

*Protective*—रक्षक।

*Protector*—रक्षक।

*Protectorate*—संरक्षण।

**Protest**—विरोध करना।

(*N.*) विरोध।

**Protracted**—चिरस्थ।

*Protracted litigation*—चिरस्थ विवाद।

**Prove**—प्रमाणित करना; सिद्ध करना।

*To prove a debt*—[To establish a debt due from an insolvent estate and to receive a dividend therefor] ऋण सिद्ध करना।

*To prove a will*—[To procure a probate of a will] वसीयत सिद्ध करना।

*Provable*—साध्य; प्रमाणनीय।

*Provable claim*—साध्य अधियाचना।

*Provable debt*—[In bankruptcy proceedings, any debt which a person can recover either in his own name or in the name of any other person] साध्य ऋण।

*Proved*—प्रमाणित; सिद्ध।

*Proof*—प्रमाण।

**Provide**—1. [To furnish; to supply] देना। 2. [To establish as a previous condition] प्रावधानित करना; समायुक्त करना।

2. The contract provides that the work be well done—संविद में समायुक्त किया गया है कि का[र्य] सुचारु रूप से किया जाय।

*To provide for*—के हेतु प्राव[ऽ]धानित करना।

A father should provide for the education and careful upbringing of his children—पिता को अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा और सुला[लन] के लिये प्रावधानित करना चाहिये।

*To provide against*—के लि[ये] प्रावधानित करना।

A wise man provides against emergencies—बुद्धिमा[न] व्यक्ति आसंकाल के लिये प्रावधानित करता है।

*Provided that*-यदचेत्; बशर्ते कि

*Unless otherwise provided*-जब तक अन्यथा समायुक्त न किया गया हो

*Provision*—1. [A condition or previous agreement] प्रावधान

**Province**—1. [Administrative district or divison] प्रान्त। 2. [Sphere] क्षेत्र।

*Provincial*—प्रान्तीय।

*Provincialism*—प्रान्तीयता।

**Provoke**—[To instigate or excite] प्रकोपित करना।

*Provoked*—प्रकोपित।

*Provocation*—प्रकोपण; प्रकोप।

*Grave and sudden provocation*—भारी एवं आकस्मिक प्रकोप।

*Provocative*—उत्तेजक; प्रकोपक।

*Provocative speech*—उत्तेजक भाषण।

*Provoking*—प्रकोपी; उत्तेजक।

**Proximate**—आसन्न; समुपस्थित।

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*Proximate cause*—[Immediate, direct, or efficient cause of injury] आसन्न कारण ।

*Proximate damage*—समुपस्थित क्षति ।

*Proximity*–समुपस्थिति ; सान्निध्य ।

**Proxy**--1.[A person authorised to act for another] प्रतिहस्तक ; प्रतिपुरुष । 2. [A writing by which one authorises another to act] प्रतिहस्तलेख ।

*By proxy*—प्रतिनिधि द्वारा ; प्रतिहस्तक द्वारा ।

*Vote by proxy*—प्रतिपुरुष द्वारा मतदान ।

**Prudence**—प्राज्ञता ।

*Prudent*—प्राज्ञ ।

**Puberty**–1. [The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children usually considered, in temperate climate, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females] युवत्व ।

*Option of puberty*—ख्यारुल बलूग[1] ; युवत्व वरण ।

**Public**--1. [Pertaining to the community] सार्वजनिक । 2. [General ; common to many] सामान्य । 3. [Commonly known or current] प्रसिद्ध ; प्रचलित । 4. [Open to all] प्रकाश । In compound expressions the sense is usually expressed by 'लोक' or 'जन' as in.

Public benefit—लोकोपकार ।

Public odium—जनविद्वेष ।

*Public accounts*--लोकलेखा ।

*Public act* -- [A statute affecting the public at large] सार्वजनिक विधान ; लोकविधान ।

*Public authority*-जनाधिकारी ।

*Public blockade*—[Blockade which is not only established in fact but of which notice is given, by the government directing it to other governments] प्रकाश परिवेष्टन ।

*Public body*--सार्वजनिक सभा ।

*Public building*—सार्वजनिक निर्माण ।

*Public business*--जनकार्य ; सार्वजनिक कार्य ।

*Public carrier*—सामान्य वाहक ; सार्वजनिक वाहक ।

*Public carriage*—सार्वजनिक वाहन ; सामान्य वाहन ।

*Public charity*—[Gift to a general public use] सार्वजनिक दान ।

*Public company*—सामान्य कंपनी ।

*Public debt*—[The debt owned by a state or government, especially, that represented by formal instru-

1. In Mohommedan Law.
2. 'प्रकाश' means 'open' or 'public', vide Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary.

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ments of indebtedness] राष्ट्र ऋण ।

*Public document*-सार्वजनिक लेख।

*Public easement*—[The easement of the public over the highways of a city, includes the right to use the street for purposes of passage by the public] सार्वजनिक उपकरण ।

*Public election*—सार्वजनिक निर्वाचन ।

*Public entertainment*—जन आमोद ।

*Public funds*—सार्वजनिक निधि ।

*Public highway*—राजमार्ग ।

*Public holiday*—सार्वजनिक छुट्टी ।

*Pulic interest*-लोकहित; जनहित ।

*Public land*—सार्वजनिक भूमि ।

*Public health*—जनस्वास्थ्य ।

*Public international law*-[The body of rules which modern civilized nations regard as binding them in their mutual intercourse] अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक विधि ।

*Public law*—[That branch of the law that regulates the mutual rights of the state and those within its jurisdiction] लोकविधि ।

*Public life*—सार्वजनिक जीवन ।

*Public man*-सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्ता ।

*Public money*—लोकमुद्रा ।

*Public morality*—सार्वजनिक सदाचार ।

*Public notice* — सार्वजनिक सूचना ।

*Public notification* — सार्वजनिक विज्ञप्ति ।

*Public nuisance*—लोक कंटक ।

*Public office*—लोकपद ।

*Public officer*—लोक पदाधिकारी ।

*Public opinion*—लोकमत ।

*Public peace*—लोक शान्ति ।

*Public person* — [The sovereign state or any person or body of persons representing its sovereignty by virtue of delegated authority] सार्वजनिक व्यक्ति ।

*Public policy*—[The policy observed by the state in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public or contrary to public good ] लोकनीति ; लोक-व्यवहार ।

*Public prosecutor*—सार्वजनिक अभियोक्ता ।

*Public purpose*—लोकार्थ ।

*Public order*—लोक व्यवस्था ; सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था ।

*Public revenue*—राजस्व ।

*Public right*—[The rights of the state over the subject and of the subject against the state] जनाधिकार ।

*Public road*—राजमार्ग ।

*Public sale*—प्रकाश विक्रय ।

*Public servant* — लोकसेवक ; जनसेवक ।

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*Public service*—लोकसेवा।

*Public service commission*—लोकसेवा विनियोगीगण।

*Public trial*—सार्वजनिक परिदर्शन।

*Public utility* — सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता।

*Public war*—[A war between independent states] अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध।

*Public waters*—[Any waters open of right to the use of the general public; specifically navigable waters] सार्वजनिक जल।

*Public way*—राजमार्ग।

*Public works*—जनवास्तु।

*Public works department*—जनवास्तु विभाग।

(N.) सर्वसाधारण; जन; प्रजा।

**Publish**—प्रकाशित करना।

*Published*—प्रकाशित।

*Publication*—प्रकाशन।

*Publicity*—प्रकाशता; प्रसिद्धि।

*Publisher*—प्रकाशक।

**Puffer**—[A person appointed to bid on the part of the owner for the purpose of inflating the value of the property] आध्मापक।

**Puisne**—अवर।

*Puisne judge*—अवर जज; अवर न्यायाधीश।

*Puisne mortgagee* — [A mortgagee other than and subordinate to the first mortgage] अवर बन्धकधारी।

**Punctual** — 1. [Adhering exactly to a regular or appointed time] समयनिष्ठ।

*Punctuality*—समय पालन।

*Punctually*—यथासमय।

**Punish**—दंड देना।

*Punishable*—दंड्य; दंडनीय।

*Punishable with imprisonment as well as fine*—अर्थदंड एवं कारावास से दंडनीय।

*Punished*—दंडित।

*Punisher*—दंड देने वाला।

*Punishment*—दंड।

*Corporeal punishment*—शारीरिक दंड; देहदंड; कायिक दंड।

*Punishment, not corporeal*—अकायिक दंड।

*Just punishment*—उचित दंड; सम्यादंड।

*Infliction of punishment*—दंडयोग; दंडप्रणयन।

*Capital punishment*—वधदंड; प्राणदंड।

*Severity of punishment*—दंडाधिक्य; दंड की कठोरता।

*Fear of punishment*—दंड भय।

*Deterrent punishment*—भयोत्पादक दंड।

*Reformatory punishment*—सुधारक दंड।

*Retributive punishment*—प्रतिकारी दंड।

**Punitive** — दाण्डिक; दंडसंबंधी; दंडात्मक।

*Punitive costs*—दांडिक व्यय।

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*Punitive damages*—दांडिक प्रतिच्चति ।

*Punitive justice*—दण्डात्मक न्याय ।

*Punitive law*—दंडविधि ।

*Punitive tax*—दंडात्मक कर ।

*Punitive police*—दांडिक पुलिस।

**Purchase**-(*V.*) मोल लेना ; खरीदना ; क्रय करना ।

(*N.*) क्रय ; खरीद ।

*Purchased*—क्रीत ; खरीदा हुआ ।

*Purchaser*-क्रेता ; खरीदनेवाला।

*Purchaser for value or valuable consideration*—समूल्य क्रेता ।

*Purchaser without notice*—सूचना रहित क्रेता ।

*Purchase money* — क्रयमूल्य ; मूल्य ।

*Purchase book*—क्रयपुस्त ।

**Pure**—शुद्ध ।

**Purport**—आशय ; सारांश ।

(V.) [To mean] आशय रखना ।

**Purpose**—प्रयोजन ; अर्थ ; अभिप्राय ।

*Purposely*—साभिप्राय ।

**Purse**—बटुवा ।

*Cut purse*—ग्रन्थिभेदक ।

*Purse cutting*—ग्रन्थिभेदन ।

**Pursuance**—अनुसार ।

*Pursue*—पीछा करना ।

**Purview**—[The limit or scope of statute] प्रसर ।

**Putative**—[Supposed ; reputed; used of a man supposed to be the father of an illegi- mate child and proceed against as such by t mother] अभिकल्पित ।

*Putative father*—[One p sumed to be the father of illigitimate child] अभिकल्पि

**Putrefaction**—पूति ; सड़न ; ग

*Putrefied*—पूतीभूत ; पूत ; हुआ ; गला हुआ ।

*Putrefy*—सड़ना ; गलना।

## Q

**Qack**—[An ignorant preten to medical skill] कठवैद्य ; हकीम ।

*Quackery*-नीमहकीमी ; कठवै

**Quadrangle**—चतुष्कोण ।

**Quadrilateral**—चतुर्भुज ।

**Quadruped**—चौपाया ; चतुष्पद।

**Quadruple**—चौगुना ; चतुर्गुण।

(*V.*) चौगुना करना ।

**Quaint**—[Curious and fanci विलच्चण ।

*Quaintness*—विलच्चणता।

**Qualify**—1. [To modify limit] विशेषित करना। 2 [To m such as is required ; to m capable, as of an employm or privilege] विशेषित करना। [To supqly with legal pow or capacity, as by administ ing an oath] विशेषित करना।

1. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary.
2. Distinguished from 'modify' (विवर्तित करना) ।

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1. To qualify a statement or claim—विवरण अथवा अधियाचना को विशेषित करना।

2. All the ministers of state must qualify and take this test—सब राजमंत्रियों को अपने को विशेषित करना चाहिए और परीक्षा को दें।

3 To qualify a jury—सभ्या को विशेषित करना।

*Qualification*—1. [Act of qualifying or state of being qualified] विशेषण। 2 [Act of limiting; modification; restriction] विशेषण। 3. [A quality, accomplishment, etc., which qualifies or fits a person for some office or function; a necessary condition, which must be fulfilled before certain right can be acquired, an office held or the like] विशेषण[1]।

2. To promise without qualification—विशेषण रहित प्रतिश्रुति करना।

3. Besides his general qualfications for the office—पद के लिए सामान्य विशेषणों के अतिरिक्त।

*Educational qualification*—प्रशिक्षा; शैक्षिक विशेषण।

*Qualified*—1. [Competent; fit] विशेषित। 2. [Limited or modified in some way, especially as to legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved] विशेषित।

1. Qualified elector—[A person who is legally competent to vote] विशेषित निर्वाचक।

2. Qualified acceptance—[An acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place] विशेषित स्वीकृति।

*Qualified conversion*—[A conversion directed to a particular purpose] विशेषित परिवर्तन।

*Qualified endorsement*—[Endorsement without recourse to the endorser for payment] विशेषित पृष्ठांकन।

*Qualified ownership*—विशेषित स्वाम्य।

*Qualified privilege*—निबद्ध विशेषाधिकार।

*Qualified property*—विशेषित संपत्ति।

**Quality**—गुण; प्रकार।

*Qualitative*—गुणवाचक।

1. 'योग्यता' has been suggested by some lexicographers. 'योग्यता' means 'ability' which should be distinguished from 'qualification'; one may by qualified but not able. Some difficulty is likely to be felt in translating such sentences as, "He was qualified for the post but not able to hold it", if 'योग्यता' is adopted for 'qualification'.

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**Quantity**—परिमाण ; मात्रा ।

*Quantitative*—परिमाणवाचक ।

**Quantum**—[Quality] परिमाण ; मात्रा ।

*Quantum of damages*—प्रतिक्षति की मात्रा ।

*Quantum meruit*–[So much as he has earned. An action grounded on a promise to pay the plaintiff for doing a thing as much as he has earned or merited] गुणितानुसार ।

**Quarantine** — [ An isolation imposed in ship or person to prevent infection ] ससर्गरोध ; कारनतीन[1] ।

**Quarrel**—झगड़ा ।

**Quarry**—खान ।

(*V.*) खान खोदना ; खनन ।

**Quarter**—1. [Fourth part] चौथाई भाग ; चतुर्थभाग । 2. [Lodging] निवेश ; वासस्थान ।

*Three quarters*—तीन चौथाई ; पौना ।

*Army head quarters*—सेना अधिष्ठान ।

*Quarterly*—तिमाही; त्रैमासिक ।

*Quarterly statement* — त्रैमासिक विवरण ।

**Quash** — [To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void ; to put an end to] प्रदमित करना ।

**Quasi**—[Having some resemblance to] प्रतिभासित ।

*Quasi contract*–[An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts ] प्रतिभासित संविद ।

*Quasi delict* – प्रतिभासित अपकृति ।

*Quasi easement* – प्रतिभासित उपकरण ।

**Quell**--दमन करना ।

**Query** — [ A question ; an inquiry] प्रश्न ।

(*V.*) प्रश्न करना ।

**Question**--प्रश्न ।

*Question involved in the suit*—वादग्रस्त प्रश्न ।

*Question of fact*—तथ्य प्रश्न ।

*Question of law*—विधि प्रश्न ।

*Question of title*—आगम प्रश्न ।

*Leading question*–उत्तर निर्देशक प्रश्न ।

*Question relating to execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree*—डिगरी के निष्पादन, शोधन अथवा निस्तारण से संबंधित प्रश्न ।

(*V.*) पूछना ; जाँच करना ; शंका करना ।

*Questionable* — संदिग्ध ; शंकायुक्त ।

**Quibble**—वक्रोक्ति ।

*Legal quibbling*—वैध वक्रोक्ति ।

**Quick with child**—गर्भवती ।

1. Glossary of Scientific Terms by Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

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*Quickening*-गर्भस्पंदन.; गर्भचलन।

**Quiet**—1. [Tranquil] शान्त। 2. [Free from interference or disturbance] अबाध।

*Quiet enjoyment* — अबाध उपभोग।

**Quit**—[To leave, go away, or depart from a place or person to part or separate from a thing] छोड़ना ; खाली करना।

*Notice to quit*—खाली करने की सूचना।

*Quit-claim*—[A release of one's claim] अधियाचना को प्रमुक्ति।

*Quit rent*—[A rent usually of small amount paid by a free holder or copyholder in lien of services which might be required of him] प्रमुक्ति भाटक।

*Quittance*—[A release or discharge from an obligation] निष्कृति ; ऋणापकरण।

**Quorum**—[A fixed number of members of any body, society etc., whose presence is necessory for the valid transaction of business] कोरम ; गणपूरक[1]।

**Quoto**—[The part or share which is, or ought to be, contributed by one to a total sum or amount ; the part or share of a total which belong or is given, or is due, to one] कोटा ; अभ्यंश।

**Quotation**—1. [Act of quoting the passage quoted] अवतरण ; उद्धरण। 2. [The amount stated as the price of stocks or any commodity for sale] (मूल्य) उल्लेखन।

*Quote*—उद्धृत करना।

**Quotient**—लब्धि ; भजनफल।

*Quotient verdict*—[A quotient verdict is where each juror marks down an amount and then the total amount thus marked down is added togather, and that sum divided by the number of jurors in order to reach the amount of verdict] लब्धि अधिमत।

1. The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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# R

**Race**—1. [A limited group of persons descended from a common ancestor] वंश ; कुल ।
2. [A class of persons having some common features] जाति ।
3. [Running] दौड़ ।

2. Human race—मनुष्य जाति ।
Race conflict—जाति-संघर्ष ।

3. Horse-race—घुड़दौड़ ; अश्व-चर्या ।

Race course—घुड़दौड़का मैदान ; चर्याभूमि ।

Race horse-दौड़ का घोड़ा; जवाश्व; जवाधिक ।

(*V.*) दौड़ लगाना[1] ।

*Racial*—जातीय ; कुलगत; वंशगत ; वंशीय ।

*Racial discrimination*—जाति-भेद[2] ।

*Racial superiority*—वंशश्रेष्ठता; जातिश्रेष्ठता ।

**Rack-rent**—[Rent raised to the uttermost ; a rent of the full value of the tenement or near it] अत्याधिक किराया ।

*Rack-renter* — [One who pays the uttermost rent] अत्याधिक किराया देने वाला ।

**Radio**—रेडियो ।

*Radio programme*—रेडियो कार्यक्रम ।

**Radius**—अर्द्धव्यास ; त्रिज्या ।

**Raid**—आक्रमण ; धावा ; हमला ।

*Air raid*—हवाई हमला ।

*Raider*—आक्रमणकारी ।

**Rail**—रेल ।

*Railroad*—रेलमार्ग ।

*Railroad bridge*—रेल का पुल ।

*Railroad yard*-रेल का प्रांगण ।

*Railway*—1. [A way or road laid with rails] रेलपथ; रेलमार्ग । 2.[The whole organization necessary for working and the company of persons managing or owning it] रेलवे ।

*Railway accident* — रेल दुर्घटना ।

*Railway advice*-[Document sent by a railway company to a consignee of goods intimating that goods are waiting his orders at a specified station and that demurrage will be chargeable after a date named] रेल की सूचना ।

*Railway administration*—रेल का प्रशासन ।

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1. 'दौड़ करना' (Suggested in शासन शब्दकोष) in not in consonance with our usage.

2. Here 'discrimination' is not used in the sense of 'विवेक' (which means, according to Apte, judgment, discretion, discerīment) The expressions 'रक्तविवेक' and 'वंशविवेक' are therefore incorrect.

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*Railway car or carriage*—रेल का डिब्बा।

*Railway company*—रेल कंपनी।

*Railway crossing*—रेल का फाटक।

*Railway station*—रेल का स्टेशन।

*Railway agent*—रेल एजेंट।

*Railway board*—रेल समिति।

*Railway fares*—रेलभाड़ा; रेल-किराया।

**Raiment**—वस्त्र; आच्छादन।

*Food and raiment*—भोजन और वस्त्र; ग्रासाच्छादान।

**Raise**—1. [To set upright; to make to stand up] खड़ा करना। 2. [To lift] उठाना। 3. [To stir up, incite, or instigate (one or more persons) to do something or to some feeling] उत्तेजित करना; उभारना। 4. [To build up, to construct] उठाना; निर्माण करना। 5. [To procure money or necessary means; to levy a tax; or to collect, rents or other charges; to levy, collect, gather, or bring together any army, troops etc.] इकट्ठा करना; एकत्रित करना। 6. [To institute an action or suit or to establish or create a use] स्थापित करना। 7. [To bring forward a difficulty, or objection: to bring up a question, point; to bring to notice; to submit for consideration] प्रस्तुत करना; उठाना। 8. [increase the amount of; to heighten rent taxes, prices] बढ़ाना; वृद्धि करना। 9. [To end the operation of as if by lifting away] उठाना।

5. To raise money—[To get together money for present use] रुपया इकट्ठा करना।

6. A use cannot be raised without a sufficient consideration (Blackstone)—पर्याप्त प्रतिफल बिना प्रयोग स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता।

7. To raise a question—प्रश्न उठाना।

9. To raise the blockade—[To withdraw the ships or forces which maintained the blockade] परिवेष्टन उठाना।

**Rampant**—[Unchecked; unrestrained] उद्दाम।

It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so rampant अज्ञान और अधर्म का ऐसा उद्दाम देखकर उसे दुःख हुआ।

**Range**—1. [A row or rank] पंक्ति; श्रेणी। 2. [Reach; compass; extent] प्रसर; पहुँच। 3. [Sphere or scope of operation or action] प्रक्षेत्र।

3. D. I. G. first range—प्रथम प्रक्षेत्र के प्रतिमहानिरीक्षक।

*Ranger*—श्रेणीपाल।

*Forest ranger*—वनश्रेणीपाल।

**Rank**—1. [A line of soldiers ranged side by side, also, in plural, an army, the forces]

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व्यूह । 2. [Grade of official standing, as in the army navy or nobility] पद ; पदवी । 3. [Social position or distinction] पदवी । 4. [Status or degree] कोटि ।

1. Breaking the ranks—व्यूहभंग ; व्यूहभेदन ।

3. A writer of the first fank-प्रथन कोटि का लेखक ।

*Rank and file* — [ Those who constitute the bulk or working members of a party or society] जनसाधारण ।

(*Adj.*) 1. [Extreme ; gross ; utter ; raised to high degree] उग्र[1] ।

*Rank trespass*--उग्र अतिक्रमण ।

*Rank trespasser* -- उग्र अतिक्रमक ।

(*V.*) [To arrange ] विन्यस्त करना ।

*Ranking of creditors*--[The arrangement of the property of a debtor, according to the claim of the creditors and the nature of their respective securities — Wharton] उत्तमर्णों का क्रमीकरण ।

**Ransom**—1. [Act of releasing or redeeming a captive] परित्राण ; निष्क्रय । 2. [The money or price paid or demanded for the redemption of a prisoner ] परित्राण ; निष्क्रय ।

*Ransom bill* — [An instrument witnessing a ransom contract ] परित्राण-पत्रक ।

*Ransom contract* — परित्राण संविद ।

*Ransom debt* — [The sum agreed to be paid for the redemption of captured property, particularly property captured at sea (Kinney)] परित्राण ऋण ।

**Rape**— [The carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will] बलात्कार[2] ।

**Rapine**—[Seizing or carrying away of things by force] लूट ; लुंठन[3] ।

1. Rsnk and Gross are here compared as derogetory intensives. Rank is commonly applied to that which is extremely, utterly, violently what is declared to be : Gross opplies to what is thought of as palpable, glarines, or flagrant ; as rank heresy, nonsense ; gross carelessness, stupidity, credulity.

2. Distinguished from 'seduction' (कन्यादूषण)

"In rape, force actual or constructive, is necessary, and the character of the female for virtue and chastity, except as it bears on the question of consent, is utterly immaterial, as is also whether she be a married or an unmarried woman. In seduction, on the other hand, the female must be an unmarried woman, and her consent to the act of sexual intercourse and the surrender of her chastity must have been obtained by means of temptation, deception, arts, flattery, or a promise of marriage. (R. N. Iyer)."

3. The taking of a thing in private, against the owner's will, is properly

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**Rare**—विरल ; दुष्प्राप्य ।

*Rarely*—कभी-कभी ।

*Rareness*—विरलता ; दुष्प्रापत्व ।

*Rarity*—दुर्लभता ; दुर्लभवस्तु ।

**Rascal**—धूर्त ; दुर्वृत्त ।

**Rash**— [Acting without due consideration or regard for consequence ; characterised by, or proceeding from, undue haste and want of consideration] उतावला[1] ।

*Negligent and rash driving*—असावधान एवं उतावला हाँकना ।

*Rashly*—उतावली से ।

*Rashness*—उतावली ; उतावलापन

**Rate**—1. [Quantity, amount or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else] दर ; भाव 2. [Ratio or proportion] अनुपात ; निष्पत्ति । 3. [Degree of velocity] गति । 4. [Quantity or amount measured per unit of time] हिसाब । 5. [A tax or sum assessed by the government on property, especially a local tax] उपशुल्क ।

1. The legal rate of interest—ब्याज की वैध दर ।

2. Rate of exchange-विनिमय का अनुपात[2] ।

Rate of interest-ब्याज की दर।

Birth rate--जन्म-निष्पत्ति ।

Death rate—मरण-निष्पति ।

4. The train is running at the rate of fifty miles an hour-रेलगाड़ी ५० मील प्रति घंटा के हिसाब से दौड रही है ।

5. Rates and taxes—उपशुल्क एवं कर ।

*Rateable* -- आनुपातिक ; उपशुल्कीय ।

*Rateable distribution*—आनुपातिक वितरण ।

*Rateable payment*—आनुपातिक भुगतान ।

*Rateable property* — [Property in its nature capable

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theft ; but if the taking is openly, or by violence. it is repine (Tomlins Law Dictionary).

1. Duncan Forbes: English Hindustani Dictionary
Distinguished from 'Reckless' (अनवहित) and 'daring' (साहसिक)
"Daring heightens the implication of fearlessness ; as, "a daring pilot." Rash implies undue precipitancy or hastiness in word or action ; Reckless, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences ; as, "Youth is rash in promises". (Webster).

2. 'विनिमय अर्घ', in वाणिज्य शब्दकोष, appears to be somewhat inoccurate expression for 'Rate of exceange' which is given as illustration by Webster in the sense of ratio or prosortion. 'अर्घ' means 'value or price' according to Apte.

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of paying rate] उपशुल्कीय सम्पत्ति।

*Rateable value*—[The value of the property as the same in assessed in the rate books of the local authorities] उपशुल्कीय मूल्य।

**Ratification** -- [Confirmation; adoption of a contract made on behalf of some one whom he did not authorize, which relates back to the execution of the contract and renders it obligatory from the outset] सत्यंकार; उपोद्वलन[1]।

*Ratification of contract*—संविद का उपोद्वलन।

*Ratify*--[To make valid; to confirm] सत्याकृत करना; उपोद्वलित करना।

**Ratio**—अनुपात; निष्पत्ति।

*Ratio decidendi*-[The ground of a judicial decision; the general reasons or principles of a judicial decision, as abstracted from any peculiarities of the case, are commonly styled by writers on jurisprudence, the ratio decidendi] निर्णय-आधार; निष्पत्ति का आधार।

**Ration**—राशन।

*Ration card*—राशन कार्ड।

*Rationing*—राशन।

*Rationing officer* – रा[...] अधिकारी।

*Rationing system* – रा[...] प्रणाली।

**Rational** — 1. [Agreeable [...] reason; sensible] युक्तियु[...] 2. [Having reason or under[...]standing] समझदार; विवेकशील।

**Ravage**—अवमर्दन।

(V.) अवमर्दित करना।

**Ravish** — [To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent] अनुधर्षित करना; बलात्भोग करना।

*Ravished*—अनुधर्षित।

*Ravisher*—अनुधर्षक।

*Ravishment*—अनुधर्षण।

**Raw**— कच्चा; अपक्व[2]। 2. [Inexperienced] अपक्व; अनाड़ी।

*Raw materials*—कच्चा माल।

*Raw produce or product*—कच्ची पैदावार; कच्चा माल।

*Rawness*—अपक्वता; अपरिपक्वता

**Raze**—[To scrape or cut off; to subvert from the foundation; to lay level with the ground; to remove utterly] ढाना; विध्वंस करना।

**Re**—This prefix is expressed by 'पुनर' and 'प्रति', by the former when 're' signifies again, as in the verbs, 're-absorb' and 're-appear', by the

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1. वाणिज्य शब्दकोष and Glossary to the Constitution.

2. 'आम' in The Great English-Indian Dictionary. But 'कच्चा' is more popular.

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latter when it signifies back, as in the verbs 're-demand and 'repay'

**React**—प्रतिक्रिया करना अथवा होना।

*Reaction*—प्रतिक्रिया।

*Reactionary*—प्रतिक्रियाशील।

*Reactive*—प्रतिक्रियात्मक।

**Read**—1. [To peruse] पढ़ना। 2. [To peruse and utter in speech, used chiefly of submitting a proposed measure to a legislative assembly by reading the whole or some part of it] बाँचना[1]।

*Readable*—पठनीय ; पढ़ने योग्य।

*Reader* — 1. [One who reads] पाठक ; वाचक। 2. [A teacher or lecturer] प्रवाचक। 3. [In courts] प्रस्तुतकार ; पेशकार।

*Reading* — 1. [Act of reading ; perusal] पठन ; पढ़ना। 2. [Act of uttering written or printed matter, specifically, a public recital] वाचन; पाठन। 3. [Matter read] पाठ।

*First reading*—प्रथम वाचन।

*Second reading*—द्वितीय वाचन।

*Third reading*—तृतीय वाचन।

*Reading of a bill*—[In legislation, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it] विधेयक का वाचन।

*Reading room*—वाचनालय।

*Variation in reading*—पाठान्तर ; पाठभेद।

**Ready**—1. [Prepared, said of things] सज्जित ; प्रस्तुत ; तैयार। 2. [Prepared, said of persons] तैयार ; उद्युक्त ; उद्यत। 3. [Prompt] प्रत्युत्पन्न ; प्रगल्भ। 4. [At hand ; available] उपस्थित।

3. Ready witted-हाजिरजवाब ; प्रत्युत्पन्नमति[2]।

Ready writer—प्रगल्भ लेखक।

Ready assets—तैयार वित्ति।

Ready money —[Money held ready for payment or actually paid, at the time of a transaction] रोकड़ ; नगद[3]; उपस्थित मुद्रा[4]।

*Ready made*—बना बनाया।

*Ready made garments*—बने बनाए वस्त्र ; सिले सिलाए वस्त्र।

*Ready reckoner*—शीघ्र गणक।

*Readily* — 1. [In ready and prompt manner quickly ; promptty] शीघ्रता ; झट से। 2. [Without delay or objection ; willingly] इच्छा पूर्वक।

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1. From 'वाचन' in Sanskrit and is used in this sense.
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit-Dictionary.
3. Dicncan Forbs—English Hindustani Dicionary.
4. Monier Williams : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Readiness* — 1. [ State of being ready ] तैयारी ; सिद्धता ; उद्युक्तता । 2. [Promptness] शीघ्रता । 3. [ Willingness ] इच्छा ।

**Real**—1. वास्तविक[1] । 2. [ Of or pertaining to things themselves ; specifically pertaining to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements] वस्तुसंबंधी; स्थावर संबंधी ।

2. Real action—[An action for the recovery of the thing itself ] वस्तु संबंधी कार्य ; स्थावर संबंधी कार्य ।

*Real assets* — [ Assets consisting of real property, specifically, such assets in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestors ] स्थावर वित्ति ।

*Real cost*—वास्तविक व्यय ।

*Real estate or property*—[Property in houses and lands] स्थावर ।

*Real contract* — स्थावर संबंधी संविद ।

*Real income*—वास्तविक आय ।

*Real injury* — [ An injury arising from an unlawful a[...] as distinguished from a ver[...] injury ] वास्तविक क्षति ।

*Real price*—वास्तविक मूल्य ।

*Real representative*—[ T[...] heir or devisee of real pro[...]ty of a deceased person ] [...] का उत्तराधिकारी ।

*Real right* — स्थावर [...] अधिकार ।

*Real security*—[ The se[...]rity of mortgages or ot[...] or encumbrances up[...] land ] स्थावर प्रत्याभूति ।

*Real statutes* — [ Statu[...] which in the main ha[...] property for their subje[...] स्थावर संबंधी विधान ।

*Real value*—वास्तविक मूल्य ।

*Real wages*—वास्तविक भृति ।

*Real wrong*—[ An injury [...] the freehold] स्थावर संबंधी अप[...]

*Realistic*—वास्तविक ।

*Reality*—वास्तविकता ।

*Really*—वस्तुत: ।

**Realize**—1. [ To make real [...] give reality to ( somethi[...] merely imagined or plann[...] etc. ) ; to convert into realit[...]

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1. Distingushed from 'actual' (यथार्थ) and 'true' (सच्चा)

"Real implies primarily substantive or objective existence what is Actual emergence in the sphere of action or fact—what has become ; True comformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. Real is opposed to imaginary to artificial, to connterfeit, to fictitions, to ostensible, and to nominal. Actual s opposed to potential, to constructive. to vertual and to theorcticial or hypothetical. Both 'real' and 'actual' may be opposed to ideal. True is opposed to false and to erroneous."

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to bring vividly or clearly before the mind ] साक्षात्कार कराना, अथवा होना ; सिद्ध करना। 2. [ To understand or grasp clearly] अनुभव करना ; समझना। 3. [To convert ( securities, paper money, etc. ) into cash, or (property of any kind ) into money ] भँजाना ; 4. [ To fetch (so much as a price ] लाना। 5. [ To recover ] उगाहना।

1. To realize one's ideal—अपने आदर्श का साक्षात्कार करना।

2. He realized the difficulty. उसने कठिनाई का अनुभव किया।

4. His duty was to see that the property realized its full value. उसका कर्त्तव्य था कि वह देखे कि संपत्ति पूरा मूल्य लाती है।

5. To realize one's debt--ऋण उगाहना।

*Realization*—साक्षात्कार; भँजाना; उगाहना।

**Reason**—1. [The intellectual power or faculty ] विचारशक्ति ; तर्कशक्ति। 2. [A ground or cause of, or for, something, a fact, procedure, or state of things ] कारण।

2. For what reason — किस कारण से।

For this reason—इस कारण से।
By reason of—के कारण।
For some reason-किसी कारण से।
*Without reason*—अकारण।
(V.) तर्क करना।

*Reasonable*--[ Agreeable to reason ; sensible ; sane ] समझदार ; विवेकयुक्त ; सविवेक। 2. [Not extravagant or excessive ; moderate ] यथोचित।

1. If mankind were reasonable they would want no government-यदि समस्त मानवजाति समझदार होती तो उनको शासन की आवश्यकता न होती।

2. Reasonable price—यथोचित मूल्य।

*Reasonable belief*—विवेकयुक्त विश्वास।

*Reasonable care* — यथोचित सावधानी।

*Reasonable cause*— विवेकयुक्त कारण।

*Reasonable cause for remand*-प्रतिवर्तन के लिये विवेकयुक्त कारण।

*Reasonable certainty*-युक्तियुक्त निश्चय।

*Reasonable compensation*-यथोचित क्षतिपूर्ति।

*Reasonable conduct*—यथोचित आचरण।

*Reasonable custom* —यथोचित आचार।

*Reasonable diligence*-यथोचित तत्परता।

*Reasonable doubt*—विवेकयुक्त शंका।

*Reasonable efforts*—यथोचित प्रयास।

*Reasonable enquiry*-यथोचित जाँच।

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*Reasonable expenses*—यथोचित व्यय।

*Reasonable fine* — यथोचित अर्थदंड।

*Reasonable ground of suspicion*—संदेह का सविवेक आधार।

*Reasonable notice* — यथोचित सूचना।

*Reasonable precautions* — यथोचित पूर्वविधान।

*Reosonable provocation*— यथोचित प्रकोपण।

*Reasonable and probable cause*—विवेकयुक्त एंव संभाव्य कारण।

*Reasonable rent* — यथोचित किराया।

*Reasonable use* — यथोचित प्रयोग।

*Reasonable wear and tear*– यथोचित टूट फूट।

*Reasonably*—युक्तितः ; यथोचित रूप से।

*Reasonably certain*—युक्तितः निश्चित।

*Reasonably convinced* — युक्तितः प्रत्यायित।

*Reasonably satisfied* — युक्तितः सन्तुष्ट।

*Reasoning*—तर्क।

**Rebate** — [ Deduction ; abatement ; remission or payment back ] कमी।

A rebate of interest for immediate payment – तुरन्त भुगतान के लिए ब्याज में कमी।

**Rebel**—विद्रोही।

*Rebellion*—विद्रोह[1]।

*Rebellious*—विद्रोही।

*Rebellious mob*—विद्रोही जन समूह।

**Rebut**—[ To repel by counter proof ; to refute evidence or a charge ] निराकरण करना।

*Rebuttable*—निराकरणीय।

*Rebuttable presumption*– [ A presumption which may be rebutted by evidence ] निराकरणीय अनुमान।

*Rebuttal*—निराकरण।

*Rebutting*—निराकरण।

*Rebuttal evidence or rebutting evidence* — निराकरणकारी साक्ष्य।

**Recall**—1. [ To call back ; to summon to return ] फिर बुलाना।

*Recalling a witness*–[ Order

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1. Distinguished from 'mutiny' (सैन्यद्रोह), 'revolt' (विप्लव), 'revolution' (क्रान्ति) 'Sedition' (उपजाप) and 'treason' (राजद्रोह)

Rebellion is open, organized, armed resistance to constituted authority : Revolution, as here compared, implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another. But the two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view of the user. Revolt and Insurrection denote an armed uprising against authority which does not attain the extent of a rebellion ; Mutiny commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority."

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18, rule 17, C. P. C.] साक्षी को फिर बुलाना।

**Receipt**—1. [(a) That which is received ; (b) act of receiving] प्राप्ति । 2. [A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods or money delivered or paid ] प्राप्ति ; रसीद।

*Receipts and expenditure*—प्राप्ति एवं व्यय ।

*Receipts and payments*—प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान।

*Receive*-1. [To take as something that is offered, given, sent, paid or the like ] पाना ; लेना ; प्राप्त करना। 2. [ To hold ; contain ] ग्रहण करना ; धारण करना। 3. [ To give one admittance ] स्वागत करना ; अगवानी करना ।

1. To receive payment—भुगतान लेना।

To receive a letter—पत्र प्राप्त करना।

3. To receive a visitor—आगन्तुक का स्वागत करना।

*Reciver* — 1. [ One who takes or receives in any manner ] ग्रहीता 2. [ One who receives on behalf of others ; in law, a person appointed ordinarily by a court of equity jurisdiction, to receive and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit, as in the case of a person incompetent to manage his property, or of the dissolution and winding up of a partnership or a corporation etc. ] प्रतिग्रहीता । 3. [ A receptacle ] पात्र।

*Receiver of a bribe*-घूंसखोर ; उत्कोचक ; उत्कोचजीवी ।

*Receiver of stolen property*-चोर-धनिक[1] ; सनिधातृ[2]; चोरधन ग्रहीता।

*Official receiver*—आधिकारिक प्रतिग्रहीता।

*Receiving*—पाना ; लेना ; प्राप्त करना ; प्रापण।

*Receiving note* — [ Documents signed by shippers requesting the chief officer of a ship to receive specified goods ] प्रापण पत्रक ।

*Receiving order* — [ The order of a court of Bankruptcy, on petition presented by a debtor or one of his creditors placing the debtor's estate in the hands of the official receiver and barring further legal proceedings against the debtor by

1. Duncan Forbes—English Hindustani Dictionary.

2. अग्निदान् भक्तदांश्चैव तथा शस्त्रावकाशदान्
संनिधातृंश्च मोषस्य हन्याचौरनिवेश्वरः ॥ —मनुस्मृति, ९,२७८॥

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creditors ] प्रापण आज्ञा ।

*Reception*—1. [Act or manner of receiving especially visitors ; entertainment ] स्वागत । 2. [ Act of receiving ] प्रापण । 3. [Admission] प्रवेशन ।

*Reception order* — [ An order under the Lunacy Act for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition ] प्रवेशन आज्ञा ।

**Recent**—हाल का ; अभिनव ।

*Recent occurrence*—हाल की घटना ।

**Recess**—[ Remission or suspension of business or producer for a comparatively short time ; a short intermission, as of legislative body, court or school ] विश्राम[1] ; विश्रान्ति ।

**Reciprocal**—[ Done by each to the other ; given and received] अन्योन्य[2] ।

*Reciprocal dependence*—अन्योन्याश्रय ।

*Reciprocal promises*—[Promises which form the consideration for each other] अन्योन्य प्रतिश्रुति ।

*Reciprocal wills* — [ Wills made by two or more persons in which they make reciprocal testamentary provisions in favour of each other, whether they unite in one will or each executes a separate one] अन्योन्य अन्तिमेच्छा ; अन्योन्य वसीयत ।

*Reciprocity*—अन्योन्यता ।

*Reciprocity of assent*—[ Assent on the part of each party to the contract ] अनुमति की अन्योन्यता ।

*Rule of reciprocity*—[In International Law, denotes that in war one belligerent in its treatment of the persons and property of the enemy is guided by the conduct in the like circumstances of the other belligerent ] अन्योन्यता का नियम ।

**Recite** — 1. [ To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson to an instructer] सुनाना । 2. [To state in or as a recital in a deed or other document ( some fact bearing closely upon the matter in hand ] उल्लेख करना ।

*Recital*—[The rehearsal or [illegible]

1. For distinction between "recess" (विश्राम), "adjournment" (स्थगन), "dissolutiou" (भंग), and "prorogation" (विसर्जन), see note under 'Adjournment'.

2. 'Reciprocal' (अन्योन्य) and 'mutual' (परस्पर) are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act. But 'reciprocal' often suggests especially that the feeling or action in question is in return for (or in response to) something previously felt or done by the other party [illegible]

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making mention in a deed or writing of something which has been done before; the formal statement, or setting forth, of some related matter of fact in any deed or writing as to explain the reason for a transaction, to evidence the existence of facts, or, in pleading, to introduce a positive allegation ] उल्लेख।

*Recitation*—अनुवाचन।

**Reckless**—[ Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless ] निश्शंक।

*Recklessly*—निश्शंकता से।

*Recklessness*—निश्शंकता।

**Reclaim**—1. [ To bring (waste land etc.) under, or to a fit state for, cultivation ] पुनरोद्धार करना। 2. [ To claim the restoration of or to demand or take back a person or thing ] पुनः अधियाचना करना।

*Reclaimed land* — पुनरोद्धृत भूमि।

*Reclamation*—पुनरोद्धार; पुनः अधियाचना।

*Reclamation of land*—भूमि का पुनरोद्धार।

**Recognize** — 1. [ To know again; so perceive to be identical with something previously known ] पहिचानना। 2. [ To acknowledge by special notice, approval or sanction; to treat as valid, as having existence or as entitled to consideration ] अंगीकार करना।

*Recognition*—1. [ The action or fact of perceiving that something, person, etc. is the same as previously known] अभिज्ञान; पहिचान। 2. [ The action of acknowledging as true, valid or entitled to consideration] मान्यता। 3. [ Acknowledgment of something done or given, especially by making some return] उपलक्ष।

2. Recognition of belligerency —[ An accordance by a foreign government of belligerent rights to another mass or body of people engaged in civil war, by which such people are granted the rights of civilized warfare and assume the burdens thereof] युद्ध संलग्नता की मान्यता।

3. Gift in recognition of service—सेवा के उपलक्ष में प्रतिग्रह।

*Recognizance*—[An acknow-

1. Distinguished from acknowledge (अंगीकार करना) "To recognize commonly adds to acknowledge or stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as to acknowledge another's prior claim: a claim not recognized by the law".

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ledgment of a debt owing to the crown, with a condition to be void if the recognizor shall do some particular act, as if he, or the party for whom he is surety, shall appear at the assizes to prosecute a person, or to come up for judgment when called upon, or shall prosecute an appeal, or shall be of good behaviour commonly called 'binding over' ( Wharton ) ; a bond or obligation, entered into and recorded before a court or magistrate, by which a person engages himself to perform some act or observe some condition (as to appear when called on, or to keep the peace ), O. E. D.] मुचलका[1] ।

*Recognizee*—[ He to whom one is bound in recognizance] मुचलका लेने वाला ।

*Recognizor* — [ He who enters into a recognizance ] मुचलका देने वाला ।

**Recomnend**—सिफारिश करना ।

*Recommendable*-सिफारिश योग्य

*Recommendation*—सिफारिश[2]

*Recommendatory*—सिफारिशी

*Recommendatory letter*—सिफारिशी चिट्ठी ।

**Recompense**—(*N*) [Reparation or restitution made to another for some wrong done to him ] प्रतिकृति ।

(*V*.) [To requite, reward or pay a person for something given or done] प्रतिकृत करना ।

**Reconcile**—1. [To set estranged persons or parties at one again ] मेल कराना ; मेल करना । 2. [ To make compatible or consistent with ] मिलाना ; साम्य स्थापित करना ।

*Reconciliation*—मेल ; साम्य ।

**Reconsider** — [ To consider a matter or thing again] पुनर्विचार करना ; फिर विचार करना ।

1. Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary. The Turkish word 'मुचलका' (which is now popular in courts) means "वह प्रतिज्ञापत्र जिसके द्वारा भविष्य में कोई अनुचित काम न करने अथवा किसी नियत समय पर अदालत में उपस्थित होने की प्रतिज्ञा हो " ( हिन्दी शब्दसागर )

A recognizance is more than a bond. It can be treated and enforced as a judgment, and its name "recongnizance", that is to say, acknowledgment shows the importance of the acknowledgment before a proper officer."

2. अनुशंसा', 'अभिस्तुति' and 'अभिस्ताव' in 'स्थानीय परिषद शब्दावली', शासन शब्दकोश' and आंग्ल भारतीय महाकोष respectively । 'सिफारिश' has gained much currency in Hindi and we have therefore given it preference.

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*Reconsideration*—पुनर्विचार ।

**Reconstruct** — [ To construct anew ] पुनर्निर्माण करना ; फिर बनाना

*Reconstruction*—पुनर्निर्माण ।

**Reconvey**—[To make over again or to restore to a former owner] लौटा देना ; पुनः पहुँचाना ।

**Record**—[Act or fact of recording ; an official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body or public officer are recorded] अभिलेख ।

*Record book*—अभिलेख पुस्तक ।

*Debt of record*—[Debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, such as a judgment-debt] अभिलेख ऋण ।

*Record office*—अभिलेख कार्यालय ।

*Matter of record*—[Matter evidenced by record and provable only by the record or an authenticated copy] अभिलिखित विषय ।

*Record of rights*—अधिकारों का अभिलेख ।

*Record room*—अभिलेखागार ।

(*V.*) अभिलिखित करना ।

To record reasons in writing—कारण अभिलिखित करना ।

*Recorded*—अभिलिखित ।

*Recorded cosharer*—अभिलिखित सहभागी ।

*Recorded landholder*—अभिलिखित भूमिधारी ।

*Recorded possession*—अभिलिखित भुक्ति ।

*Recorded proprietor*—अभिलिखित स्वामी ।

*Recorder*—अभिलेखक ।

**Recoup**—[To deduct ; to take off or keep back] पूर्ति करना ; पूरा करना ।

The defendant might recoup damages for a breach of warranty for the thing sold —प्रतिवादी विक्रीत वस्तु के परिपण को भंग करने के कारण हुई प्रतिहृति की पूर्ति कर सकता है ।

*Recoupment*—[The act of recompensing] परिपूर्ति ।

**Recourse**—[ The thing, means or person applied or resorted to for help ; resort or application for assistance, specifically resort to a person for meeting an obligation] आश्रय ।

*To have a recourse to*—[To apply to a person for help, advice or information ] आश्रय लेना ।

If threats proved ineffectual he had often recourse to violence—यदि धमकी निष्फल होती तो वह प्रायः हिंसा का आश्रय लेता था ।

**Recover**—1. [To get back or gain by judgment in a court of law ; to obtain possession of, or a right to, by legal

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process] पुनः प्राप्त करना। 2. [To get over or get better from a sickness etc.] अच्छा होना; अच्छा करना। 3. [To have a judgment or verdict given in one's favour] प्राप्त करना। 4. [To get or obtain again; to regain as lost property] उपलब्ध करना।

1. An action to recover damages for false imprisonment—मिथ्या बन्दीकरण की प्रतिक्षति प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्य।

3. A defendant against whom a judgment is recovered—प्रतिवादी जिसके विरुद्ध निर्णय प्राप्त हो चुका है।

*Recoverable*—प्राप्य ; उपलभ्य।

*Recavery*—प्राप्ति।

*Recovery of lost or stolen property*—खोई अथवा चौर्य सम्पत्ति की पुनः प्राप्ति।

*Recovery list*—पुनः प्राप्ति सूची।

*Recovery by suit*—वाद द्वारा प्राप्ति।

*Recovery of land*—भूमि की प्राप्ति।

*True recovery*—[An actual or real recovery of anything, or the value therof, by judgment; as if a man sue for any land or other thing movable, and gain a verdict or judgment] वास्तविक प्राप्ति।

*Feigned recovery*—बनावटी प्राप्ति।

*Final recovery*—[One obtained by a verdict or final decree or judgement] अंतिम प्राप्ति।

**Recreation**—विनोद ; मनोरंजन।

**Recriminate** — [To accuse a person in return] प्रत्यारो[पण] करना।

*Recrimination* — प्रत्यारो[पण] प्रत्यभियोजन।

*Recriminatory* — प्रत्यारोप[क]; प्रत्याभियोगी।

**Recruit**—(*N.*) रँगरूट।

(V.) भरती करना।

*Recruitment*—भरती।

*Recruiting expenses*—भर[ती] करने का व्यय।

**Rectify**—[(a) To set right: (b) to purify or refine by renewed and repeated distillation] शोधना ; शोधन करना।

*Rectification*—[(a) Correction of an error; (b) purification or refinement of any substance by renewed distillation or other means] शोध[न]

*Rectified*—शोधित।

*Rectifier* — [One who or an apparatus which, rectifies a liquor] शोधक।

**Recurring or recurrent**—[Happening again and again] आवर्ती।

*Recurring cause of action*—आवर्ती कार्यकारण।

*Recurring expenditure*—आवर्ती व्यय।

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*Recurring income* — आवर्ती आय।

*Recurring period* — आवर्ती-काल।

*Recurrent insanity*-[ Insanity which returns from time to time ] आवर्ती उन्माद।

**Redeem**—I. [ To recover or regain, as pledged or mortgaged property, by the requisite fulfilment of some obligation, as by payment of what may be due ] मोचन करना। 2. [ To ransom or to liberate from captivity or bondage ] परित्राण करना।

*Redeemable*-मोचनीय ; मोच्य।

*Redeemable debentures*—मोचनीय विऋण पत्रक।

*Redeemable rights*-[ Rights which return to the conveyor or disposer of land etc., upon payment of the sum for which such rights are granted ] मोचनीय अधिकार।

*Mortgage redeemable within a certain period*—कालकृत बन्धक[1]।

*Redeemed*—मोचित।

*Redeemer*—मोचक ; परित्राता।

*Redemption* — 1. [ Deliverance ] परित्राण। 2. [ Paying off of a loan especially a mortgage debt ] मोचन।

*Redemption charges*—मोचन व्यय।

*Redemption of a mortgage*—बन्धक मोचन।

*Redemption suit*-मोचन वाद।

*Right of redemption*-मोचनाधिकार।

**Red-handed** — [ With the marks of crime fresh on him] रँगे हाथ।

**Redress**—[To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to remedy] प्रतिसमाधान करना।

(*N.*) प्रतिसमाधान।

*Redressed*—प्रतिसमाहित।

**Reduce**—1. [To change] परिणत करना। 2. [To set down or record in writing] लेखबद्ध करना; निविष्ट करना। 3. [To diminish] कम करना।

*Reduced to writing*—लेखबद्ध ; पत्रनिविष्ट।

*To reduce into possession*—भुक्ति में परिणत करना।

*Reduction*—परिणति ; कमी।

**Redundant**—[Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant] समतिरिक्त।

*Redundancy or redundance*-[ Superfluity; surplusage in a pleading ] समतिरेक।

**Re-elect**— पुनर्निर्वाचन करना; फिर से चुनाव करना अथवा चुनना।

1. काले कलाकृतो नश्येत्फलभोग्यो न नश्यति।
—याज्ञवल्क्य।

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*Re-election*—पुनर्निर्वाचन ।

**Re-enter**—पुनः प्रवेश करना ।

*Re-entry* — [ A retaking possession ; especially entry by a lessor or granter on premises leased or granted, in exercise of a right reserved, on the tenant's failure to perform the covenants or conditions of the lease, grant or other conveyance ] पुनः प्रविष्टि ।

**Re-examine** — [ To examine again ; specifically, to examine a witness again after cross - examination by the opposing counsel ] पुनरनुयोग करना ।

*Re-examination* — [ The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination, by the party who called him ] पुनरनुयोग ।

**Re-exchange** —[ A second or fresh exchange ] पुनर्विनिमय ।

**Refer**—1. [ To send or direct to some person or place, as for treatment, aid, information, decision etc ; to make over, submit, or commit to another as having authority] प्रतिप्रेषण करना । 2. [To direct attention] निर्देश करना ।

1. (a) To refer a bill to committee — समिति को विं… प्रतिप्रेषण करना ।

(b) To refer the suit … arbitration — पंचायत को … प्रतिप्रेषण करना ।

(c) To refer for the de…sion of the High Court—… न्यायालय की निष्पत्ति के लिए प्रति… करना ।

*Referee* — [ One to wh… any matter in dispute … referred to settle it] निर्णेता[1] ।

*Reference*—1. [The act … expedient of referring … submitting a matter, especi… a dispute or controversy, … some person or authority … consideration, decision … settlement ; the sending … any matter of inquiry … arbitration or the referri… to a superior court for … decision on some kno… point or for a decision … matters on which a co… entertains a reasonable dou… प्रतिप्रेषण । 2. [A specific dire… tion of attention to] निर्दे… 3. [One of whom inquiri… can be made as to integri… capacity, etc., of anothe… निर्देश । 4 [That which refe… to something] निर्देश ।

*Reference by consent of* …

1. Distinguished from 'Umpire' (स्थेय) ।

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*parties* — पक्षकारों की सम्मति से प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Compulsory reference*—अनिवार्य प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Reference to hear and determine all the issues*—समस्त विप्रश्नों की सुनवाई और निर्णय के लिए प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Reference to hear and determine part of the issues*-विप्रश्नों के अंश की सुनवाई और निर्णय के लिए प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Reference merely to take and state an account*—केवल हिसाब लेने और विवरण देने के लिए प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Reference to take testimony*-साक्ष्य लेने के लिए प्रतिप्रेषण ।

*Cross-reference* — [Reference to another passage in the same book] प्रति-निर्देश ।

**Referendum**—1.[The principle or practice of referring measures passed upon by the legislative body of voters, or electorate for approval or rejection, as in the Swiss Cantons and in various local govenments in the United States and also in the local option laws, etc.; also the right to so approve or reject laws, or the vote by which this is done] प्रतिप्रेषण । 2. [A diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instruction] प्रतिप्रेषण ।

**Reflect** — 1. [Throw back, cause to return, as a mirror] प्रतिबिम्बित करना अथवा होना । 2. [To ponder or to meditate] सोचना; विचारना । 3. [To throw or cast blame, dishonour etc. on or upon a person or thing] प्रतिक्षिप्त करना ।

3- (a) This reflects the greatest dishonour on his reputation. यह उसके सम्मान पर सबसे अधिक अकीर्ति प्रतिक्षिप्त करता है ।

(b) Ill language and brutal manners reflected only on those who were guilty of them. अपशब्द और अमानुषिक आचार उन व्यक्तियों को प्रतिक्षिप्त करते है जो उनके दोषी होते हैं ।

*Reflection* — 1. [Act of throwing back] प्रतिक्षेप ; परावर्त्तन । 2. [That which is reflected] प्रतिबिम्ब । 3. [consideration ; thought] ध्यान । 4. [Reproach ; censure] अकीर्ति ।

1. (a) Reflection of rays of light—किरण परावर्त्तन ।

(b) Angle of reflection—परावर्तन कोण ।

**Reform** (*V.*) सुधारना ; सुधार करना ।

(*N.*) सुधार ।

*Reformation*—सुधार ।

*Reformative*—[Inclined to reform ; that tends to, or makes for, reform] सुधारक सुधारात्मक ।

*Reformative punishment*—सुधारक दंड ।

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*Reformatory*—[ Having a desire or tendency to reform ; designed to reform ] सुधारक।

*(Sb.)* [ An institution to which juvenile incorrigibles or offenders against the law are sent with a view to their reformation ] सुधारालय।

*Reformer*—सुधारक।

**Refrain** — [ To abstain ] अलग रहना ; दूर रहना।

**Refresh** — [ To quicken or strengthen ( the memory ) ; to freshen the memory of a person ] (स्मृति) ताजी करना।

*To refresh one's memory*—स्मृति ताजी करना।

*Refreshing one's memory*—स्मृति ताजी करना।

*Refreshment*—उपाहार।

*Refresher* — [ Extra fees paid to counsel in a prolonged case ] शमक शुल्क।

**Refuge**—शरण ; आश्रय।

*To take refuge*—शरण लेना ; आश्रय लेना।

*Come for refuge*—शरणागत।

*Seeking refuge* -- शरणार्थी।

*One who affords refuge*--शरणार्पक।

*Refugee*--शरणार्थी।

*Refugee rehabilitation* — शरणार्थी पुनर्स्थापन।

**Refund**—[ To repay ; to give back ] फेरना ; लौटाना।

*(N.)* फेरता[1] ; प्रतिदान ; प्रत्यर्पण।

*Refundable* — फेरने योग्य ; प्रतिदेय ; प्रत्यर्पणीय।

**Refuse**—[To decline to accept ; to decline to do something] नकारना ; मना करना ; नाही करना। The sense of 'refuse' may be expressed simply by the negative particle 'न', as in

*To refuse to comply*—अनुपालन न करना ; अनुपालन करने से मना करना।

*To refuse to give evidence*—साक्ष्य देने से मना करना; साक्ष्य न देना।

*(N.)* कूड़ा--कर्कट ; मैल।

*Refusal*—नाही ; मनाही ;।

*Service by refusal*—नाही की तामील।

**Refute** — [ To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or proof ; to prove to be false or erroneous ; to confute ] काटना ; खंडित करना ; अप्रमाणित करना ; झूठा करना।

To refute arguments—तर्क काटना अथवा खंडित करना।

To refute testimony—साक्ष्य काटना ; साक्ष्य झूठा करना।

*Refutation*—काटना ; खण्डन।

**Regain**--1. [ To gain again ] पुनः प्राप्त करना। 2. [ To reach again ] फिर पहुँचना ; पुनः पहुँचना।

1. To regain health—पुनः स्वस्थ होना अथवा पुनः स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त करना।

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1. Duncan Forbes—English Hindustani Dictionary.

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2. To regain the shore—किनारे पर पुनः पहुँचना ।

**Regal**—राजकीय ; राजयोग्य ।

*Regality*—राजत्व ।

**Regalia**—[The rights and prerogatives of a king, or the properties or revenues which are the subjects of these] राजलक्षण ; राजचिन्ह ।

**Regent**—[Vicarious ruler] राजप्रतिनिधि ।

*Regency*—राजप्रतिनिधि मण्डल ।

**Regicide**—1. राजघाती । 2. [Killing of a king] राजहत्या ।

**Region**—प्रदेश ।

*Regional*—प्रादेशिक ।

**Register**-(*N.*) पंजी; पंजिका; रजिस्टर ।

(*V.*) 1. [To enter in a register ; to record formally and exactly as for future use or service ; to enroll] निबंधित करना ; पंजीयित करना ; रजिस्टर में भरना। 2. [To make formal entry of a document in a particular register ; also, to get a document entered in a register by the person entitled to do so ; to secure or make an official entry of in a register] राजसाक्षित करना । 3. [To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of special fee] रजिस्ट्री कराना ।

*Registered*—निबंधित ; पंजीयित ; राजसाक्षित ।

*Registered document*—राजसाक्षित लेख ।

*Registration*—निबंधन ; पंजीयन ; राजसाक्षीकरण ।

**Regress or Regression**—[Act of going or coming back ; re-entry] प्रतिगमन ; परावर्त्तन ।

*Regressive*—[Acting in a backward direction] प्रतिगामी ; परावर्त्ती ।

*Regressive taxation*—[A form of taxation upon incomes in which the tax rate decreases as the amount of income increases] प्रतिगामी कर-व्यवस्थापन ।

**Regret**—(*N.*) 1. [Sorrow or disappointment due to some external circumstances or event] खेद[1] । 2. [Pl. An intimation of regret for inability to do something] खेद प्रकाशन ।

(*V.*) खेद प्रकट करना ।

1. 'Regret' is the most general term and refers to that over which one has no control. It implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone. It does not imply personal responsibility 'पश्चाताप' or its Hindi form 'पछतावा', suggested in शासन शब्दकोश, means 'repentence' which always implies personal responsibility for any thing done or omitted. Like 'Regret', खेद is also a general term and can be used and is being used in Hindi in this sense

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The mistake is regretted—त्रुटि पर खेद है।

*Regretful*—खिन्न[1]।

*Regretfully*—सखेद।

*Regrettable*—खेदनीय।

*Regrettability*—खेदनीयता।

**Regular**—1. [Characterized by harmony or proper correspondence between the various parts or elements ; symmetrical] सुडौल। 2. [Recurring or repeated at fixed times or uniform intervals] नियत। 3. [Constant] नियत। 4. [Adhering to rule] नियमित। 5. [Orderly ; methodical] नैयमिक ; नियमित। 6. [Of forces or troops, properly and permanently organized] स्थायी।

1. Regular features—सुडौल मुखाकृति।

Regular building—सुडौल भवन।

2. Regular interval—नियत अवकाश।

3. Regular time to go to bed—सोने के नियत समय।

4. Regular life — नियमित जीवन।

6. Regular forces — स्थायी सैन्यबल।

*Regular appeal*—साधारण पुनर्वाद।

*Regular course of business*—नियमित कार्य प्रसंग।

*Regular panel*—[Standing jury] स्थायी तालिका।

*Regular suit*—साधारण वाद।

*Regular term*—नियत अवधि।

*Regularity*—नैयमिकता।

*Regularly*—यथानियम ; विधिवत् ; नियमानुसार।

*Regularly kept in the course of business*—कार्य संचालन में नियमित रूप से रखा हुआ।

*Regularize*—नियमित करना।

*Regulate*—नियमित करना।

*Regulation*—[ (a) Act of regulating ; (b) rule ] नियमन ; विनियम।

*Regulator*—नियामक।

**Rehabilitate**—पुनर्स्थापित करना।

*Rehabilitation*—पुनर्स्थापन।

**Rehearse**—1. [To recite or repeat aloud in a formal manner] दोहराना। 2. [To go through or practise a play or scene] पुर्वाभिनय करना।

*Rehearsal*—पूर्वाभिनय।

**Reign**—1. राजत्व। 2. [Period of rule] राज्यकाल।

(*V.*) राज्य करना।

**Reimburse**—[To replace in a purse an equivalent for that taken, lost, or expended ; hence to pay back] प्रतिशोधन करना।

1. Apte: English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Reimbursement*—प्रतिशोधन[1]।

*Reimburser*—प्रतिशोधक।

**Reinstate**—[To place again in possession of or in former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed] पुनर्नियुक्ति करना।

*Reinstatement*—पुनर्नियुक्ति।

**Reiterate**—बार बार कहना ; दुहराना।

*Reiteration*—पुनरुक्ति।

**Reject**—1. [To decline to accept] अस्वीकार करना। 2. [To refuse to grant, consider or accede to] अपास्त करना।

*Rejected*—अस्वीकृत ; अपास्त।

*Rejection*—अस्वीकृत ; अस्वीकरण; अपासन।

*Rejection of a plaint*—आवेदन का अपासन।

**Rejoin**—[To answer; to reply, specifically in law, to answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication] उत्तर देना। 2. [To reunite] संयुक्त होना ; संसृष्ट होना।

*Rejoinder*-[The defendants answer to the replication] प्रत्युक्ति[2]।

**Relate**—1. [To give an account of; to narrate] वर्णन करना ; कहना। 2. [To connect or bring into relation; to establish a relation between as by ties of analogy or blood] संबंध स्थापित करना ; संबंधित करना। 3. [To stand in some relation] संबंधित होना।

*Related* — 1. वर्णित ; कथित। 2. संबंधित।

*Relating to a family*—कौटुम्बिक।

*Relation* — 1. [Narration; recital] वर्णन। 2. [(a) connection; (b) connection by consanguinity or affinity; (c) state of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or commercial matters] संबंध। 3. [A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative] संबंधी ; बन्धु 4. [The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding as of previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had begun or happened at that time; reference] संबंध।

2. (a) The relation of master and servant—स्वामी और सेवक का संबंध।

1. 'भरपाई' in शासन शब्दकोश, means जो कुछ बाकी हो, वह पूरा पूरा पा जाना।' (संक्षिप्त शब्द सागर), that is, payment in full. It does not convey the sense of paying an equivalent of that which has been spent or lost by another

2. Cf. प्रत्युत्तर (Replication).

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(c) The commercial relations of a country—किसी देश का व्यापारिक संबंध।

4. To have relation to a prior date—गत दिनांक से सबंधित होना।

To take effect by relation—संबंध से प्रचलित होना।

*Relation on the mother's side*—मातृबंधु।

*Relation bearing common family name*—गोत्रसंबंध।

*Relation of husband*—पति बन्धु।

*Relationship*—संबंध।

*Relative*—(Adj.) 1. [Mutually related or connected; pertinent or relevant] बन्धु; सम्बन्धी। 2. [Constituted or existing only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent] सापेक्ष।

1. Arguments relative to the subject—विषय संबंधी तर्क।

2. Relative precedence—सापेक्ष अग्रिमता।

*Relative impediment*—[Impediment which forbids marriage with reference to certain person or facts] सापेक्ष अवरोध।

*Relative right* — [Relative rights as opposed to those rights which are called absolute, are rights correlating or corresponding with duties lying on assignable individuals, and not (primarily at least) on the world at large. Rights of property are usually relative; and rights to one's person (whether life, limb, or reputation) are absolute — Brown] सापेक्ष अधिकार।

(*N.*) संबंधी।

*Relatively*—अपेक्षतः।

**Relax**—[(a) To make lax or loose; (b) to make less severe, regorous, strained or tense] ढीला करना; शिथिल करना।

(a) To relax a rope—रस्सी ढीली करना।

To relax muscles—मांसपेशी ढीली करना।

(b) To relax discipline—अनुशासन ढीला करना; अनुशासन शिथिल करना।

*Relaxation*—ढील; शिथिलता।

**Release**—(V.) 1. [To set free from restraint, confinement or survitude; to set at liberty] विमुक्त करना; छोड़ना। 2. [To discharge, or relinquish a right to, as land or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to give up, resign, relinquish or surrender] त्याग करना।

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(N.) विमुक्ति ; उत्सर्ग ।

*Release of a conviction*—दण्ड्योत्सर्ग ; आधर्षण से विमुक्ति ।

*Releasee*—विमुक्त ।

*Releaser*—विमोचक ।

**Relevancy**—प्रासंगिकता ; प्राकरणिकता।

*Relevancy of facts*—तथ्य प्रासंगिकता ।

*Relevant*—[Bearing upon, connected with, pertinent to, the matter in hand ; legally pertinent or sufficient] प्रासंगिक; प्राकरणिक ।

*Relevant facts*—प्रासंगिक तथ्य ।

*Relevant questions*—प्रासंगिक प्रश्न ।

**Reliable**—विश्वसनीय ।

*Reliable evidence*—विश्वसनीय साक्ष्य ।

*Reliable person*—विश्वसनीय व्यक्ति; प्रत्ययित पुरुष; विश्वासी आदमी ।

*Reliable surety*—विश्वसनीय प्रतिभूति ।

*Reliance*—विश्वास ; भरोसा ।

*Rely*—विश्वास करना ।

**Relief**—1. [Aid, succour, help assistance] सहायता । 2. [Release from some occupation or post of duty] परिमोचन । 3. [One who relieves another on duty] परिमोचक । 4. [Deliverance (especially in law) from some hardship, burden or grievance; remedy which a Court of Justice may afford in relation to some actual or apprehended wrong or injury] सहायता ।

Relief fund—सहायता निधि ।

Relief works—[Public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment] सहायता कर्म ।

4. To what relief, if any, is the plaintiff entitled—क्या वादी किसी भी सहायता का अधिकारी है ।

The plaintiff claims the following relief—वादी निम्नलिखित सहायता की अधियाचना करता है ।

*Consequential relief*—[A relief that has to be given and prayed for by a party in consequence of a declaration to which one may be found entitled] आनुषंगिक सहायता ।

*Preventive relief*—[Relief granted at the discretion of the court by injunction, temporary or perpetual] निरोधक सहायता ।

*Specific relief*-विशिष्ट सहायता ।

*Relieve*—1. [To abate, lessen or mitigate] कम करना ; दूर करना । 2. [To give aid help or succour] सहायता देना । 3. [To release from a post, station or duty] परिमोचित करना । 4. [To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial interposition, as by removal of grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like] परिमोचन करना ।

1. To relieve pain—दर्द कम करना अथवा दूर करना ।

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To relieve want-कमी दूर करना।

2. To relieve the poor-गरीबों को सहायता देना।

3. Relieving officer-परिमोचक अधिकारी।

**Religion**—धर्म।

*Religious*—धार्मिक।

*Religious assembly*—धार्मिक सभा।

*Religious liberty* — धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता।

*Religious principles*—धार्मिक सिद्धान्त।

*Religious procession*—धार्मिक जलूस।

*Religious purpose*—धार्मिक प्रयोजन।

*For religious purpose*—धर्महेतु।

*Religious use*—धार्मिक प्रयोग।

*Religious worship*—पूजा; उपासना।

**Relinquish**-[To give up, resign; surrender] छोड़ना; त्यागना।

*Relinquishment*—उत्त्याग।

*Deed of relinquishment*—उत्त्याग पत्र।

**Reluctance** — [Unwillingness; disinclination] हिचक; अनिच्छा।

*Reluctant*—अनिच्छु।

**Rem—**

*Action in rem*—[By proceedings in rem the property in relation to which the claim is made or the proceeds of such property in court, can be made available to answer the claim, and be proceeded against] सर्वबंधक कार्य।

*Judgement in rem*—[A judgement which gives to the successful party possession or declaration of some definite right which right is available against the whole] सर्वबंधक निर्णय।

**Remainder** — 1. [Remnant; residue; that which is left after subtraction or any deduction] शेष। 2. [An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time and by the same instrument] अवशेष।

*Remainder man*—[One who holds or is entitled to a remainder] अवशेषधारी।

*Cross remainders*—[Estates in remainders arising where lands are devised to two or more persons in tail, with remainder to either upon failure of the other's issue] प्रत्यवशेष।

*Remaindership* — [The possession of a remainder; the fact of there being a remainder] अवशेषता।

**Remand**—1. [To send back a

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prisoner into custody, in order that further evidence on the charge may be obtained] प्रतिवर्त्तित करना। 2. [To remit or send back a cause to the court from which it was removed, appealed, or transferred into another court, in order that some further action may be taken upon it in the original court] प्रतिवर्त्तित करना।

(*N.*) प्रतिवर्त्तन।

*Remand order*—प्रतिवर्त्तन आज्ञा।

**Remark**—टिप्पण[1]।

(*V.*) टिप्पण करना।

**Remarriage**—पुनर्विवाह।

*Remarry*—पुनर्विवाह करना।

*Remarried*—पुनर्भूता।

**Remedy**—1. [That which relieves or cures a disease] उपचार। 2. [That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; specifically in law, the legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a wrong] प्रतिकार।

(*V.*) 1. उपचार करना; प्रतिकार करना।

*Remedial*—प्रतिकारी; प्रतिकारक।

*Remedial Act*—[An Act which is made from time to time to supply defects in the existing law, arising from inevitable imperfection of legislation, mistake or other cause] प्रतिकारी विधान।

*Remedial action*—[As distinguished from penal action is one which is brought by the party injured] प्रतिकारी कार्य।

*Remedial right*—[That which arises on a violation of, and for the protection of, substantive right of self-defence] प्रतिकारी अधिकार।

*Remedial statute*—प्रतिकारी विधान।

**Remembrancer**-[One employed to bring certain matters to the attention of proper person] उद्बोधक; स्मर्त्ता।

*Legal remembrancer*—विधि उद्बोधक।

**Remind** — स्मरण कराना; याद दिलाना।

*Reminder*—स्मारिका; अनुस्मारक; स्मरण पत्र।

**Remise**—(*V.*) [To give up, surrender, make over to another, release any right, property etc.] छोड़ना; अवसर्जित करना।

(*N.*) [Surrender or release of a claim] छूट; अवसर्जन।

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1. अभ्युक्ति and आलोचना in The Great English Indian Dictionary and संक्षिका in आरम्भिक शब्दावली।

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*Remission*—1. [Forgiving; pardon] निष्कृति। 2. [Act of surrendering, resigning or giving up, or cancellation or relinquishment of the whole or the part of a claim, right tax, debt etc.] अवसर्जन ; छूट। 3. [Act of sending in payment, as money ; remittance] भेजना।

1. Remission of punishment—दंड निष्कृति।

2. Remission of rent—लगान की छूट।

*Remit*—1. [To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing] छोड़ना ; अवसर्जित करना। 2. [To submit or refer something for consideration, judgment, decision, action etc., specifically in law, to send back a cause or proceeding to an inferior court for further action] भेजना। 3. [To put off ; postpone ; defer] छोड़ देना ; स्थगित करना 4. [To transmit or send, especially to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft etc.] भेजना।

1. To remit a penalty—दंड अवसर्जित करना।

To remit the performance of an obligation—अधिबंधन की प्रतिपत्ति को छोड़ देना।

2. To remit an issue—विप्रश्न भेजना।

3. To remit the consideration of a matter until the next session — किसी विषय को दूसरे अधिवेशन तक विचार के लिए छोड़ देना।

*Remittance*—भेजना ; प्रेषण।

*Remittee*—पाने वाला।

*Remitter* — 1. [One who sends a remittance] भेजनेवाला; प्रेषक। 2. [The act of remitting a case to another court for decision] भेजना। 3 [The principle under which he who has the right of entry in lands, but is out of possession, obtains possession of the lands by subsequent, and, of course, defective title, he is remitted or sent back by operation of law, to his ancient and more certain title] प्रतिवर्त्तन।

**Remote**—दूरवर्ती ; असमीप।

*Remote cause*—[Cause the connection between which and the effect is uncertain, vague and indeterminate] दूरवर्ती कारण।

*Remote damages* — दूरवर्ती प्रतिक्षति।

*Remote kinsman*—दूर के संबंधी; विदूर बन्धु।

*Remoteness*—दूरी ; असमीपता।

*Remoteness of damages*—प्रतिक्षति की दूरी; प्रतिक्षति की असमीपता।

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**Remove**—हटाना ; अपनय करना ।
*To remove from office*—पद से हटाना ।
*Removable*—हटाने योग्य; अपनेय ।
*Removal*—हटाना ; अपनयन[1] ।
*Removal from office*—पद-भ्रंशन[2] ; पद से हटाना ।

**Remunerate**-[To repay, requite or reward] पारितोषिक देना ; पारिश्रमिक देना ।
*Remuneration* — पारितोषिक ; पारिश्रमिक ।
*Remunerative*—पारितोषिकी ।
*Remunerative capital*—पारितोषिकी पूँजी ।

**Render**—1. [To give, deliver or to furnish] देना । 2. [To return ; to give back] लौटाना । 3. [To cause to be or to become] करना । 4 [To translate] अनुवाद करना ।
1. To render a message—संवाद देना ।
To render the price of a purchase—क्रय मूल्य देना ।
To render account—हिसाब देना ।
To render assistance—सहायता देना ।
To render honour—सम्मानित करना ।
2. To render anything loaned—उधार ली हुई वस्तु लौटाना ।
3. To render a person more safe—किसी व्यक्ति को और अधिक सुरक्षित करना ।
*Rendering*—अनुवाद ।
*Rendition*—देना ।
*Rendition of accounts*-हिसाब देना ।
*Rendition of judgement*—निर्णय देना ।

**Renew**—नया करना ।
*Renewed*—नवीकृत ।
*Renewal*—नवीकरण ।
*Renewal of a license*—अनुज्ञा का नवीकरण ।

**Renounce**—त्यागना ; छोड़ना ।
*Renounced*—त्यक्त ; छोड़ा हुआ ।
*Renouncement*—त्यजन ।
*Renunciation*—त्याग ।

**Rent**—किराया ; लगान ।
*Actual rent*—वास्तविक किराया ।
*Fair rent*—उचित किराया ।
*Fixed rent*—स्थायी लगान ।
*Ground rent*—भू-भाटक ; भूमि का किराया ।
*Minimum rent*—कम से कम किराया ; न्यूनतम किराया ।
*Rack rent*—अधिकतम किराया ।
*Rent-free grant* — लगानरहित अनुदान ।
*Reasonable rent* — यथायोग्य किराया ।
*Rent-free grantee*—लगानरहित अनुदानग्राही ।

1. Glossary to the Constitution.
2. Monier Williams' English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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*Rent due*—देय किराया अथवा लगान।

*Rent decree*—किराये की डिगरी ; लगान की डिगरी।

*Rent suit*—किराया अथवा लगान का वाद।

*Rental*—(*N.*) [Sum total of rent] सकल किराया अथवा लगान 2. [Roll on which rents are registered] किराया अथवा लगान की तालिका ; कर परिसंख्या।

(*Adj.*) किराया संबंधी ; भाटकीय।

*Rental agent*—भाटक अभिकर्त्ता।

*Rental value*—भाटकीय मूल्य।

**Repair**—[To restore to sound state after decay, injury, dilapidation or partial destruction] मरम्मत कराना। 2. [To remedy] पूरा करना। 3. [To make amends for] प्रतिसमाधान करना।

To repair a house — घर की मरम्मत कराना।

2. To repair a loss or damage—हानि अथवा क्षति पूरी करना।

3. To repair an injustice—अन्याय का प्रतिसमाधान करना।

(*Adj.*) 1. [Act of repairing] मरम्मत।

*In good repairs*—अच्छी हालत में।

*In bad repairs*—बुरी हालत में।

*Out of repairs*—मरम्मतरहित।

**Repay**—प्रतिशोधन करना।

*Repaid*—प्रतिशोधित।

*Repayment*—प्रतिशोधन।

**Repeal**—[To revoke, rescind annul, a resolution, law, sentence etc.] प्रत्यालोप करना[1]।

(*N.*) प्रत्यालोप।

*Repealable*—प्रत्यालोप्य।

*Repealed*—प्रत्यालुप्त।

**Repeat**—[(a) To say or utter again ; to reiterate ; (b) to make, do, perform or cause to occur or appear again] दोहराना।

1. To repeat a question—प्रश्न दोहराना।

2. To repeat an error—भूल दोहराना।

(*N.*) [A repetition or that which is repeated] पुनरुक्ति।

*Repeatedly*—बार बार ; पुनः।

*Repetition*—1. [Saying again] पुनरुक्ति। 2. [Doing again] पुनरावृत्ति।

**Repel**—[(a) To drive back ; to force to return ; to repulse ; (b) to resist or oppose effectually ; to reject or repulse] पीछे हटाना ; प्रतिवारित करना।

1. For distinction between 'Annul' (लोप करना), 'Abolish' (आलोप करना), 'Abrogate' (विलोप करना), 'Revoke' (प्रत्याहरण करना), 'Cancel' (खंडित करना), 'Rescind' (निरसन करना), Reverse (परावृत्त करना), 'Abate' (हटाना), see Abolish and note thereunder.

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(a) To repel an enemy—शत्रु को पीछे हटाना ।

(b) To repel an assault—अभ्याघात को प्रतिवारित करना ।

(c) To repel an argument—तर्क प्रतिवारित करना ।

To repal a suit—वाद को प्रतिवारित करना ।

**Repleader**—[A second pleading] पुनरुक्ति ।

**Replication**—[The plaintiff's or complainant's reply in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer] प्रत्युत्तर ।

**Reply**—उत्तर देना ।

(*N.*) उत्तर ।

**Report**—1. [To prepare an account] विवरण देना । 2. [Parliamentary Practice : to return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusion reached thereon] प्रतिवेदन करना ; रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना । 3. [To prefer a charge] रपट करना ।

1. A treasurer reports the receipts and expenditures—कोषाध्यक्ष आय और व्यय का विवरण देता है ।

2. The committee reported the bill with amendments—समिति ने विधेयक की संशोधनों सहित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की । अथवा, समिति ने विधेयक का संशोधनों सहित प्रतिवेदन किया ।

3. The matter was reported to the police—मामले की पुलिस में रपट की गई ।

(*N.*) 1. [Account ; an official statement] विवरण ; प्रतिवेदन । 2. [Rumour] जनश्रुति । 3. [An account, judicial opinion or decision] प्रसूचना ।

*First information report*—रपट ; प्रसूचना ।

*Office report*—कार्यालय का प्रतिवेदन ।

*Criminal administration report*—अपराधिक प्रशासन विवरण ।

*Reporter*—प्रसूचक ; संवाददाता ।

**Represent**—1. [To place a fact clearly before another ; to state or point out explicitly or seriously to one, with a view to influencing action, or conduct, frequently, by way of expostulation or remonstrance] उपपादित करना ; निरूपित करना । 2. [(a) To take or fill the place of another in some respect or for some purpose ; to be a substitute in some capacity for a person or body ; to act for another by a deputed right ; (b) to be accredited deputy or substitute for a number of persons in a legislative or deliberative body ; to be member of Parliament for a certain constituency ; (c) to assume by an heir of the position, rights and obligations of his predecessor] प्रतिनिधित्व करना ।

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2. [(a) A counsel represents his client—वकील अर्थी का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

(b) A member in the Parliament represents his constituency–संसद का सदस्य अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

(c) An heir represents his ancestor—उत्तराधिकारी अपने पूर्वज का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

*Representation*—1. [(a) The action of placing a fact, etc. before another or others by means of discourse; a statement or account especially one intended to influence opinion or action; (b) a formal or serious statement of facts, reasons, arguments, made with a view to effecting some change, preventing some action, etc.] उपपादन। 2. [The fact of standing for, or in place of, some other thing or person, especially, with a right or authority to act on their account; substitution of one thing or person for another] प्रतिनिधान। 3. [(a) The assumption by an heir of the position, rights, and obligations of his predecessor; (b) the fact of representing or being represented in a legislative or deliberative assembly, specifically, in Parliament] प्रतिनिधित्व।

1. Representation in writing–लिखित उपपादन।

2. Representation through counsel—वकील द्वारा प्रतिनिधान।

3. (a) Right of representation—[The right whereby the son of an elder son deceased succeeds to his grandfather in preference to the latter's immediate issue] प्रतिनिधित्व का अधिकार।

(b) Desired representation in Parliament—संसद में अभीष्ट प्रतिनिधित्व।

*Proportional representation*—आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व।

*Representative*-(*N*) प्रतिनिधि।

*Legal representative*—वैध प्रतिनिधि।

*Personal representative*—व्यक्तिगत प्रतिनिधि।

*Representative of a party*—पक्षकार का प्रतिनिधि।

*Representative of the deceased*—प्रमीत का प्रतिनिधि।

*Representative in interest*—हित का प्रतिनिधि।

(*Adj.*) प्रतिनिध्यात्मक; प्रतिनिधिक।

*Representative legislature*—प्रतिनिधिक व्यवस्थापिका।

*Representative suit*—प्रतिनिधिक वाद।

**Repress**—[To press or crush back, down, or out; to suppress] दमन करना।

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*Repression*—दमन।

*Repressive*—दमनकारी।

*Repressive measures*—दमनकारी उपाय।

**Reprieve**—[Suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence—Wharton] परावर्त[1]; प्रविलम्बन[2]।

(*V.*) परावर्त करना।

**Reprimand**—[A formal and public stigmatization of an offence addressed by a judge to a convicted offender, or by an official superior to an inferior, generally in substitution for any other punishment] फटकार; भर्त्सना।

(*V.*) भर्त्सना करना; फटकारना।

**Reprisal** — 1. [The act or practice of resorting to force short of war; to procure redress of grievances, originally, by seizing the property or persons of subjects of the enemy; the taking of one thing in satisfaction for another—Wharton] प्रत्यपहार[3]। 2. [Any act of retaliation, public or private; especially in war, the infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation for outrage or inhumanity committed by the enemy] प्रत्यपकार।

*General reprisal*—[When the state is the aggrieved party and its action is directed against the property and persons of the other state wherever found] सामान्य प्रत्यपहार।

*Special reprisal*—[When an individual is the injured person and is authorised by letters or a commission of reprisals or marque to enforce his redress] विशेष प्रत्यपहार।

*Ordinary reprisal* — [As arresting and taking the goods of merchant-strangers

1. Monier Williams: English Sanskrit Dictionary.
2. Glossary of the Technical Terms in the Constitution.
3. According to Wharton reprisals are used between nation and nation, in order to do themselves justice, when they cannot otherwise obtain it. "If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another—if she refuses to pay a debt, to repair an injury, or give adequate satisfaction for it—the latter seizes something belonging to the former, and applies it to her own advantage, unless she obtains payment of what is due to her, together with interest and damages, or may keep it as a pledge until she has received ample satisfaction".—Wharton. In view of the above 'प्रतिपीड़न', 'बदला' and 'प्रतिशोध' (suggested in शासन शब्द कोश) are not appropriate and correct equivalents of 'Reprisal' in this sense.

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within the realm] साधारण प्रत्यपहार।

*Extraordinary reprisal*—[As, satisfaction out of the realm] असाधारण प्रत्यपहार।

*Letter or commission of reprisal*—[An official warrant authorizing an aggrieved subject to exact forcible reparation from the subjects of another state] प्रत्यपहार पत्र।

**Reprobate**—[To disapprove; to reject] प्रत्यनुमति देना।

*Approbate and reprobate*—अनुमति तथा प्रत्यनुमति देना।

*Reprobation*—प्रत्यनुमति।

**Republic**—[A state in which the supreme power rests in the people and their elected representatives or officers as opposed to one governed by a king or the like] गणराज्य; गणतन्त्रात्मक राज्य।

*Republican*—(*Adj.*) गणतन्त्रात्मक।

(*N.*) गणतन्त्रवादी।

*Republicanism*—गणतन्त्रवाद।

**Repudiate**—प्रत्याख्यात करना; प्रत्याख्यान करना।

*To repudiate marriage*—विवाह का प्रत्याख्यान करना।

*To repudiate a son*—पुत्र का प्रत्याख्यान करना।

*To repudiate a gift*—प्रतिग्रह प्रत्याख्यात करना।

*Repudiated*—प्रत्याख्यात।

*Repudiation*—प्रत्याख्यान।

**Repugnance**—[Inconsistency; contradictoriness] प्रतिकूलता।

*Repugnant*—प्रतिकूल।

**Reputation or repute**—[The relative estimation or esteem in which a person is held] ख्याति; नाम।

*Bad reputation*—कुख्याति; बदनामी।

*Good reputation*—सुख्याति; नेकनामी।

*Reputed*—विख्यात।

*Reputed character*—विख्यात चरित्र।

*Reputed house of prostitution*—[Premises which by common report or fame are used for the purpose of prostitution] विख्यात वेश्यालय।

*Reputed owner*—विख्यात स्वामी।

*Reputed ownership*—विख्यात स्वामित्व।

*Reputed thief*—विख्यात चोर।

*Reputable*—सम्मान्य।

**Request**—प्रार्थना; अभ्यर्थना।

(*V.*) प्रार्थना करना; अभ्यर्थना करना।

*Requested*—प्रार्थित; अभ्यर्थित।

*Requester*—अभ्यर्थी; प्रार्थी।

**Require**—[To demand; to need] चाहना; अपेक्षा करना।

*As occasion requires*—जैसा चाहिए; जैसा अवसर हो।

*Requiring no proof*—प्रमाण अनपेक्षित।

*Required*—आपेक्षित; चाहा हुआ।

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*Requirement* — आवश्यकता ; अपेक्षा ।

*Requisite*—अपेक्षित ।

*Requisition* — [A demand made by a person] अर्थना ; माँग ।

(*V.*) अर्थना करना ; माँगना ।

**Resale**—पुनर्विक्रय ।

*Resell*—पुन: बेचना ।

**Rescind**—[To abrogate, annul or repeal] निरस्त करना ।

*Rescission*—निरसन ; अनुशय ।

*Rescission of purchase*—क्रीतानुशय[1] ।

*Rescission of sale*—क्रयानुशय[2]।

*Rescission of a contract*—संविद निरसन ।

*Rescissory*—[Of the nature of, or having the effect of, rescinding or revoking ; connected with or characterized by rescission] निरसनकारी ; अनुशयकारी ।

*Rescissory action* — [ An action to rescind or avoid a title by prescription ; an action to rescind a contract of sale ] अनुशयकारी कार्य ; निरसनकारी कार्य ।

**Rescue** — 1. [ The forcible taking of a person or goods out of legal custody ; forcible recovery by the owner of the goods distrained] अपकर्ष 2. [Deliverance] परित्राण ।

(*V.*) परित्राण करना ; अपकर्ष करना ।

**Resemble**—[To be like] समान होना ; सदृश होना ; अनुरूप होना ।

*Resemblance*—सादृश्य ; समानता; अनुरूपता ।

*Resembling* — सदृश ; समान ; अनुरूप ।

**Reserve**—[(a) To retain or hold over to a future time or place ; (b) to keep in store for future or special use ; (c) to withhold from the operation of a grant or agreement] रखना ; ले रखना ; अलग रखना ; आरक्षित करना ।

(*N.*) 1. [(a) store or stock ; (b) that part of the assets of a bank kept uninvested ; (c) the amount of funds necessary for an insurance company to have at any given time to enable it to meet all claims ] निचय । 2. [Reserving ; reservation ] आरक्षण । 3. [ Self-restraint ] निग्रह । 4. [Something concealed in mind] भेदभाव ।

1. (b) Real reserve—वास्तविक निचय ।

(c) Initial reserve — आद्य निचय ।

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1. क्रीत्वा मूल्येन य: पण्यं क्रेता न बहु मन्यते ।
क्रीतानुशय इत्येतद्विवादमुच्यते ॥ —नारद
2. क्रयविक्रयानुशये विधिरेष प्रदर्शित: । —बृहस्पति ।

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Terminal reserve — कालिक निचय ।

Insurance reserve — बीमा निचय ।

Investment reserve —विनियोजन निचय ।

4. Without reserve—बिना भेदभाव के ।

*Reserved*—आरक्षित ।

*Reservation*—1. [(a) Act of reserving or keeping especially for one's self ; (b) the act or fact of a grantor's reserving some new thing out of the thing granted ] आरक्षण । 2. [A limiting condition ; a proviso] निबंधन ।

*Reservoir*—जलाशय ।

**Reside**—[To dwell permanently or for a considerable time] निवास करना ; रहना ।

*Residence*—[(a) Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time ; (b) the place where one actually lives or has his home ; (c) dwelling house ; often one of a superior or pretentious character] निवास[1] ।

*Residency*-[In International Law, the official residence of a resident, diplomatic agent or governor] अधिनिवास ।

*Resident*—1. [One who resides in a place] निवासी । 2. [The governor of a residency ; a diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government] अधिनिवासी ।

(*Adj.*) निवासी ।

*Resident ambassador*-निवासी राजदूत ।

*Residential*—निवासी ।

*Residential purpose*-निवास के लिए ।

**Residue**—1. [That which is left after a part is taken, separated or removed] शेष । 2. [The surplus of a testator's or intestate's estate after discharging all his liabilities] परभाग[2] ।

1. For distinction between 'residence' (निवास), 'abode' (वास), and 'domicile' (समावास), see note under 'abode'.

2. Here 'पर', according to Apte, means, 'left over, surplus'. Monier Williams has given 'परभाग' as an equivalent of 'residue'. Distinguished from 'remainder' (अवशेष)

"Ramainder is applied to that which remains after a consumption or removal has taken place ; the term residue is applied to that which remains after division has taken place. Ramainder is an estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time and by the same instrument: for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life

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*Residual or residuary*—परभागी।

*Residuary bequest*—[A residuary bequest is one which, if valid, carries all the personal property not otherwise disposed of] परभागी रिक्थ।

*Residuary clause*—[A clause in a will by which the testator disposes of such part of estate as remains undisposed of by previous devises or bequests] परभागी वाक्यांश।

*Residuary devisee* — [The person named in a will who is to take all the real property remaining over and above the other devises] परभागी उत्तरदानग्राही।

*Residuary estate*—[That part of a testator's estate which remains after payment of debts and legacies] परभाग।

*Residuary legacy*—परभागी रिक्थ।

*Residuary legatee*—परभागी रिक्थधारी।

*Residuary powers*—शेष शक्ति।

*Residuary*—(*N.*) परभागी।

**Resign**—1. [To surrender, relinquish, give up, or hand over something, especially. an office, position, right, claim etc.] त्यागना। 2. [To make surrender] समर्पित करना।

*Resignation*—त्याग; पदत्याग; समर्पण।

*Written resignation*-त्यागपत्र।

**Resile**—[To draw back from an agreement, contract, statement etc.] फिरना।

*To resile from an agreement*-प्रतिज्ञा से फिरना।

**Resist**-[To oppose; withstand] प्रतिरोध करना।

*To resist an officer*-अधिकारी का प्रतिरोध करना।

*To resist arrest*—बन्दीकरण का प्रतिरोध करना।

*Resistance*—प्रतिरोध।

*Resistance to process*-अवज्ञा[1]; आदेशिका का प्रतिरोध।

*Resister*—प्रतिरोधक।

**Res judicata** — [A question already decided by authority] प्राङ्न्याय[2]।

*Constructive res judicata*—प्रलक्षित प्राङ्न्याय।

interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a remainder, or estate in remainder. Residue is the part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests.

1. Used in Uriya in this sense, see Wilsons' Glossary page 18.

2. आचरेणाऽवसन्नोऽपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि।
सो अभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते॥
बृहस्पति।

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*Res judicata between co-plaintiffs* — सहवादियों के मध्य प्राङ्न्याय ।

*Res judicata between co-defendants* — सहप्रतिवादियों के मध्य प्राङ्न्याय ।

**Resolve** — [To determine ; to decide ; to express as an opinion or determination by resolution and vote ] संकल्प करना ।

The house resolved that no money should be appropriated—भवन ने संकल्प किया कि कोई धन उठाकर न रखा जाय ।

*Resolution*—संकल्प ।

*Resolutive or resolutory*—[ Serving to resolve or make void ] विलीयक ।

*Resolutive condition*—[ A condition by the happening of which a contract or obligation is terminated ] विलीयक शर्त ।

**Respect** — 1. [ Regard ; to relate to ] संबंध रखना । 2. [ To treat or regard with deference, esteem or honour ; to feel or show respect for] सम्मान करना ; आदर करना । 3. [To treat with consideration ; to refrain from interfering with ] ध्यान रखना ।

1. The treaty respects our commerce — संधि हमारे संवाणिज्य से संबंध रखती है ।

He could not agree with him respecting the price— मूल्य के संबंध में उससे सहमत नहीं सका ।

3. To respect one's privacy किसी की गोपनीयता का ध्यान रखना ।

(*N.*) 1. [A particular; point detail] विषय । 2. [Esteem; regard] आदर ; सम्मान ।

1. In all respects— विषयों में ।

In many respects—अनेक विषयों में ।

In some respects-कुछ विषयों में

*In respect of or with respect to*—विषय में ; संबंध में ।

*Respectable*-सम्मान्य; आदरणीय ।

*Respectable person in the locality*—स्थान का सम्मान्य व्यक्ति ।

*Respectable family*—सम्मान्य परिवार ; सम्मान्य कुल ।

*Respectability* — सम्मान्यता मर्यादा ।

*Family respectability*—कुल मर्यादा ।

*Respectful*—आदरकारी ।

*Respectively*—क्रमशः ।

**Respite**-[Delay specially granted in carrying out of a capital sentence] प्रास्थगन ।

**Respondent**—उत्तरकर्त्ता ।

**Responsible**—[(a) Answerable, accountable to another for something ; liable to be called to account ; (b) capable of fulfilling an obligation or

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trust; reliable, trustworthy; of good credit and repute] उत्तरदायी।

(a) A guardian is responsible to the court for his conduct—अभिभावक अपने आचरण के लिए न्यायालय के प्रति उत्तरदायी है।

(b) A responsible office—उत्तरदायी पद।

*Responsible government*—उत्तरदायी शासन।

*Responsible officer*—उत्तरदायी अधिकारी।

*Responsibility*—उत्तरदायित्व।

**Rest**—[Cessation of motion or action] विश्राम; आराम। 2. [The remainder; residue; surplus; the balance of undivided profits] शेष। 3. [Support] अवलम्ब।

(*V.*) 1. [To take repose] विश्राम करना; आराम करना। 2. [To desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on] विश्रान्ति देना।

2. The defence then rested its case—उत्तरपक्ष ने अपने व्यवहार को विश्रान्ति दी।

*Rest house*—विश्रामागार।

**Restitution**—[(a) The action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner or of making reparation to a person for loss or injury; (b) the action of restoring a thing or institution to its original state or form] प्रतिस्थापन; प्रत्यपर्ण।

*To cause restitution to be made* [S. 144 C. P. C.]—प्रत्यर्पण कराना; प्रतिस्थापन कराना।

*Splitting of claim for restitution*—प्रतिस्थापन की अधियाचना को तोड़ना।

*Inherent power to grant restitution*—प्रतिस्थापन स्वीकृत करने की समवायी शक्ति।

*Restitution of conjugal rights*—दाम्पतिक अधिकार का प्रतिस्थापन।

*Writ of restitution* — [A writ which lies, after the reversal of a judgment, to restore to a party to all that he has lost by the judgment] प्रतिस्थापन की प्रशिस्ति।

**Restore**—[To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state, position, office or the like] पूर्ववत् करना।

*Inherent power to restore suit dismissed for default*—अवहेलना के कारण अपास्त वाद को पूर्ववत् करने की समवायी शक्ति।

*Applicaton to restore a suit*—वाद को पूर्ववत् करने की प्रार्थना।

*Restoration* — [Bringing back to, or putting back into a former position or condition] पूर्ववत्करण।

*Restoration application*—पूर्ववत्करण की प्रार्थना।

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*Restoration of a suit*—वाद का पूर्वत्वकरण ।

*Sufficient cause for restoration*—पूर्ववत्करण के लिए पर्याप्त कारण ।

*Restoration of an application for restoration*—पूर्ववत्करण की प्रार्थना का पूर्ववत्करण ।

**Restrain**—[To check, hold back, or prevent a person or thing from some cause of action] अवरोधित करना ।

*Restrained*—अवरोधित ।

*Restraining*—अवरोधक ।

*Restraining order*—[An order in the nature of an injunction] अवरोधक आज्ञा ।

An injunction restraining the doing of something—किसी कार्य को अवरोधित करने वाली आज्ञप्ति ।

*Restraint*—अवरोध ।

*Agreement in restraint of trade*—[Agreement entered into when a business is sold prohibiting the seller from carrying on a like business within a specified radius or during a given time] वाणिज्य अवरोधक प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Agreement in restraint of marriage*—विवाह अवरोधक प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Self-restraint*—आत्मसंयम ।

**Restrict**—[To confine some person or thing to or within certain limits; to limit or bound; to restrain by prohibition] प्रतिबन्ध लगाना; प्रतिबंधित करना ।

*Restriction*—प्रतिबन्ध ।

*Restrictions on discussion in legislature*—व्यवस्थापिका में पर्यालोचन पर प्रतिबन्ध ।

*Restriction against alienation*—परहस्तकरण पर प्रतिबन्ध ।

*Restrictive*—प्रतिबन्धी ।

*Restrictive endorsement*—[Endorsement which destroys the negotiability of a bill of exchange] प्रतिबंधी पृष्ठांकन ।

*Restrictive provision*—प्रतिबंधी प्रावधान ।

**Result**—परिणाम ; फल ।

(*V.*) 1. [To arise as a consequence, effect, conclusion from action, process, etc.] फल अथवा परिणाम निकलना । 2. [To revert] प्रत्यावर्त्तित होना ।

2. The estate will result to him—भूति उसको प्रत्यावर्त्तित होगी ।

*Resulting*—प्रत्यावर्त्ती ।

*Resulting trust*—[A trust raised by implication of law from the acts of the parties as being intended by them, as the trust raised for the benefit of a party who has granted property upon a trust that fails, or that raised for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate] प्रत्यावर्त्ती न्यास ।

*Resulting use*—[A use which being limited by the

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deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration] प्रत्यावर्त्ती प्रयोग ।

**Resume**—1. [To take again; to take back to oneself something previously given or granted] पुनः ग्रहण करना । 2. [To begin again; recommence] पुनरारंभ करना ।

1. To resume a grant—अनुदान पुनः ग्रहण करना ।

2. The Parliament resumed consideration of the Bill—संसद् ने विधेयक पर विचार करना पुनरारंभ कर दिया ।

To resume arguments—तर्क-वितर्क पुनरारंभ करना ।

*Resumable*-पुनः ग्रहण करने योग्य ।

*Resumable tenure*—पुनः ग्रहण करने योग्य धृति ।

*Resumption*-1. [The action of taking back or recovering of something; the action on the part of the crown or other authority, of reassuming possession of lands, rights etc., which have been bestowed on others] पुनः ग्रहण । 2 [The action of beginning again] पुनरारंभ ।

*Resumption of a gift*—प्रतिग्रह का पुनः ग्रहण ; दत्तापहार ।

*Resumption of a grant*—अनुदान का पुनः ग्रहण ।

*Resumption of delegated powers*-प्रत्यधिकृत शक्ति का पुनः ग्रहण ।

2. Resumption of arguments-तर्कवितर्क का पुनरारंभ ।

**Retail**—खुदरा ।

*Retail price*—खुदरा मूल्य ।

*Retail sale*—खुदरा बिक्री ।

(*V.*) खुदरा बेचना ।

*Retailer*—खुदरा बेचनेवाला ।

**Retain**—1. [To continue to have or possess] रखना ; धारण करना । 2. [To keep in pay; specifically, to employ a lawyer by paying a preliminary fee, which secures a prior claim upon his services in case of need] रखना ; रोक रखना[1] ।

1. To retain possession-भुक्ति रखना ।

2. To retain a counsel-वकील को रोक रखना ।

*Retainer*—1. [(a) The act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counseller, or adviser; (b) the act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of his rights, as where a creditor pays his own claim out of the debtor's own property that has come into his hands as representative of the debtor] रोक रखना ; अनुरक्षण । 2. [A fee paid to engage a

1. Duncan Forbes—English Hindustani Dictionary.

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lawyer to maintain a cause, or a professional adviser to give advice, or to secure a prior claim upon his services] रोकने की फीस ; अनुरक्षण शुल्क। 3. [One who is retained or kept in service] अनुचर।

1. (a) General retainer—[When covering any case that may arise] सामान्य अनुरक्षण।

Special retainer—[When for a specified case] विशिष्ट अनुरक्षण।

(b) Retainer of debts—[Right of executor or administrator who is sometimes allowed to pay himself first by retaining in his hands so much as his debt amounts to] ऋण अनुरक्षण ; ऋण रोक रखना।

*Document of retainer*—अनुरक्षण लेख।

*Retaining fee*—अनुरक्षण शुल्क ; रोकने का शुल्क।

*Retention*—[The right of retaining property until a debt due from the owner is paid] अनुरक्षण।

**Retaliate**—बदला लेना।

*Retaliation*—बदला ; प्रतिकार।

*Retaliatory*—प्रतिकारात्मक।

**Retire**—1. [(a) To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay; (b) to cause to retire, specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list] निवृत करना। 2. [(a) To withdraw from office, a public station, business or the like; (b) to withdraw to or into a place (or way of life) for seclusion, shelter or security; (c) to withdraw to one's usual place of abode or some customary occupation; (d) to withdraw from company] निवृत होना।

1. (a) To retire bonds or bills—हुण्डियों अथवा करणों को निवृत करना।

(b) To retire an officer—पदाधिकारी को निवृत करना।

2. (a) Having made a large fortune, he retired—अत्यन्त अधिक सम्पत्ति कमाने के पश्चात् वह निवृत हो गया।

(b) To retire from the world—संसार से निवृत होना।

(c) To retire to the chamber—निवृत होकर अवकाशागार में जाना।

(a) He usually retires early—वह प्राय: शीघ्र ही निवृत हो जाता है।

*Retired*—निवृत।

*Retired officer*—निवृत पदाधिकारी।

*Retirement*—निवृति।

*Retirement of an officer*—पदाधिकारी की निवृति।

*Retirement of all paper*

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*currency*—समस्त पत्र मुद्रा की निवृत्ति ।

*Retiring a bill*—[ Taking up and paying a bill of exchange when due ] हुंडी की निवृत्ति ।

*Age of retirement*—निवृत्ति की आयु ।

**Retract**—[ To take back what has been said ] नटना ; मुकरना ।

*Retracted confession*—मुकरी हुई प्रतिपत्ति ; प्रत्यादिष्ट प्रतिपत्ति ।

*Retraction*—प्रत्यादेश ; मुकरना ; नटना ।

*Retruction of a confession*—प्रतिपत्ति मुकरना ; प्रतिपत्ति का प्रत्यादेश ।

**Retrench**—छाँटना ; व्यवच्छेद करना ।

*Retrenchment* — व्यवच्छेद ; छँटाई ।

**Retribution**— प्रतिकार ।

*Retributive*—प्रतिकारी ।

*Retributive damages*-प्रतिकारी प्रतिक्षति ।

*Retributive justice*—प्रतिकारी न्याय ।

*Retributive punishment*—प्रतिकारी दण्ड ।

*Retributory*—प्रतिकारी ।

**Retrospective**—[Having reference to what is past] भूतापेक्षिक ।

*Retrospective effect* — भूतापेक्षिक प्रयुक्ति ।

*Retrospective law* — [ One which is made to affect acts or facts transpiring, or rights accruing before it came into force] भूतापेक्षिक विधि ।

**Return**—1. [To go or come back again ] लौटना । 2. [ To revert ] प्रत्यावर्तित होना । 3. [To reply ] उत्तर देना । 4. [ To send back ; to restore ] लौटाना ; प्रत्यावर्तित करना । 5. [ To yield ] लाना ; प्राप्त होना । 6. [ To render as an account usually an official account to a superior ; to report officially ] देना ; विवरण देना । 7. [ To elect ] निर्वाचित करना ।

2. The estate returned to him from his father—भृति उसके पिता से उसे प्रत्यावर्तित हुई ।

3. To return a borrowed book—उधार ली हुई किताब लौटाना ।

5. To return a list of jurors—सभ्यों की तालिका देना ।

To return the result of an election—निर्वाचन के परिणाम का विवरण देना ।

To return a verdict—अधिमत देना ।

6. He was returned as member of the Parliament—वह संसद का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया ।

*To return a writ*—प्रशिस्ति प्रत्यावर्तित करना ।

*(N.)* 1. [ Act of returning ] प्रत्यावर्तन ; लौटाना ; लौटना । 2. [ Rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept or execution to the proper officer or court ] प्रत्यावर्तन । 3. [An

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account or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts and statistics, and the like] विवरण । 4. [Income or profit] लाभ ।

*Return of documents*—लेखों का लौटाना ।

*Return post*—लौटती डाक ।

*Return ticket*—वापिसी टिकट ।

*Returns of courts*—न्यायालयों के विवरण ।

*Returnable*—प्रत्यावर्तनीय ।

*Returning officer*—निर्वाचन अधिकारी ।

**Reunion** — [The joining together of some or all the members of a Hindu family who became divided] संसृष्टि ।

*Reunite*—[To restore the coparceners of a joint family between whom partition has been made, to their prior position as coparceners] संसृष्ट होना ; संसृष्ट करना ।

*Reunited coparceners*—संसृष्ट दायाद ।

*Reunited hindu family*—संसृष्ट हिन्दू परिवार ।

**Revenue** — [The annual or periodical yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents etc., which a nation, state or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use] राजस्व[1] ।

*Revenue court*-राजस्व न्यायालय ; माल की अदालत ।

*Revenue defaulter*—राजस्व न देने वाला ।

*Revenue free*—राजस्वमुक्त; माफी ।

*Revenue free property*—[Any land not subject to the payment of land revenue] राजस्वमुक्त भूमि ; माफी जमीन[2] ।

*Revenue laws*—[Legislative measures imposing taxes upon the people either directly, or indirectly or laying dues, imports or excises for the use of the government and giving to the persons from whom money is exacted no equivalent in return] राजस्व विधान ।

*Revenue officer*-राजस्वअधिकारी

1. 'आगम', has been suggested by Dr. Raghuvira. The word is used in that sense in ancient literature but in law, especially in याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, 'आगम' has been used in the sense of 'title' and we have adopted it in that sense. It might confuse if the word is used in both the senses. 'माल' or मालगुजारी is popularly used for 'revenue' but these terms are used especially for the revenue derived from land or the revenue claimed by the government from the produce of cultivated lands (Wilson's Glossary, Page 506).

2. Wilson's Glossary page 550, used in Marathi.

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*Revenues of the government* —सरकार का राजस्व।

*Board of revenue* — राजस्व समिति।

*Central Board of Revenue*—केन्द्रीय राजस्व समिति।

**Reversal**—[ The act of reversing or annulling a decree, sentence, punishment etc. ; the fact of being reversed or annulled ] परावृत्ति।

*Reverse*—(*N.*) [ Contrary ; opposite ; (b) A change from better to worse ; misfortune ] विपर्यय।

(*Adj.*)[ opposite ; contrary ] विपरीत।

*Reverse order*—व्यतिक्रम।

(*V.*) [ To revoke, annul ; specifically to overthrow by a contrary decision ] परावृत्त करना।

*To reverse the judgment of a lower court*—अधरस्थ न्यायालय के निर्णय को परावृत्त करना।

*Reversed*—परावृत्त।

*Reversible*—परावर्त्तनीय।

*Reversibility*—परावर्त्तनीयता।

**Reversion**—[ The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated ; hence the residue of an estate left in proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or lesser estate carved out of it and conveyed by him ] परावर्त्तन।

*Reversionary*—[ Of or pertaining to or involving a legal reversion ] परावर्त्ती।

*Reversionary interest*—[ A deferred interest in land, money or personal property ] परावर्त्ती हित।

*Reversionary right*—परावर्त्तनाधिकार।

*Reversioner* — [ One who has a reversion or is entitled to a reversion ] परावर्त्ती।

*Next reversioner* — दूसरा परावर्त्ती।

*Presumptive reversioner*—संभाव्य परावर्त्ती।

**Revert**—[ To return to the proprietor or his heirs or assigns after the termination of particular estate or reversion granted by him ] परावर्त्तित होना।

*Reverter*—[ The reverting of lands to a donor, his heirs or assigns ] परावर्त्तन।

*Revertible*—परावर्त्त्य।

**Review** — (*N.*) [ (a) Judicial re-examination (b) a critical examination of a publication with remarks ] प्रत्यालोचन; पुनर्विलोकन।

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(*V.*) प्रत्यालोचन करना ; पुनर्विलोकन[1] करना।

*Reviewer*—प्रत्यालोचक।

**Revise**—पुनरीक्षण करना।

*Revision*—पुनरीक्षण।

**Revive**—पुनर्जीवित करना।

*Revival*—[ Restoration of force or validity ] पुनर्जीवन ; प्रतिजीवन।

The revival of a debt barred by limitation—अवधि से अवरोधित ऋण का पुनर्जीवन।

The revival of a revoked will-प्रत्याहृत वसीयत का पुनर्जीवन।

The revival of judgement-निर्णय का पुनर्जीवन।

The revival of a suit—वाद का पुनर्जीवन।

*Revivor* —[ A proceeding for the revival of a suit or action abated by the death of one of the parties, or by some other circumstances ] पुनर्जीवन।

*Bill of revivor* — [ In equity a bill filed to revive and continue proceedings in a suit abated by the death or marriage of one of the original parties ] पुनर्जीवन पत्रक।

*Revivor of judgement*—निर्णय पुनर्जीवन।

**Revoke**—[ To annul by recalling or taking back ; to repeal ] प्रत्याहरण करना।

To revoke a will, license, grant or law—वसीयत, अनुज्ञा, अनुदान अथवा विधि का प्रत्याहरण करना।

*Revoked license*-प्रत्याहृत अनुज्ञा।

*Revocable*—प्रत्याहरणीय।

*Revocation*—प्रत्याहरण।

*Revocation of a will*—[ An act by which the will ceases to have any effect or efficacy ] वसीयत का प्रत्याहरण।

*Power of revocation*-[ A power granted or reserved to revoke an appointment ] प्रत्याहरण शक्ति।

**Revolt**—विप्लव।

(*V.*) विप्लव करना।

**Revolution**—क्रान्ति।

*Revolutionary*—क्रान्तिकारी।

*Revolutionist*—क्रान्तिकारी।

**Reward** — [ Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act ; specifically, a recompense or premium offered, whether to an individual or to any of a class of individuals, or of the public, by the government or the private person for special or extraordinary services to be performed ] पारितोषिक।

(*V.*) पारितोषिक देना।

1. 'पुनर्विलोकन' in The Glossary of Technical terms in constitution.

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**Rex**—अवनीश ।

**Rib**—पसली ।

**Right**—1. [ (a) A power, privilege, condition of existence, or the like, to have or enjoy which one has a natural claim (b) any power, privilege, or immunity vested in one by authority, social custom or the like, especially, any power or privilege vested in a person by the law, whether to act, or to forbear action, or to demand action, or forbearance at the hands of another or others ; a capacity or privilege the enjoyment of which is secured to a person by law ; hence, the interest or share which any one has in a piece of property title, claim, interest ] अधिकार । 2. [ Right-hand side or portion ] दाहिना ; दाँया ; सीधा ।

1. In one's own right—स्वाधिकार से ।

*Right of action*—[ A right to begin and prosecute an action in the courts] कार्याधिकार ।

*Right of continuity*—[ In International Law, the right sometimes claimed by a nation occupying such part of a region with artificial or natural boundaries as enables to control the whole region, to claim constructive occupation of the whole region ] नैरंतर्य का अधिकार ।

*Right of drip*—[ An easement or survitude giving a man the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbour ] वलिक अधिकार ; ओलती का अधिकार ।

*Right of search* — [ The right of a belligerent to stop any merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and make such examination and search as may be reasonably necessary to determine whether she has become liable to capture by violation of the laws of war as by carrying contraband goods ] संवीक्षण अधिकार ।

*Right of support* — [An easement or survitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timber on the walls of his neighbour's house] आधार का अधिकार ।

*Right of lateral support*—पार्श्विक आधार का अधिकार ।

*Right of subjacent support*- [The right to have one's land supported by the earth beneath, as where mines are dug] अधस्थ आधार का अधिकार ।

*Right of way*—मार्गाधिकार ।

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*Right in rem*—सर्वबंधक अधिकार।

*Right of entry*—प्रवेशाधिकार।

*Right of occupancy*—[The right to live on and cultivate land as one's own] परिभोगाधिकार।

*Right of possession*—भोगाधिकार।

*Right of pre-emption*—पूर्वक्रयाधिकार।

*Right of privacy*—गोपनीयता का अधिकार।

*Right of redemption*—मोचनाधिकार।

*Right of visit*—[A right in time of peace to visit a vessel at sea to ascertain her national character] अभ्यागम अधिकार।

*Right of arrest*—बंदी करने का अधिकार।

*Right to begin*—[The right to open a case or the evidence in a case, at the trial] प्रारंभ करने का अधिकार।

*Right to sue*—वाद स्थापित्र करने का अधिकार।

*Enforcing a right*—अधिकार प्रवर्त्तित करना।

*Enjoyment as of right*—अधिकारवत् उपभोग।

*Rights of third party*—अन्य पक्ष के अधिकार।

*Rights of parties*—पक्षकारों के अधिकार।

*Absolute right*—पूर्ण अधिकार।

*Contingent right*—सापेक्ष अधिकार।

*Natural right*—प्राकृतिक अधिकार।

*Right of reply*—उत्तर देने का अधिकार।

*Reght of self-defence*—आत्म रक्षा का अधिकार।

(*Adj.*) 1. [(a) Fit; suitable; proper; (b) just; proper; upright] ठीक; उचित। 2. [Straight; direct; not crooked] सीधा; सरल। 3. [Not left] दाँया; दाहिना; दक्षिण।

*Right heir*—[An heir at law] विधिक उत्तराधिकारी।

*Right lobby*—दक्षिण दीर्घा।

*Right Honourable*—महामाननीय; सम्माननीय।

**Rigid**—[(a) Firm; not pliant or flexible; (b) designating a form of constitution which is not readily amended or changed] स्तिमित[1]।

*Rigid constitution*—स्तिमित संविधान।

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1. 'अनाम्य' in The Great English-Indian Dictionary by Dr. Raghu Vira. The term अनाम्य is inaccurate for 'rigid'. Its positive 'नाम्य' means flexible' or 'pliable'; 'अनाम्य' means "not flexible or pliable". Logically all that is not flexible is not necessarily rigid.

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*Rigidity*—स्तिमिता ।

**Rigorous**—कठोर ।

*Rigorous imprisonment*—कठिन कारावास ; कठोर कारावास ।

**Riot**—[The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object] दंगा ; उपद्रव ।

(*V.*) दंगा करना ; उपद्रव करना ।

*Rioting*—दंगा ; उपद्रव ।

*Riotous*—दंगई ; उपद्रवी ।

*Riotous assembly*—[The unlawful assembling of persons to the disturbance of public peace] दंगई मंडली अथवा सभा ।

**Riparian**—1. [Of or pertaining to a bank of a river] तटीय ।

*Riparian rights*—[The rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse or other body of water in or to its banks, bed, or waters] तटीय अधिकार ।

*Riparian owner or proprietor*—[One whose land abuts on and is part of the bank of, a river or stream whether it be tidal or non-tidal] तट स्वामी ।

**Rising**—उठना ।

*Rising of the court*—न्यायालय का उठना ।

**Risk**—जोखिम ।

(*V.*) जोखिम उठाना ; जोखिम में डालना ।

**Rite**—संस्कार ।

*Ritual*—संस्कार पद्धति ।

**Rival**—प्रतियोगी ; प्रतिस्पर्धी ।

*Rival pre-emptors*—प्रतियोगी पूर्वक्रेता ।

*Rivalry*—स्पर्धा ।

**River**—नदी ।

**Road**—सड़क ।

**Rob**—[To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear] लूटना ।

*Robber*—लुटेरा ; लुंठक ; स्तेन ।

*Robbery*—[Larceny of property from the person of or immediate presence of another in possession thereof accomplished by violence or putting him in fear] लूटना ; लुंठन ; स्तेय ।

*Highway robbery*—मार्गस्तेय ; बटमारी ।

**Roll**—पंजी ; सूची ।

*Character roll*—चरित्र पंजी ।

*Electoral roll*—निर्वाचित सूची ।

**Roster**—[Roll ; list ; register] पंजी ।

*Roster rates*—पंजीयित उपशुल्क ।

**Rough** — 1. [Uneven ; not smooth] खुरदरा । 2. [Unpolish-

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ed ; unrefined ; rude ] अशिष्ट; अविनीत । 3. [ Made in a gerneral way without detailed minuteness ; in a preliminary form ] स्थूल । 4. [ Undressed ; unwrought ] कच्ची ।

1. Rough surface — खुरदरा धरातल ।

2. Rough language—अविनीत भाषा ।

Rough manners—अशिष्ट ढंग ; अशिष्ट आदत ।

3. Rough estimate — स्थूल आगणन ; स्थूल कूत ।

4. Rough copy—कच्ची प्रति ।

*Rough draft*—पाण्डुलेख ।

**Routine**—*(Subs.)* [ A round of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued ; especially a customary or regular course of business or official duties ] नित्यकर्म ; नित्यक्रम ; आह्निक ।

*Daily routine*—नित्यकर्म ।

*Routine business*—नित्यकार्य ।

*Official routine*—आधिकारिक नित्यक्रम ; आधिकारिक आह्निक ।

*Routine orders* — नैत्यक आज्ञाएँ ।

**Royal**—राजकीय । In composition only ' राज' as in

*Royal attendant*—राजसेवक ।

*Royal audience*—राजदर्शन ।

*Royal city*—राजधानी ।

*Royal duty*—राजधर्म ।

*Royal dynasty*—राजवंश ।

*Royal insignia* — राजचिन्ह ; राजलक्षण ।

*Royal revenue*—राजस्व ।

*Royal seal*—राजमुद्रा ।

*Royalty*—[ (a) A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it, usually at a certain rate for each article manufactured, used, sold, or the like ; also a percentage, as on an output, paid to the owner of an article, especially a machine, by one who hires the use of it ; (b) a share of the product or profit ( as of a mine, forest, etc. ) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property ] आधिशुल्क । 2. [ (a) Kingship ; (b) a right, prerogative, due, prequisite belonging to a king ; (c) a precentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines or a tax exacted in lieu of such share ] राजत्व ।

**Rubbish**—कूड़ा ; मल ।

*Rubbish-hole*—मलाधार ।

**Rudiment**—[An element or first principal of any art or science ; a beginning of any knowledge] मूल तत्व ।

*Rudiments of learning*—विद्या के मूल तत्व ।

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*Rudimentary*-मूलिक ; आरम्भक ।

**Rule**—[(a) A prescribed guide for conduct or action ; a precept ; (b) that which is done in conformance with a prescribed plan or system ; systematic method or practice (c) an order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice or regulating the action of parties in special cases] नियम । 2. [Administration of law ; government] शासन । 3. [A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line] रूल; रेखणी ।

1. (a) Rules of etiquette—शिष्टाचार के नियम ।

(b) My rule is to rise at six o'clock—मेरा नियम छः बजे उठने का है ।

(c) Rule Nisi – यद्यात्मक नियम ।

*Rule absolute*—[A rule to show cause upon which on hearing, the court has made peremptory order, that the party shall do as the rule requires] अंतिम नियम; पूर्ण नियम ।

*Rule of course*—[A rule granted as a matter of routine without application to the judge or with only a formal application] नैत्यक नियम ।

*Rule of court*—न्यायालय का नियम ।

*Rule of construction*—अर्थ संबंधी नियम ।

*Rule of property*—संपत्ति संबंधी नियम ।

*Rule of the road*—[Any of the various regulations imposed upon travellers by land or water for their mutual convenience and safety] मार्ग नियम ।

*Rule to show cause*—कारण बताने का नियम ।

*(V.)* नियमित करना ।

*Ruler*—शासक ।

*Ruling*—[A decision or rule of a judge or a court, especially one on a point of law, usually given orally] अधिनिर्णय ।

**Rummage**—[Search or examination by looking into every corner and by turning things over] सूक्ष्मान्वेषण ।

**Rumour**—जनप्रवाद ।

**Run**—दौड़ना ।

*Run into debt*—ऋणी होना ।

*Run with the land*—भूम्याबद्ध होना ।

*Running with the land*—भूम्याबद्ध ।

*Running account*-चालू हिसाब; चालू खाता ।

**Rupee**—रुपया ।

**Rural**—ग्रामीण ; देहाती ।

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*Rural constituency*—ग्रामीण निर्वाचनक्षेत्र।

*Rural uplift*—ग्रामोद्धार।

## S

**Sabotage** — [ The malicious damaging or destruction of an employer's property by workmen or during a strike or the like ; hence, generally, any, malicious or wanton destruction ] अन्तर्ध्वंस।

(V.) अन्तर्ध्वंस करना।

*Saboteur*—अन्तर्ध्वंसक।

**Sacrament**—संस्कार।

*Sacramental*—सांस्कारिक।

*Sacramental marriage* — सांस्कारिक विवाह।

**Sacred**—पवित्र।

*Sacred book* — धर्मग्रन्थ ; पवित्र ग्रन्थ।

*Sacred thread*—यज्ञोपवीत।

*Sacredness*—पवित्रता।

**Sacrifice**—1. [ An offering to a deity or a spiritual being of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense or the like ] बलि ; बलिदान ; यज्ञ। 2. [ Anything consecrated or offered to God, or to a divinity ] बलि। 3. [ Giving up of something desirable in behalf of a higher object or one thought at the time to be more desirable ] त्याग[1]।

*Sacrifice for a noble cause*—उच्च ध्येय के लिए बलिदान।

*Self-sacrifice* — आत्मत्याग; स्वार्थ त्याग।

(*V.*) बलि देना ; बलिदान करना; त्यागना।

**Saddle**—*V.* [To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; encumber] लादना।

To saddle one with debt—ऋण से लादना।

To saddle a gift with onerous conditions—प्रतिग्रह को दुर्वह शर्तों से लादना।

To saddle with costs—व्यय से लादना।

**Safe**—1. [Unhurt ; uninjured ; unharmed ; having escaped some real or apprehended danger ; now only with quasi-adverb force after verbs of coming, going, bringing etc.] कुशल ; सुस्थ। 2. [Secure] सुरक्षित। 3. [Strong box for valuables] तिजोरी।

1. To arrive safe and sound—सकुशल आपहुँचना।

2. Safe harbour — सुरक्षित बन्दरगाह।

Safe place—सुरक्षित स्थान।

1. 'स्वार्थत्याग', in The Great Anglo-Indian Dictionary, is equivalent of 'self-sacrifice'.

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*Safe-conduct* — 1. [The privilege granted by a sovereign or other competent authority, of being protected from arrest or molestation while making a particular journey or travelling within a certain region ; a document by which this privilege is conveyed] अभयदान। 2. [The action of conducting in safety] सुरक्षित पहुँचाना।

(*V.*) सुरक्षित पहुँचाना।

*Safe-deposit* — [Place in which valuables are stored—O.E.D.] सुरक्षित जमा।

*Safegurad* — [Something that offers security from danger ; a defence, protection e.g. a legal proviso or stipulation serving to prevent some encroachment] सुरक्षण[1]।

*Safety*—सुरक्षण ; कुशलता।

**Salary**—[The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services] वेतन।

*Annual salary*—वार्षिक वेतन।

*Monthly salary*—मासिक वेतन।

*Fixed salary*—निश्चित वेतन ; स्थायी वेतन।

*Salary bill*—वेतन बिल।

(*V.*) वेतन देना।

*Salaried office*—वैतनिक पद।

*Salaried officer*—वैतनिक पदाधिकारी।

**Sale**—विक्रय ; बिक्री।

*Absolute sale*—पूर्ण विक्रय।

*Conditional sale*—सप्रतिबन्ध विक्रय।

*Executed sale*-निष्पादित विक्रय।

*Executory sale* — निष्पादनावशेष विक्रय।

*Forced sale*—बलात् विक्रय।

*Jucicial sale*—[A sale made by some officer appointed by law in obedience to the mandate of a copetent tribunal] न्यायिक विक्रय।

*Private sale*—[One negotiated and concluded privately between buyer and seller] गूढ़विक्रय।

*Public sale*—[One made at auction to the highest bidder] प्रकाश विक्रय।

*Voluntary sale*-ऐच्छिक विक्रय।

*Sale by sample*—नमूना द्वारा विक्रय।

*Sale in execution of a decree*—डिगरी के निष्पादन में विक्रय।

*Sale on credit*—उधार बिक्री।

*Sale deed*—विक्रय पत्र।

*Sale proceeds*—विक्रयोत्पन्न धन ; विक्रय का उदय।

1. 'अभिरक्षण' in The Great English Indian Dictionary and 'रक्षा कवच' has been suggested by Delhi Conference.

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*Sale tax*—विक्रय कर ; बिक्रीकर ।

*Sale by auction*—नीलाम द्वारा विक्रय ; प्रतिक्रोश विक्रय ।

*Sale commission* — विक्रय कमीशन ।

*Saleable*—विक्रेय ।

*Saleable interest*—विक्रेय हित ।

*Salesman*—विक्रयिक[1] ।

*Salesmanship*—विक्रयकला ।

**Salt**—नमक ; लवण ।

*Salt duty*—लवण शुल्क ; नमक शुल्क ।

*Salt-revenue* — लवण-आय ; लवण राजस्व ।

**Salute**—अभिवंदन ; सलामी ।

(*V.*) अभिवंदन करना ।

*Salutation*—अभिवंदन ।

**Salvage**—[ (a) The act of one or more who voluntarily save a vessel, or her cargo, or wreck, or in some cases the lives of persons belonging to her from peril (called specifically, civil salvage ) or relate and restore her or her cargo when captured in war (called military salvage) ; (b) the compensation allowed to those who so save a ship or lives of those belonging to her from peril ; (c) that part of the property that survives the peril and is saved] निस्तारण ।

*Civil salvage* — जानपदीय निस्तारण ।

*Military salvage* — सामरिक निस्तारण ।

**Same**—वही ; उसी ।

*Same judgment-debtor*—वही निर्णीत अधिमर्ण ।

*Same manner*—वही ढंग ।

*Same offence*—वही अपराध ।

*Sameness*—समानता ।

**Sample**—[A part of anything presented for inspection or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole] नमूना ।

**Sanction**—1. [Solemn or ceremonious ratification ; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body] अनुज्ञप्ति । 2. [That which induces the observance of law or custom; specifically, the detriment loss or reward, or other coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law] अनुज्ञप्ति ।

1. Previous sanction—पूर्व अनुज्ञप्ति ।

Sanction of prosecution—अभियोग की अनुज्ञप्ति ।

2. Civil sanction—[Sanction

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1. Distinguished from 'विक्रेता' (seller).
2. 'संमोदन' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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which consists in mere coercion, restitution, or undoing of what was wrongly accomplished as in the judgements of civil actions] व्यावहारिक अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Punitive sanction*—[Sanction which consists in the direct infliction of injury or incovenience as in the punishments of crime] दंडात्मक अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Remuneratory sanction*—[A sanction which takes the form of a reward that is withheld for failure to comply with the law] पारितोषिकी अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Economic sanction*—आर्थिक अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Legal sanction*—वैध अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Sanction of law*—विधिक अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Special sanction*—विशेष अनुज्ञप्ति।

*Sanctioned*—अनुज्ञत।

*Sanctioned amount*—अनुज्ञप्त धन।

*Sanctioned strength*—अनुज्ञप्त बल।

**Sanctuary**—[A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection] आश्रय।

**Sane**—[Mentally sound] स्वस्थ; प्रकृतिस्थ।

*Sane man*—प्रकृतिस्थ पुरुष।

*Sane memory*—प्रकृतिस्थ स्मृति।

*Sanity*—प्रकृतिस्थता; स्वस्थता।

**Sanitary**—सफाई संबंधी।

*Sanitary administration*—सफाई का प्रबंध।

*Sanitary inspector*—सफाई का निरीक्षक।

*Sanitation*—सफाई।

**Satisfy**—1. [(a) To gratify fully the desire of; to make content; (b) to convince] सन्तुष्ट करना। 2. [To pay or to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand or the like] शोधन करना।

2. To satisfy execution—निष्पादन का शोधन करना।

To satisfy a debt—ऋण शोधन करना।

*Satisfaction*—1. [Act of satisfying or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire or repose of mind resulting from such gratification] सन्तुष्टि। 2. [Settlement of a claim or demand, discharge of an obligation, whether by actual tender of what is due or by legal presumption] शोधन।

*Full satisfaction*—पूर्ण शोधन।

*Partial satisfaction*—आंशिक शोधन।

*Satisfactory*—संतोषजनक; संतोषक।

*Satisfactory evidence*—

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[ That which is sufficient to induce a belief that the thing is true ] संतोषक प्रमाण ।

*Satisfactory explanation*—संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण ।

*Satisfactory title*—संतोषजनक आगम ।

**Save**—(*V.*) [ (a) To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind ; (b) to keep up from being spent, wasted or lost ; (c) to obviate the necessity or occurrence of ] बचाना ।

(a) To save a house from fire—घर को आग से बचाना ।

(b) To save one's time—समय बचाना ।

(c) To save labour—परिश्रम बचाना ।

*To save one's face*—[ To conceal one's defeat, discomfiture, or loss of prestige, by some pretence ] मुँह बचाना ।

(*Prep. or Conj.*) [ Except ] अतिरिक्त ।

*Save in accordance with the law*—विधि अनुसार के अतिरिक्त ।

*Save as otherwise provided*—जैसा अन्यथा प्रावधानित किया गया हो उसके अतिरिक्त ।

*Saving*—(*V. N.*) 1. [ Act of saving ; (a) preservation from danger or loss ; (b) economy in outlay ; prevention of waste ] बचाना । 2. [ That which is saved ; something laid up or kept from being expended ] बचत[1] ।

2. Savings certificate—[ A certificate declaring that the holder has invested in a particular form of government funds ] बचत प्रमाणक ।

*Savings bank*—[ An institution for encouraging thrift by receiving small deposits at interest ] बचत बंक ।

*National savings* – राष्ट्रीय बचत ।

*National savings certificate*—राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणक ।

*Saving clause*—[ A clause in an instrument exempting something from its operation ] प्रतिवादक वाक्यांश ।

**Scaffold** — [ Temporary platform for the execution of the criminals ] वधमंच ।

**Scale**—(*N.*) 1. [ The dish of a balance ] पलड़ा ; पल्ला । 2. [ Pl. the balance itself ] तुला ; तराज़ू ।

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1. संचय' in The Great English Indian Dictionary. 'संचय' signifies 'heap ; accumulation ; store ; heaping or collecting ;' while 'saving' signifies 'something laid up or kept from being expended or lost'. This idea is better conveyed by 'बचत' than by 'संचय'.

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3. [ Anything graduated, especially when employed as a measure, or, marked by lines at regular intervals ] मापनी । 4. [ Specifically, the equally divided line on a map, chart or plan which indicates its scale ] अनुमाप । 5. [ The proportion which the representation of an object bears to the object itself ] अनुमाप । 6. [ A standard of measurement, calculation or estimation ] परिमाण ; माप ।

6. On large scale—प्रचुर परिमाण में ।

On small scale—अल्प परिमाण में ।

*Scale of pay*—वेतन-माप ।

**Scandal**—[(a) Defamatory talk; any injurious report published concerning another which may be the foundation of legal action ; in pleading, consists in the allegation of something which is unbecoming the dignity of the Court to hear, or is contrary to good manners or which charges some person with a crime not necessary to be shown in the cause ] परिवाद ।

*Scandalous*—परिवादक ; परिवादजनक ।

*Scandalous interrogatories*—[ O. 11, r 6 C. P. C. ] परिवादक परिप्रश्न ।

*Scandalous matter*—परिवादक विषय ।

**Scanty**—[Insufficient] अपर्याप्त ।

*Scantiness*—अपर्याप्ति ; अल्पता ।

**Scar**—[A mark in the skin or flesh, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a mark left by a previous injury] व्रणचिन्ह ।

**Scarce**—[Deficient in quantity or number compared with the demand ; rare] विरल; दुर्लभ ।

*Scarcity or Scarceness*—विरलता ; दुर्लभता ।

**Scavenge**—संमार्जन करना ।

*Scavenger*—[A person whose employment is to clean streets by scraping or sweeping and removing dirt] मेहतर ; भंगी ; संमार्जक ।

*Scavenging*—संमार्जन ।

**Schedule**—[An appendix to an Act of Parliament or a legal instrument containing a statement of details ; in wider sense, any tabular or classified statement, as, an insolvent's statement of assets and liabilities; a return of particulars liable to income-tax etc.] अनुसूची[1] ।

1. Distinguished from 'Appendix' (परिशिष्ट), 'List' (सूची) and 'Panel' (तालिका).

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*Schedule of authorised expenditure* — अधिकृत व्यय की अनुसूची ।

*Schedule of demands*—माँग की अनुसूची ।

*Schedule of trains*—रेलगाड़ियों की अनुसूची ।

*Scheduled*—अनुसूचित ।

*Scheduled areas*—अनुसूचित क्षेत्र ।

*Scheduled bank*—अनुसूचित बंक ।

*Scheduled castes*—अनुसूचित जातियाँ ।

*Scheduled subjects*— अनुसूचित विषय ।

*Scheduled time*—अनुसूचित समय ।

*Scheduled tribes*—अनुसूचित जनजाति ।

**Scheme**—[A systematic plan; a plan or theory of something to be done] योजना ।

*Scheme-suit*—[Suit for the settlement of a scheme by court for the better administration of public trust or charity] योजना-वाद ।

*Scheme of development*—विकास-योजना ।

*(V.)* योजना बनाना ।

*Schemer*—[One who forms schemes; a projector; especially a plotter or intriguer] परियोजक ।

*Scheming*—परियोजक ।

**Scholar**—1. [Student] छात्र । 2. [A person versed in any branch or in many branches of knowledge] विद्वान ।

*Scholarly*—विद्वतापूर्ण ।

*Scholarship*—1. [Learning] विद्वता । 2. [Maintenance for a scholar] छात्रवृत्ति ।

**School**—1. [A place of instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge] स्कूल; विद्यालय; पाठशाला । 2. [Those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings, or follow the same intellectual methods; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.] प्रशाखा; सम्प्रदाय ।

*School laws*—[Laws which provide a system of education and create and designate the officers by and through whom the system is to be administered] शिक्षा नियम ।

*School master*—शिक्षक ।

**Science**—विज्ञान ।

*Scientific*—वैज्ञानिक ।

*Scientist*—वैज्ञानिक ।

**Scienter**—[Latin, knowledge; such knowledge as wilfully; such knowledge as charges a man with the consequences of his acts; in a pleading, the allegation of such knowledge on the part of the accused or defendant

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as is necessary to constitute his act a crime or tort] अवबोधन ।

*Law of scienter*—[The law with regard to the necessity of 'proving a scienter' in order to obtain damages] अवबोधन विधि ।

*To prove a scienter*—[To prove that the act complained of was done knowingly] अवबोधन सिद्ध करना ।

**Scope**—1. [The intention or tendency of a law; the drift or meaning of a proposal] परिद्योत्र । 2. [Extent of view, outlook or survey; room for exercise, or opportunity to act; sphere or area over which any activity operates or is effective; extent of space; spaciousness] परिद्योत्र ।

1. Scope of the section—धारा का परिद्योत्र ।

**Scribe**—(*N.*) [One who writes; a penman; a writer especially an official or public writer] लिखिया ; लिपिकार ।

(*V.*) लिखना ।

*Script*—1. [Handwriting; a system of written characters] लिपि । 2. [In law, the original or principal instrument where there is also a counterpart] मूललेख ।

**Scripture** — [The sacred writings] शास्त्र ।

*Scriptural*—शास्त्रीय ।

**Scrivener**—[A professional or public writer; one whose occupation is to draw contract or prepare writings] लिपिकार ; लिखिया ।

**Scrutinize**—[To examine closely to inspect or observe with critical attention] छानबीन करना; पर्यवेक्षण करना ।

*Scrutineer*—पर्यवेक्षक ; छानबीन करनेवाला ।

*Scrutiny*—[Critical observation and investigation; close examination and minute inspection; in parliamentary practice, an official examination as by a committee, of the votes or ballots given at any election] पर्यवेक्षण[1] ; छानबीन ।

*Scrutiny of handwriting*—लेख पर्यवेक्षण ; अक्षरदर्शन ।

*Scrutiny of accounts*—हिसाब की छानबीन ।

**Scuffle**—हाथापाई ।

**Sea**—समुद्र ।

*Sea borne trade* सामुद्रिक व्यापार ।

*Sea coast or seashore*—समुद्र तट ।

1. परि (from all sides)+अवेक्षण (the act of considering; observation; inspection) 'छानबीन' also means पूर्ण अनुसंधान या अन्वेषण ।

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*Sea insurance*—सामुद्रिक बीमा।

*Sea laws*—[Law relating to the sea] सामुद्रिक विधान।

*Sea-letter or sea brief*—[A document expected to be found on board of every neutral ship and which specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes and its destination] सामुद्रिक पत्र।

*Seaman*—नाविक।

*Seaworthiness* — सामुद्रिक योग्यता।

*Seaworthy*—समुद्रयोग्य।

*High seas* — [In Law, the main sea, as far as it is regarded as being within the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty; (b) the area of the sea not within the jurisdiction of any nation, the free highway of all nations] स्वच्छन्द सागर।

**Seal**—मुद्रा ; मुहर।

(*V.*) मुद्रांकित करना ; मुहर लगाना।

*Sealed*—मुद्रांकित ; मुहर लगा हुआ।

*Sealed cover*—मुद्रांकित लिफाफा।

*Sealed tender*--मुद्रांकित टेण्डर।

*Sealed order* —[Written directions given to the commander of a vessel concerning the destination of a voyage, which are not to be opened until the vessel has left port] मुद्रांकित आज्ञा।

*Sealed verdict*—[A verdict delivered in a sealed packet in the absence of the judge] मुद्रांकित अधिमत।

*Sealing*—मुद्रांकन।

**Search**—(*V.*) [To go about a country or place in order to find or ascertain the presence or absence of some person or thing] खोजना; तलाशना।

(*N.*) तलाशी ; संवीक्षण[1]।

*Right of search*—[The right, recognized by the law of nations, by which a duly commissioned ship of war is empowered, outside neutral waters, to stop and examine a merchant vessel for contraband] संवीक्षण अधिकार।

*Search party*—[A company of people organized to make search for a person etc.] संवीक्षण दल।

1. 'अन्वेषण' in शासन शब्दकोश and The Great English Indian Dictionary, 'संवीक्षण' means 'looking about in all directions; search; looking for anything lost' ( Apte: Sanskrit English Dictionary ). 'अन्वेषण' is used in Hindi for 'discovery', which implies finding out 'something not known' and not 'something lost.'

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*Search warrant*—[ A warrant authorizing the searching of the dwelling of a person suspected of a crime ] संवीक्षण अधिपत्र ; तलाशी का वारंट ।

*Searcher*—संवीक्षक ।

**Seat**—1 [ The place or thing on which one sits ] आसन । 2. [A city in which a throne, court, government is established or set up ] अधिष्ठान ।

*Seat of justice*—[ The place where court houses and court offices are located ] न्याय-अधिष्ठान ।

(*V.*) बैठाना ।

**Secede**—[To withdraw formally from an alliance, an association, a federal union, a political or religious organization ] अपसर्जित होना ; अपसर्जन करना ।

*Seceder*—अपसर्जक ।

*Secession*—अपसर्जन ।

**Secluded**—एकान्तस्थित ।

*Seclusion*—एकान्तता ; एकान्तवास ।

**Second** — (*N.*) सैकिण्ड ; विकल[1] ; विपल[2] । 2. [ One who or something which is second] द्वितीय ।

(*Adj.*) द्वितीय ; दूसरा ।

*Second in rank*—पद में द्वितीय ।

*Second in quality* — गुण में द्वितीय ।

*Second in value*—अनुत्तम ।

*Second to none*—अद्वितीय ।

*Second hand*—प्रयुक्त ।

*Second hand evidence* — [ Hear say evidence ] श्रावित साक्ष्य ।

*Second reading*-द्वितीय वाचन ।

*Second offence* — द्वितीय अपराध ।

(*V.*) [To support, back up, assist ] सहायता करना । 2. [ To support a speaker or proposition in a debate] अनुमोदन करना ।

*Secondary*—[ Belonging to the second class; not primary] गौण । The prefixes उप and अनु often give the sense of secondary ; as a 'secondary planet', उपग्रह ; a 'secondary passion or flavour', उपरस, अनुरस; 'secondary symptom' अनुबन्ध ।

*Secondary conveyance*—[Conveyance which presupposes some other conveyance precedent and serves to confirm, alter, retain, restore the transfer granted by the original conveyance ] गौण स्वत्वान्तर-पत्र ।

*Secondary evidence*-[ That species of proof which is admitted on the loss of

1. A Vikala is equal to 1/60th of a kala or a minute.
2. A Vipala is equal to 1/60th of a pala or minute.

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primary evidence ] उपसाद्य ; गौण साक्ष्य ।

*Secondary right*--गौण अधिकार ; उप अधिकार ।

*Secondary use* -- [ A use limited to take effect in derogation of a preceding estate ] गौण प्रयोग ।

*Seconder*--अनुमोदक ।

**Secrecy**--गोपनीयता ।

*Secret*—(*Adj.*) गुप्त ; गूढ़ ।

*Secret door*--गूढ़ द्वार ।

*Secret emissary* -- गूढ़चार ; गूढ़पुरूष ।

*Secret intelligence*--गूढ़वार्त्ता ।

*Secret partnership* -- गुप्त साझा ।

*Secret profit*--गूढ़लाभ ।

*Secret service*--गुप्त सेवा ; गूढ़ सेवा ।

*Secret ballot*--गुप्त गुलिका ।

(*N.*) रहस्य ।

**Secretary**--सचिव ।

*Colonial Secretary*-औपनिवेशिक सचिव ।

*Foreign Secretary* -- वैदेशिक सचिव ।

*Home secretary*—गृह सचिव ।

*Political secretary*-राजनैतिक सचिव ।

*Private secretary*-निजी सचिव ।

*Under secretary*—अवर सचिव ।

*Deputy secretary*—प्रतिसचिव ।

*Assistant secretary*—सहायक सचिव ।

*Chief secretary*—मुख्य सचिव ।

*Secretarial*—सचिवालय ।

*Secretaryship*—सचिवत्व ।

**Section**—1.[ A portion or division ] भाग । 2. [ Divison of a writing ] परिच्छेद । 3. [ Division of law ; paragraph ] धारा ; 4. [ Division of a department ] अनुभाग ; उपविभाग ।

*Sectional*—वैभागिक ।

**Secular**—[ Of or pertaining to this world or things not religious ] ऐहिक ।

*Secular state*-ऐहिक राज्य ।

*Secularism*—ऐहिकवाद ।

*Secularist*—ऐहिकवादी ।

**Secure**—(*Adj.*) [ Not exposed to danger ; safe ; secured ] सुरक्षित ।

(*V.*) 1. [ (a) To guard, protect or make safe ; (b) to put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving ; to ensure ] सुरक्षित करना ; प्रतिभूति देना । 2. [ To acquire certainly ] प्राप्त करना । 3. [ To close or confine effectually ] सुबंधित करना ।

1. To secure a debt by a mortgage—बंधक द्वारा ऋण सुरक्षित करना ।

2. To secure an estate-भूति प्राप्त करना ।

3. To secure a prisoner-बंदी को सुबंधित करना ।

*Secured*--प्रत्याभूत ; सुरक्षित ।

*Secured creditor* -- प्रत्याभूत उत्तमर्ण ।

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*Secured debt*—प्रत्याभूत ऋण ।

*Security* — [ Secureness ; safety ; protection ] सुरक्षा । 2. [(a) Something given, deposited, or pledged. to make secure or certain the fulfilment of an obligation, the payment of a debt etc. ; (b) one who becomes surety for another ; (c) an evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate or other instrument ] प्रत्याभूति ।

*Personal security*–[Security which gives a claim against a particular person ] वैयक्तिक प्रत्याभूति ।

*Security on property*–सम्पत्ति की प्रत्याभूति ।

*Specific security*–[Security giving a lien or claim on specific property ] निर्दिष्ट प्रत्याभूति ।

*Shifting or floating security*—[ Security on property designated in a general way so that the identity of the property is subject to change] प्लवमान प्रत्याभूति ; चल प्रत्याभूति ।

*Government security*–सरकारी प्रत्याभूति ।

*Collateral security*—आनुषंगिक प्रत्याभूति ।

*Security for costs*—व्यय की प्रत्याभूति ।

*Security for money*—धन की प्रत्याभूति ।

*Security proceedings*-प्रत्याभूति की कार्यवाही ।

*Public security*—लोक सुरक्षा ।

*Security bond*—प्रत्याभूति-करण ।

**Sedition**—[ A commotion or raising of commotion, in a state, not amounting to an insurrection ] उपजाप[1] ।

*Seditious*—उपजापक ।

*Seditious speech*—उपजापक भाषण ।

*Seditious agitator*—उपजापक आन्दोलनकारी ।

**Seduce**—[ To entice to evil, specifically, to induce to surrender chastity ] विलोभित करना ।

*Seduced*—विलोभित ।

*Seducer*—विलोभक ।

*Seduction*—[The offence of inducing a woman to

1. Distinguished from 'treason' (राजद्रोह).

Sedition is conduct which tends to treason but which falls short of it for want of an overt act." (Webster) In England the offence of 'sedition' consists of speaking or writing against the character of constitution of the government, or seeking to change it by any means except those prescribed or are recognised as lawful. 'उपजाप' is similarly defined as 'secret overtures or negotiations sowing the seed of diessension instigating to rebellion'.—Apte.

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surrender her chastity] विलोभन ।

**Segregate**—[To separate and cut off from the general mass or main body] पृथक् करना ।

*Segregation*—पृथक्करण ।

**Seisin**—[Possession as of a freehold] परिभोग ।

*Seisin in fact* — वास्तविक परिभोग ।

*Seisin in law*—विधिक परिभोग ।

**Seize**—1. [(a) To take possession of, or appropriate, in order to subject to the force or operation of a warrant, order of court, or other legal process ; (b) to take possession of by force] छीनना । 2. [To take hold of; to clutch] पकड़ना । 3. [To grasp] समझना ।

1. (a) To seize goods under the writ of attachment—कुरकी की प्रशिस्ति के अन्तरगत पण्य छीनना ।

2. To seize one's arm—किसी की बाँह पकड़ना ।

3. To seize an idea—विचार समझना ।

*Seizable*—[Capable of being seized ; chiefly of property that may lawfully be seized] परिग्राह्य ।

*Seized*—परिग्रहीत ; छीना हुआ ।

*Seizure* — [Confiscation or forcible taking possession of land or goods ; a sudden and forcible taking hold] परिग्रह ।

**Select**—(*Adj.*) [Chosen out of a larger number] प्रवर[1] ।

*Select committee*—[A committee consisting of a small number of members, selected to investigate a special matter] प्रवर समिति ।

(*V.*) [To choose or pick out in preference to another or others] प्रवरण करना ।

*Selected*—प्रवरित ।

*Selection* — 1. (a) Act of choosing or fact of being selected ; (d) choice of a particular individual or individuals ; (c) thing or things selected] प्रवरण ।

*Selection grade*—प्रवर श्रेणी ।

*Selective*—प्रवरणी ।

**Self**—स्व ; आत्म ।

*Self-accusation*—आत्म दूषण ।

*Self - acquired* — स्वार्जित ; आत्मार्जित ।

*Self-acquired property*—स्वार्जित सम्पत्ति ।

*Self-advantage* — आत्मलाभ ; स्वलाभ ।

*Self - begotten* — आत्मजात ; आत्मज ।

*Self-confidence*—आत्मविश्वास ।

*Self-confident*—आत्मविश्वासी ।

*Self-contained*—स्वसमाविष्ट ।

1. The Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*Self-contradictory* — स्वतः विरोधी।

*Self-control*—आत्मसंयम।

*Self-determination* — आत्म निश्चय।

*Self-evident*—स्वतः सिद्ध।

*Self-government*—स्वशासन।

*Self-interest*—स्वहित; आत्महित; स्वार्थ।

*Self-liquidating mortgage*—स्वयाधि।

*Self-praise*—आत्म प्रशंसा।

*Self-regarding evidence*—[Evidence which either serves or disserves the party adducing it] आत्मपेक्षी साक्ष्य।

*Self-respect*—आत्म सम्मान।

*Self-serving evidence*—स्वार्थापेक्षी साक्ष्य।

*Self-disserving evidence*—आत्मापकारी साक्ष्य।

*Selfish*—स्वार्थी।

*Selfishness*—स्वार्थपरता।

**Sell**—[(a) To transfer property for a consideration] बेचना; विक्रय करना।

*To sell off*—[To dispose of by sale especially at reduced prices] बेचना।

*To sell out*—[To dispose of stocks, shares etc., by sale] बेचना।

*To sell up*—[(a) To dispose of the whole of a person's stock, goods etc. by sale; (b) to dispose of the whole or a portion of the goods of an insolvent or bankrupt person for the benefit of his creditors] बेचना।

*Seller*—विक्रेता; बेचनेवाला।

*Seller's lien*—[A lien of the seller on the goods sold as long as they remain in his possession and the price or any part of it remains unpaid] विक्रेता का गहन।

*Selling*—विक्रय; बेचना।

**Semble**—[It seems; used in judicial utterances to introduce the incidental statement of an opinion on a point which it is not necessary to decide authoritatively] आभासित होना।

**Semen**—[The impregnating fluid of male animals] वीर्य।

*Seminal*—वीर्य संबंधी।

**Semi**—अर्द्ध।

*Semi official*-अर्द्ध आधिकारिक।

*Semi technical* — अर्द्ध पारिभाषिक।

**Seminary**—[A place of education] शिक्षालय।

**Senate**—[An assembly or council of citizens charged with the highest deliberative functions in the government of a state] महासभा।

*Senate-house*—महासभा भवन।

*Senator*—महासभासद।

*Senatorial*—महासभा संबंधी।

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**Send**—भेजना ।

*To send away*—[To dismiss] निकाल देना ; अलग करना ।

*To send for*—[To send a message requiring or requesting to come or be brought] बुलाना ; मँगाना ।

I sent for the doctor without delay—मैंने डाक्टर को अविलम्ब बुलाया ।

Send for the file—नस्ती मँगाओ; फाइल मँगाओ ।

Send for the record—अभिलेख मँगाओ ।

*To send off*—[To dispatch] भेजना ।

*Sender*—भेजनेवाला ; प्रेषक ।

*Sending*—भेजना ; प्रेषण ।

*Sent*—भेजा हुआ ; प्रेषित ।

**Senior**—[(a) Elder ; (b) more advanced in dignity, rank or office ; superior] बड़ा ; उच्चतर ।

*Senior counsel*—बड़ा वकील ।

*Senior heir*—उच्चतर दायाद ।

*Senior in office*—पद में बड़ा ।

*Senior member* — उच्चतर सदस्य ।

*Seniority*—बड़ापन; उच्चता ।

**Sentence**—(*N.*) [The judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted criminal] दंडाज्ञा ।[1] 2. [In Grammar, and also a pointed and pithy saying ; a maxim] वाक्य ।

*Sentence of imprisonment*—कारावास की दंडाज्ञा ।

*Death sentence*—वध दंडाज्ञा ।

(*V.*) [To pronounce sentence upon ; to condemn to a punishment] दंडाज्ञा देना ।

*Sentenced to fine*—अर्थ दंडाज्ञा दी ।

*Sentenced to imprisonment*—कारावास की दंडाज्ञा दी ।

*Sentenced to death*—वध दंडाज्ञा दी ।

**Sentiment**—[Mental attitude ; a mental feeling ; emotion] भाव ।

*Sentimental* — भावात्मक ; भावुक ।

*Sentimentality*—भावुकता ।

**Sentry**—[An armed soldier or marine posted at a specified point to keep guard and to prevent the passing of an unauthorised person] सन्तरी ।

**Separate**—1. [To put apart ; set asunder (two or more persons or things or one from another)] पृथक् करना ; अलग

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1. Distinguished from 'conviction' (आधर्षण), and 'judgment' (निर्णय).

"Conviction ascertains and publishes the fact of the guilt of an accused while 'judgment' or 'sentence' denotes the action of the court before which the trial is held, declaring the consequence to the convict of the fact thus ascertained. The term 'judgment' ts more usually applied to civil and 'sentence' to criminal, proceedings."

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करना ; विभक्त करना । 2. [To remove from conjugal co-habitation, especially by a judicial decree] वियोजित करना ; वियुक्त करना । 3. [To quit each other's society or company] पृथक् होना ; अलग होना । 4 [To withdraw from conjugal cohabitation] वियुक्त होना; वियोजित होना ।

(*Adj.*) [Parted, divided or withdrawn from others] पृथक् ; अलग ; विभक्त ।

*Separate account*—पृथक् हिसाब ।

*Separate confinement*—पृथक् बन्दीकरण ।

*Separate estate*—[An estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others] पृथक् भूति ।

*Separate maintenance*—[An allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation] पृथक् संभृति ।

*Separate property*—पृथक् सम्पत्ति ।

*Separate system*—[A system of imprisonment in which each prisoner is kept entirely from intercourse with any other prisoner] पृथक् प्रणाली ।

*Separation*—1. [Act of separating] पृथक्करण ; विभाजन । 2. [A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement, especially, where this is in pursuance of a contract between husband and wife (the latter often acting through trustees) providing for her support, an allowance in lieu of dower etc.] वियोजन ।

*Separation allowance*—[An allowance paid to the wife of a soldier in war-time] वियोग का भत्ता ।

*Separation deed*—[A deed by which the husband makes provision for the support of his separated wife] वियोजन लेख ।

*Separation order* — [An order of court for judicial separation] वियोजन आज्ञा ।

*Judicial separation*—[The name now given to the 'divorce a mensa et thoro'] न्यायिक वियोजन ।

*Separatism*—पृथक्तावाद ।

*Separatist*—पृथक्तावादी ।

*Separable*—वियोजनीय ।

**Septic**—[Produced by putrefaction or morbid germs] गलनकारी ; पूयिक ।

*Sepsis*—पूया ।

**Sequel**—[Consequence ; effect] परिणाम ।

**Sequence**—[Succession] अनुक्रम ।

**Sequester**—[To separate ; it

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is used in the civil law for renouncing and signifies also the setting apart of a man's property or a portion thereof, for the benefit of his creditors] (ऋण शोधन के लिए) अलग रखना ; पृथक् करना ।

*Sequestered*--पृथक्कृत ।

*Sequestration*—पृथक्करण ।

*Sequestrator* — पृथक् करने वाला ।

**Serial**—[ Of or, pertaining to, consisting of, or arranged in, series, rank or row ] क्रमिक ।

*Serial number*—क्रमांक ।

*In serial order*—क्रमानुसार ।

*Series*—क्रम ; श्रेणी ।

**Serious**—1. [ Grave in manner or disposition ; not jesting ] गम्भीर । 2. [ Giving rise to apprehension ; attended with danger ] गम्भीर ।

2. Serious injury-गंभीर क्षति ।

Serious offence-गंभीर अपराध ।

**Serve**—1. [(a) To work for ; to be in the employment of as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper etc. ; (b) to render active service to a king or commander as a soldier or sailer ; (c) to wait upon ; to attend ; (d) to perform the duties belonging to, required in or for ] सेवा करना ; नौकरी करना । 2. [ To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires ; to make legal service upon] तामील करना ; अनुपालन करना । 3. [ To pass or spend, as time, especially, time of imprisonment ; to go through, work out a term of imprisonment, penal sentence ] अनुपालन करना । 4. [To discharge the specified function ] काम चलाना । 5 [To set food on the table ] परसना ।

2. To serve a summons-सम्मन की तामील करना ।

To serve process—आदेशिका का अनुपालन करना ।

3. To serve a sentence of imprisonment-कारावास की दंडाज्ञा का अनुपालन करना ।

4. This book will serve my purpose—यह पुस्तक मेरा काम चला देगी ।

*To serve an attachment*-कुरकी की तामील करना ।

*To serve an execution*-निष्पादन का अनुपालन करना ।

*To serve a notice*—सूचना की तामील करना ।

*Servant* — [ (a) One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion; (b) in law : any person employed by another and subject in his employment to his employer's directions and

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control ] सेवक ; नौकर ; कर्मचारी ।

*Government servant*-सरकारी नौकर ; शासन कर्मचारी ।

*Public servant* — जनसेवक ; सार्वजनिक कर्मचारी ।

*Domestic servant*-घरेलू नौकर ; गृह सेवक ।

*Service*—1. [Act of serving; the condition, status or occupation of a servant ] सेवा : नौकरी । 2. [A branch of public employment, or a body of public servants, concerned with particular work or the supply of public need ] सेवा । 3. [ An act of helping or benefiting ; in plural friendly or professional assistance] सेवा । 4. [ The action or an act of serving a writ, notice etc. upon a person ] तामील ; अनुपालन । 5. [ Accommodation for conveyance or transit afforded by vehicles plying regularly on a route] सर्विस; सेवा ।

2. Administrative service-प्रशासन सेवा ।

3. Services of a physician-चिकित्सक की सेवा ।

Services of a lawyer—विधिज्ञ की सेवा ।

4. Service of summons—सम्मन की तामील ; सम्मन का अनुपालन ।

*Civil service*—जनसेवा ।

*Educational service*—शैक्षिक सेवा ।

*Engineering service*—यान्त्रिक सेवा ।

*Essential service*—परमावश्यक सेवा ।

*Executive service*-कार्यकारिणी सेवा ; अधिशासी सेवा ।

*Judicial service*—न्याय सेवा ।

*Forest service*—वन सेवा ।

*Health service*—स्वास्थ्य सेवा ।

*Medical service*-चिकित्सा सेवा ।

*Municipal service*—नगरपालिका की सेवा ।

*Police service*—पुलिस सेवा ।

*Public service*—जनसेवा ; लोक सेवा ; सार्वजनिक सेवा ।

*Secret service*—गुप्त सेवा ।

*Subordinate service*—अधीन सेवा ।

*Superior service*—प्रवर सेवा ।

*Upper service*—उच्चतर सेवा ।

*Inferior service*—अवर सेवा ।

*Service by post*—डाक द्वारा तामील ।

*Service by publication*—प्रकाशन द्वारा तामील ।

*Service of notice*—सूचना की तामील ।

*Serviceable*—1. [ Useful to any end ] उपयोगी । 2. [ Prepared for rendering service ] उपयोगी ; सेवोपयुक्त ।

**Servient**—[Subordinate] उपसेवी ।

*Servient estate*—[An estate on which an easement is imposed ] उपसेवी भूति ।

*Servient heritage*-उपसेवी दाय ।

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*Servient tenement*—उपसेवी प्रग्रह।

**Servitude**—1. [Slavery] दासत्व। 2. [ (a) Service required as a punishment for a crime; (b) a right in respect of an object, usually land, owned by one person in virtue of which the object is subject to a certain use or enjoyment by another person or for the benefit of another thing, as in the case of easement ] परवत्ता।

*Affirmative servitude*—[ That which permits an otherwise unpermitted act by the owner of it ] निश्चयात्मक परवत्ता।

*Negative servitude*-निषेधात्मक परवत्ता।

**Session**—[ The actual or constructive sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc. ] उपवेशन[1]; अधिवेशन। 2. [The time, period or term during which a court, council or legislature etc. meets regularly for business ] अधिवेशन; कार्यकाल।

*Sessions case*-उपवेशी व्यवहार।

*Sessions division*-उपवेश भाग।

*Sessions judge*—उपवेशी न्यायाधीश।

*Court of sessions*—उपवेशी न्यायालय।

*To commit to the court of sessions* — उपवेशी न्यायालय को समर्पित करना।

*Session of a parliament*-संसद का अधिवेशन।

*School session*—स्कूल का कार्यकाल।

**Set aside** — [ To reject or throw over; to annul, quash, render void or nugatory] प्रत्यादेशित करना; प्रत्यादिष्ट करना।

*To set aside an exparte decree*-एकपक्षीय डिगरी को प्रत्यादिष्ट करना।

**Set off**-[An act of 'setting off' one item of an account against another; a counter-claim, or counter balancing debt, pleaded by the defendant in an action to recover money due ] परिवर्त्त।

*Equitable set off*—समन्याय परिवर्त्त।

*Legal set off*—वैध परिवर्त्त।

**Settle**—1. [ To cause to take up one's residence in a place; especially to establish a body of persons as residents in a town or country; to plant a colony ] बसाना। 2. [ To cease from migration and adopt a

1. 'सत्र' has been suggested by exicographers for 'session', which means 'sacrificial session'.

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fixed abode ; to become domiciled ] बसना । 3 [To make up one's mind to do something ] निश्चय करना ; तै करना । 4. [To establish in an ofiice, an employment or matrimonial state ] सन्निवेश करना । 5. [ To secure payment, property, succession to, on, or upon a person by means of a deed of settlement ] संविहित करना । 6. [To set permanently in order; to place on permanent footing ] स्थापित करना । 7. [To bring to an end a dispute ] तै करना ; निबटारा करना ; समाधान करना । 8. [To close an account by money payment ] प्रतिशोधन करना । 9. [ To appoint or fix definitely beforehand ; to decide ] निर्धारित करना ।

3. She went down into the room, and could not settle to anything—वह कमरे में गई और कुछ निश्चय न कर सकी ।

4. To settle in life—जीवन में सन्निवेश करना ।

5. I have settled upon him a good annuity for life–मैंने एक अच्छा वार्षिक वेतन उसके जीवन भर के लिए संविहित कर दिया है ।

6. To settle the Government on Parliamentary basis–संसद प्राणाली के आधार पर शासन को स्थापित करना ।

7. To settle out of court—न्यायालय के बाहर निबटेरा करना ।]

8. The transactions of preceding fortnight are settled for in cash—पिछले पक्ष के संव्यवहारों का प्रतिशोधन नगद किया जाता है ।

9. To settle issues—विप्रश्न निर्धारित करना ।

*Settlement*—1. [ The act of fixing a person or thing in a secure or steady position] संस्थापन । 2. [The act of setting property upon a person or persons] संविधा । 3. [The deed or instrument by which it is affected] संविधा-पत्र । 4 [The process of assessing the government land-tax over a specific area] बन्दोबस्त ; भू-व्यवस्था; भू-प्रबंध । 5. [Act of settling as colonists or new-comers] बसाना । 6. [Colony] बस्ती[1] । 7. [Establishment in life, in marriage, in an office, or employment] सन्निवेश । 8. [A settled arrangement ; decision of a dispute] निबटेरा ; समाधान । 9. [Payment of an account] प्रतिशोधन ।

*Settlement of accounts*—हिसाब का निबटेरा; हिसाब का समाधान ।

*Settlement deed*—संविधा-पत्र ।

*Settlement holder*—भू प्रबन्धकारी ।

1. Distinguished from 'Colony' (उपनिवेश)

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*Settlement officer*—भू-प्रबन्ध अधिकारी।

*Permanent settlement*—इस्तमरारी बन्दोबस्त ; स्थायी भू-प्रबन्ध।

*Periodic settlement*—कालिक भू-प्रबन्ध।

*Settlement department*—बंदोबस्त विभाग ; भू प्रबन्ध विभाग।

*Settlement of issues*—विप्रश्नों का निर्धारण।

*Family settlement*—कौटुम्बिक निबटेरा ; पारिवारिक समाधान।

*Marriage settlement*—[(a) A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage ; (b) a settlement of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife ] विशुल्क ; वैवाहिक संविधा।

*Amicable settlement*—सप्रीत निबटेरा।

*Settlement day or Settling day*—[ The day of settling accounts] प्रतिशोधन दिवस।

*Settler*—बसने वाला ; अधिवासी।

*Settlor*—[One who makes a settlement of property, specifically one who makes a marriage settlement] संविधाकर्त्ता।

**Sever**—1. [ To separate ; to divide into independent parts, rights, liabilities or provisions ] विच्छिन्न करना। 2. [To plead independently] अलग अलग होना ; पृथक् पृथक् होना।

2. The defendants had severed in their defence to the action. प्रतिवादी कार्य के प्रतिवादन में अलग अलग हो गए।

*Severable*— [Capable of being dvided into legally independent rights or obligations ] विच्छेदनीय।

*Several*— 1. [ Diverse; different ; more than two] अनेक। 2. [ Opposite to joint: pertaining seperately to each; individually separate ] पृथक्। 3. [Opposite to common: private ; privately owned or occupied ] प्रातिस्विक ; अपनी।

2. Joint and several liability—संयुक्त एवं पृथक् दायित्व।

3. Several fishery-प्रातिस्विक मत्स्याधिकार।

*Severally*—पृथक् पृथक्।

*Severalty*—[State of separation from the rest, or from all others ; character of being several, individual, distinct] पार्थक्य।

*In severalty*—[In or by a sole, separate, and exclusive dominion or ownership ; in or of one's own right; without a joint interest in any person ] प्रातिस्विक।

*Estate in severalty*—प्रातिस्विक भूति।

*Tenants in severalty*—प्रातिस्विक आसामी।

*Severance*— [ Separation;

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specifically in law : (a) divisions of the provisions, rights, liabilities, or the like, arising under or in something ; (b) destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate ; (c) separation of two or more parties joined in an action so that one may proceed on the other being nonsuited ] विच्छेदन ।

*Severance in status*—विच्छिन्न स्थिति ।

*Severance of diplomatic relations*—राजनीतिक संबंधों का विच्छेदन ।

**Sewage**—[Refuse matter conveyed in sewer] मैल; कूड़ा करकट ।

*Sewer*—[An artificial channel or conduit for carrying off and discharging waste water and the refuse from houses and towns] नाला ; गन्दा नाला ।

**Sex**-1.[The males or the females (especially of the human race) viewed collectively]लिंग । 2.[The distinction between male and female in general] लिंगभेद ।

*Sex discrimination* — लिंग भेद ।

*Sex instinct*—सहज लिंगज्ञान ।

*Fair sex*—स्त्री जाति ।

*Sexual*—1. [Of or pertaining to organs of sex] लैंगिक ; लिंग संबंधी । 2. [Pertaining to sex as concerned in generation] मैथुनिक ।

1. Sexual disease — लिंग संबंधी रोग ।

2. Sexual organs — मैथुनिक अवयव ।

*Sexual intercourse*—मैथुन ।

*Sexuality*—लैंगिकता ।

**Shall**—

*Shall be allowed*-स्वीकृत होगा ; स्वीकृत किया जायगा ।

*Shall be annulled*—लोप किया जायगा ।

*Shall be compelled to give*—देने के लिए विवश किया जायगा । अथवा, देने के लिए बाध्य किया जायगा ।

*Shall be lawful*—विधिसंगत होगा ।

*Shall be liable to pay*—देने का भागी होगा ।

*Shall be rejected*—अपास्त किया जायगा ।

*Shall devolve*—मिलेगी ; मिलेगा ।

*Shall have power*-शक्ति रखेगा ।

*Shall have regard to*—ध्यान रखेगा ।

*Shall include*—समाविष्ट करेगा ।

*Shall inquire*—जाँच करेगा ।

*Shall not acquire any rights* कोई अधिकार अर्जित न करेगा ।

*Shall not be filed*—नस्तित न किया जायगा ।

*Shall presume*—अनुमान करेगा ।

*Shall take effect*-प्रचलित होगा ; कार्यान्वित होगा ।

*Shall take evidence*—साक्ष्य लेगा ।

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**Sham**—[ False ; counterfeit ; feigned] मिथ्या ; नकली ।

*Sham answer*-[In pleading, an answer good in form, but false in fact, and not pleaded in good faith ] उत्तराभास ; मिथ्या उत्तर ।

*Sham plea*—[ A vexatious or false defence, resorted to for the purposes of delay and annoyance ] मिथ्या उक्ति ।

**Shame**—(N.) लज्जा ; शर्म ।

(V.) [ To put to shame ] लज्जित करना ।

*Shamefaced*—लज्जावान् ।

*Shameful*—[ Exciting the feeling of shame ; disgraceful ] लज्जाजनक ।

*Shameful conduct*—लज्जाजनक आचरण ।

*Shameless*—निर्लज्ज ।

*Shamelessness*—निर्लज्जता ।

**Share**—(*N.*) [(a) Part ; portion or division ; (b) an apportioned lot ; (c) any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided] अंश ; भाग ।

*Allotment of shares*—भा कल्पना[1] ; अंश कल्पना[2] ; अंश प्रदान[3] ।

*Comulative share*-संचयी अंश

*Deferred share* — आस्थगि अंश ।

*Ordinary share*-साधारण अंश

*Preference share*—अधिमान्य अंश ।

*Promotor's share*—परिवर्द्ध का अंश ।

*Share capital*—अंश पूंजी ।

*Share certificate* — अंश प्रमाणक ।

*Share-holder*—अंशधारी ।

*Share market*—अंश का बाजार

*Share-broker*—अंशों का दलाल

*Equal share*—समभाग ।

*Share by share*—अंशांशि ।

(*V.*) बाँटना ; विभाजित करना ।

*Sharer*—अंशहर ; भागी ।

**Shelter**—आश्रय ।

(*V.*) आश्रय देना ; रक्षा करना ।

**Shelve**—[To lay aside as on a shelf ; to put away or up as done with] ताक में रखना ।

The matter has been indefinitely shelved—यह विषय अनिश्चत काल के लिये ताक में रख दिया गया है ।

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1. अनेक पितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना ।
—याज्ञवल्क्य ।

2. एवं समुद्धृतोद्धारे समानंशान्प्रकल्पयेत ।
उद्धारेऽनुद्धृते प्वेषामियं स्यादंशकल्पया ।
—मनुस्मृति ।

3. येषां ज्येष्ठः कनिष्ठो वा हीयेतांशप्रदानतः ।
—मनुस्मृति ।

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*Shelf*—ताक ।

**Shift**—[To change the place or position of ; to move or remove, as from one place or person to another] बदलना ; विवर्तित होना ।

To shift the burden of proof—प्रमाण भार बदलना : अथवा, प्रमाण भार विवर्तित करना ।

*Shifting of burden of proof*—प्रमाण भार का विवर्तन ।

*Shifting clause*—[A clause by which some other mode of devolution is substituted for that primarily prescribed] विवर्ती वाक्यांश ।

*Shifting cultivation*—विवर्ती खेती ।

*Shifting trust*—विवर्ती न्यास ।

*Shifting use*—[A use which takes effect in derogation of some other estate and is expressly limited by the deed, or may be created on a certain contingency by a person or persons named in the deed] विवर्ती प्रयोग ।

(*N.*) पारी ; पर्याय ।

**Ship**—जहाज ; पोत ।

*Ship brokers* — [Persons engaged in promoting business between ship owners and traders] जहाज के दलाल ।

*Ship damage*—[ Such damage as happens by the insufficiency of the ship or neglect of those who have charge of her] जहाजी प्रतिक्षति ।

*Ship of war*—लड़ाई का जहाज ; युद्धपोत ।

*Ship passenger*—जहाज की सवारी ।

*Ship master*—नौकापति ; पोताधिपति ।

*Shipment*—[Act or process of dispatching goods by a vessel or other means of transportation] नौपरिवहण । 2. [ The goods commodities shipped] नौपण्य ।

*Shipper*—[ One who ships goods] पोत वणिक ।

*Shipping* — 1. [Act, or business of one who ships goods] पोत वाणिज्य ; जहाजी वाणिज्य । 2. [The collective body of ships ] नौका समूह ; जहाजों का समूह ।

*Shipping articles*-[Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen, in respect of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.]नौपण्य पद।

*Shipping bill* — [Customs document containing particulars of goods on shipboard] नौपण्य विपत्र ।

*Shipping business*—पोत वाणिज्य ।

*Shipping charter*—नौका शासनपत्र ।

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*Shipping note*—[Delivery or receipt note concerning goods sent for shipping] नौपण्य नोट ।

*Ship-wreck*—नौभंग ; नौव्यसन ।

**Shoot**—गोली छोड़ना ।

**Shop**—दुकान ।

*Shop books*—दुकान की बहियाँ ।

*Shopkeeper*—दुकानदार ।

*Shopping*—[The action of visiting a shops for the purpose of inspecting or buying goods] दूकान से खरीदना ।

*Shopper*—[One who shops] क्रेता ।

**Short**—1. [Not long ; not tall] छोटा ; थोड़ा । 2. [Not extended in time ; brief] अल्प ; थोड़ा । 3. [Concise ; brief] छोटा ; संक्षिप्त । 4. [Not coming upto a measure or standard] कम ; न्यून । 5. [Defective] दोषपूर्ण । 6. [Insufficiently provided] न्यून ; अपर्याप्त ; कम ।

1. Short distance—थोड़ी दूरी ।

Short stature—छोटा कद ।

2. Short delay—थोड़ी देरी ।

Short life—अल्प जीवन ।

Short time—थोड़ा समय ।

3. Short title—छोटा शीर्षक ; संक्षिप्त शीर्षक ।

4. The money in cashier's hand was short—रोकड़िया के पास कम रुपया था ।

5. Short memory — दोषपूर्ण स्मृति ।

6. To be short of money—रुपये की कमी होना ।

*Short exchange*—अल्पकालीन विनिमय ।

*Short loan*—अल्पकालीन ऋण ।

*Short notice*—अल्प सूचना ।

*Short period*—अल्पकाल ।

*Short term credit*—अल्पकालीन उधार ।

*In short*—संक्षिप्ततः ।

*Shorthand*—संक्षिप्त लिपि ।

*Shortly*—1. [Quickly] शीघ्रतः । 2. [In a few words] संक्षिप्ततः ।

*Short sighted*—अल्पदृष्टि ।

*Shortsightedness*—अल्पदृष्टि ।

**Shoulder**—कंधा ।

**Show**—(*N.*) 1. [(a) To exhibit or present to the view ; (b) to exhibit to the mental view ; (c) to make apparent or clear as by evidence, testimony or reasoning] दिखाना ; प्रदर्शित करना । 2. [To inform ; instruct] समझाना । 3. [To confer; to bestow] करना ; देना । 4. [To conduct] ले जाना ; पहुँचाना ।

1. (b) To show one's designs—किसी के कुचक्र प्रदर्शित करना ।

(c) To show the truth of a statement — वक्तव्य की सच्चाई प्रदर्शित करना ।

2. He showed me how to solve the problem—उसने मुझे समझाया कि समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाय ।

3. To show favour—पक्षपात करना ।

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4. To show a person into a parlour—किसी व्यक्ति को बैठक में ले जाना।

To show one to the door—किसी व्यक्ति को द्वार तक पहुँचाना।

(*N.*) 1. [Act of showing] प्रदर्शन। 2. [A display ; exhibition] प्रदर्शनी; खेल। 3. [Pretence; false semblance] दिखावा।

*Show cause*—कारण बताओ ; कारण समझाओ।

*Cattle show*—पशु प्रदर्शनी।

*Show place*—प्रदर्शनी का स्थान।

*Show room*—प्रदर्शनी का कमरा।

*Night show*—रात का खेल।

**Shrewd**—[Able or clever in practical affairs] विदग्ध ; चतुर।

*Shrewd observer* — विदग्ध प्रेक्षक।

*Shrewd reply*—विदग्ध उत्तर।

**Shroud**—कफन ; शववस्त्र।

**Sick**—1. [Ill ; indisposed] बीमार; रोगी। 2. [Defective ; out of repair] 3. [Disgusted] (जी) ऊबा हुआ।

3. To be sick of flattery—चापलूसी से जी ऊबना।

*Sick bed*—रोग शय्या।

*Sickliness*—रोगाधीनता।

*Sickly*—रोगाधीन ; रोगशील।

*Sickness*—रोग ; बीमारी।

**Side**—1. [The margin, edge, verge] किनारा। 2. [A bounding line of a geometrical figure] भुजा। 3. [Any outer portion of a thing] भाग। 4. [The right or left part of the wall or truck of the body] ओर। 5. [(a) The position of a person or party regarded as opposite to another person or party, whether as a rival or foe ; a party ; (b) the interest or cause which one maintains against another ; a doctrine or view opposed to another ; (c) a line of descent traced through one parent ; (d) an aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other] पक्ष।

2. One side of a triangle—त्रिभुज की एक भुजा।

3. Upper side—ऊपरी भाग।

4. On all sides—चारों ओर से।

On both sides—दोनों ओर से।

On other side—दूसरी ओर से।

6. (a) One's own side—स्वपक्ष; आत्मपक्ष।

One of the opposite side—विपक्ष।

One who takes a side—पक्षपाती।

(b) Both sides of an argument-तर्क के दोनों पक्ष।

(c) Mother's side—मातृपक्ष।

Father's side—पितृपक्ष।

(d) The bright side of poverty—दरिद्रता का उज्ज्वल पक्ष।

*Side by side*—साथ-साथ।

(*Adj.*) पार्श्विक ; पाक्षिक।

(*V.*) पक्ष लेना।

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*Sider*—पक्षकार ; पक्षपाती ।

*Sidesman*—पक्षक ; पक्षपाती ।

*Siding*—1. [Taking sides] पक्षपात ; पक्षता । 2. [A short track connected by switches or points at one or more places with the main track] साइडिंग ; पार्श्वक ।

**Sight**—1. [The power of seeing the faculty of vision] दृष्टि । 2. [Act of seeing] दर्शन ; देखना । 3. [That which is seen ; view] दृश्य ।

*Bill payable at sight*–[Bills payable on demand] दर्शनी हुंडी ।

*At sight*—दृष्टानुगत होते ही ।

*Payable at sight*—दृष्टानुगत होते ही देय ।

*Within sight*—दृष्टिगोचर ।

*Out of sight*—अदृश्य ।

*In sight of*—[In the presence of] समक्ष ; सम्मुख ।

*First sight*—प्रथम दर्शन ।

*Sight plan*—दृश्यालेख ।

*Sight seeing*—दृश्य दर्शन ।

*Fond of sight seeing*—कौतुकासक्त ।

*Sightless*—दृष्टिविहीन ।

*Sightly*—दर्शनीय ; सुदृश्य ।

**Sign**–[A mark ; an indication ; a memorial ; a token] चिन्ह ; लक्षण । 2. [A word or character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought] प्रतीक । 3. [Gesture] संकेत ।

1. Good sign—सुलक्षण ।

Bad sign—कुलक्षण ।

Sign of old age—वृद्धावस्था के लक्षण ; बुढ़ापे के चिन्ह ।

Sign of addition — योग चिन्ह ।

2. Words are the signs of ideas—शब्द विचारों के प्रतीक होते हैं ।

3. To express by signs–संकेतों से व्यक्त करना ।

*Sign manual*—[An autograph signature, specifically, the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity] स्वहस्ताक्षर ।

*Royal Sign manual* — राज हस्ताक्षर ।

*Sign of fraud*—उपधा के लक्षण; उपधा के चिन्ह ।

*Sign post* — ध्वजा स्तम्भ ; मार्ग स्तम्भ ।

(*V.*) 1. [To affix a signature to] हस्ताक्षर करना । 2. [To represent by a sign] संकेत द्वारा प्रकट करना । 3. [To make a sign or signal ; to communicate directions or intelligence by a sign or signs] संकेत करना ।

*Signal*–(*N.*) [(a) A sign made to give notice of something, as of command or danger ; (b) a sign, event or watchword which has been agreed upon

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as the occasion of concerted action] संकेत[1] ।

*Railway signal* — सिंगल ; संकेतक ।

*Distant signal*—दूर का सिंगल ; दूरवर्ती संकेतक ।

*Home signal*—पास का सिंगल ; पार्श्ववर्ती संकेतक ।

*(Adj.)* [ Noticeable ; distinguished from what is ordinary ] असामान्य ; अपूर्व ।

*Signal failure* — असामान्य असफलता ।

(V.) [ To communicate by signals ; to notify by a signal or signals ] संज्ञापित करना[2] ।

*Signaller*—संज्ञापनिक ।

*Signalling*—संज्ञापन ।

**Signatory**—*(Adj.)* [ Signing ; joining or sharing in a signature] हस्ताक्षरी ।

*Signatory powers* — हस्ताक्षरी शक्तियाँ ।

*(N.)* [ A signer ; one who signs or subscribes, specifically, a government bound jointly with others to the terms of a signed convention] हस्ताक्षरी ।

**Signature**—हस्ताक्षर ।

**Signet**—[ One of the king's seals with which his private letters are sealed ] मुद्रा ।

*Royal signet*—राजमुद्रा ।

**Signify**—1. [To make known ; to express ; to show by a sign] संज्ञापित करना । 2. [To mean import, denote] विबोधित करना । 3. [To be of consequence] महत्व रखना ।

1. He signified his desire to be present—उसने उपस्थित होने की इच्छा संज्ञापित की ।

2. It signifies little—यह कुछ विबोधित नहीं करता ।

3. It does not signify—यह कुछ महत्व नहीं रखता ।

*Significance* — 1. [Importance ; consequence] महत्व । 2. [Meaning ; import] अर्थ । 3. [Quality or state of being significant] अर्थवत्ता ।

1. A matter of significance-महत्व का विषय ।

2. The significance of the words—शब्दों का अर्थ ।

*Significant*—1. [Having a meaning ; expressive ; sugestive] सार्थक ; अर्थगर्भित । 2. [Important] महत्वपूर्ण ।

*Signification* — [Meaning] अर्थ ।

*Significative*—[Significant] सार्थक ; अर्थगर्भित ।

*Significatory*— सार्थक ; अर्थगर्भित ।

**Silence**—*(N.)* 1. [Forbearance

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1. 'संज्ञिप्त' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.
2. संकेत द्वारा ज्ञापित करना, shortened as संज्ञापित करना ।

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from speech] मौन ; चुप्पी । 2. [Absolute stillness] शान्ति ; निस्तब्धता ।

His silence caused anxiety उसकी चुप्पी से चिन्ता हुई । उसका मौन चिन्ता का कारण हुआ ।

There is much silence in his letters on the point—उसके पत्र इस विषय पर बहुत चुप हैं, अथवा मौन हैं ।

2. The silence of night—रात्रि की निस्तब्धता ।

(*V.*) चुप करना ; मौन करना ।

*Silenced*—निरुत्तर ।

*Silent* — [1. [ Speechless ; mute ; unexpressed] मूक ; चुप । 2. [Still, quiet] शान्त ।

*Silent partner*—मूकसाझी ।

*Silent system*—[A system of penal discipline which forbids conversation among prisoners] मूक प्रणाली ।

**Similar**—समान ; अनुरूप ।

*Similarity* — समानता ; अनुरूपता ।

**Simple**—साधारण ; सरल । 2. [Uncompounded] शुद्ध ।

*Simple contract*—[A contract, express or implied, which is created by verbal promise, or by writing not under seal] साधारण संविद ।

*Simple contract debt*—[A debt arising out of a simple contract] साधारण संविद का ऋण ।

*Simple larceny*—[Larceny which is not accompanied by such circumstances of aggravation as would constitute the offence mixed or compound] साधारण चौर्य ।

*Simple mortgage*—दृष्टिबंधक ; साधारण बंधक ।

*Simple mortgagee*—दृष्टिबंधकधारी ।

*Simple obligation*—[An obligation which does not depend for its execution on any event provided for by the parties—one not based on a contingency] साधारण अधिबंधन ।

*Simple trust*—[A trust which requires no act to be done by the trustee except conveyance or transfer to his cestui que trust on the request by the latter] साधारण न्यास ।

*Simplicity*-सरलता ; साधारणता ।

**Simultaneous** — [Existing, happening, occurring, operating, etc., at the same time; coincident in time] समकालीन ; समकालिक ।

*Samultaneity*—समकालिकता ।

*Simultaneously* — साथ-साथ ; एकदा ।

*Simultaneusness*-समकालिकता ।

**Sin**—पाप ।

*Heinous sin*—महापाप ; महापातक ।

*Secret sin*—प्रच्छन्न पातक ।

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*Awful sin*—घोर पाप।
*Freed from sin*—पापमुक्त।
*Restraining sin*—पाप विनिग्रह।
*Involved in the consequences of sin*—पापगोचर।

(*V.*) पाप करना।

**Sincere**—1. [Genuine; real] वास्तविक। 2. [Honest; free from hypocrisy] हार्दिक; सच्चा।

1. Sincere desire for knowledge—ज्ञान के लिए वास्तविक इच्छा।
2. Sincere thanks—हार्दिक धन्यवाद।

*Sincere friend*—सच्चा मित्र; सुहृद।

*Sincerity*—सुहृत्ता।

*Sincerely*—हार्दिक रूप से।

*Sincerely yours*—आपका सुहृद।

**Sine die**—[Without day; that is to say, without any day appointed for the resumption of the business on hand] अनिश्चित दिन तक; अनिश्चित काल के लिए।

*Adjournment sine die*—[An adjournment without appointing any day for meeting again] अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगन।

**Single**—1. [Only one; alone] एक; अकेला; केवल। 2. [Unmarried] अविवाहित; निःसंग।

*Single bond*—[A bond whereby a party obliges himself to pay to another a certain sum of money on a day specified, without any condition for making void the obligation] एकल करण।

*Single entry system*—[A system of book-keeping according to which entry in the day-book is posted or entered once to some account in the ledger, where as in double entry each entry is posted to two different accounts] एक-प्रविष्टि प्रणाली।

*Single transaction*—अकेला सौदा; केवल संव्यवहार।

*Single transferable vote*—एकल हस्तांतरीय मत।

*Single edowment*—एकल प्रतिष्ठा।

*Single tax system*—एकल कर प्रणाली।

*Single standard*—[A standard of money value based on a single metal, as gold or silver] एकल प्रमाप।

*Single woman*—निःसंग स्त्री[1]।

**Singular**—1. [Denoting one person or thing] एक। 2. [Each individual; affecting or relating to one or more separate interests or rights in property

1. A "single woman" includes a widow and also a married women living apart from her husband (2 E & B 546). That is why it has not been translated as 'अविवाहित स्त्री' which means 'unmarried woman'.

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as distinguished from the university or entire body of decedent's estate] एकात्मक। 3. [Alone; unaccompanied] एकमात्र; अकेला। 4. [Unique; unusual] अद्वितीय; असामान्य।

1. Singular number—एक वचन।

2. Singular succession—एकात्मक उत्तराधिकारी।

3. Singular example—एकमात्र उदाहरण।

4. Singular phenomenon—असामान्य घटना।

*Singularity*—1. [Oneness] एकता। 2. [Uniqueness; rareness] असामान्यता; अद्वितीयता। 3. [That which is singular] विलक्षणता।

**Sink**—[To subside] डूबना।

*Sinking fund*—[The aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at intervals, for the extinguishment of the debt of a government, or of a corporation, by the accumulation of interest] ऋणशोध निधि।

**Sir**—श्रीमान्; महोदय।

**Sister**—बहन; भगिनी।

*Elder sister*—अग्रजा; बड़ी बहन।

*Younger sister*—छोटी बहन; अवरजा।

*Sister's son*—भानजा; भागिनेय।

*Sister' daughter* — भानजी; भागिनेयी।

*Sister's husband*—बहनोई।

*Sister-in-law* — 1. [Wife's sister] साली; श्याली। 2. [Husband's sister] ननद। [Brother's wife] भाभी।

*Sisterhood*—भगिनीत्व।

**Sit**—1. [(a) To rest upon the haunches, or the lower or posterior extremity of the trunk; (b) to occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; (c) to hold a session; to be in session for official business] बैठना।

*Sitting*—बैठक।

*Sitting in camera*—[Sittings other than sittings in court] बंद बैठक; गुप्त बैठक।

*Sitting room*—बैठक।

**Site**—[The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed] स्थल।

*Site plan*—स्थल चित्र।

**Situate**—(*Adj.*) स्थित।

(*V.*) [To give a site to] स्थित करना; स्थित होना।

*Situated*—स्थित।

*Situation*—स्थिति; स्थान।

**Size**—[A particular magnitude or set of dimensions, especially, one of a series in manufactured articles, as boots, gloves, etc.] नाप।

*Sizable* — [Fairly large] परिमाणवाला।

**Sketch**—1. [A rough drawing

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or delineation of something, giving the outlines or prominent features without the detail, especially one intended to serve as the basis of more finished picture] स्थूल ; आलेख ; रेखाचित्र ; रूपरेखा । 2 [A brief account ; description] रूपरेखा ; अतिसूक्ष्म वर्णन ।

*Sketch-map*--रेखाचित्र, रूपरेखा । (*V.*) रूपरेखा खींचना ; संक्षिप्त वर्णन करना ।

*Sketchy*--[Giving only a slight or rough outline of the main features, facts or circumstances without going into details] अतिसूक्ष्म ।

*Sketchy judgment*--अतिसूक्ष्म निर्णय ।

**Skill**--[Practical knowledge in combination with ability] कौशल ।

*Skilful*—कुशल ।

*Skilled*--कुशल ।

*Skilled labour* -- [Labour possessed of skill or knowledge ; properly trained or experienced] कुशल श्रम ।

*Skilled work* -- [Work requiring skill] कौशलपूर्ण कार्य ।

*Skilled witness*--[A person called to give evidence in a matter relating to his own trade or profession, as when a medical man is called to give evidence on the effects of poison. Also called an expert or professional witness] कुशल साक्षी ।

**Skull**--खोपड़ी ; कपाल ।

**Sky**--आकाश ।

*Sky-blue*—अकाश नील ।

*Skylight*—पटल गवाक्ष, प्रकाशायन ।

*Sky-scraper* — [A high building of many stories, especially, one of those characteris of American cities] आकाशचुंबी ।

**Slander**—[The utterance or dissemination of false statements or reports concerning a person, or malicious misrepresentation of his actions, in order to defame or injure him] अपवाद ; अपवचन ।

*Slander of title*—[A false or malicious statement disparaging a person's title to property to his special damage ; any disparagement of the property of a person by false and malicious statements to his special damage] आगमापवाद ।

*Slander of goods*—पण्यापवाद ।

(*V.*) अपवाद करना ।

*Slanderer*—अपवादी ।

*Slanderous*-अपवादक; अपवादात्मक

**Slaughter**—वध करना ; काटना ।

(*N.*) वध ; काटना ।

*Slaughter-house*—कट्टीखाना ; पशुवधगृह ।

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**Slave**—दास ; गुलाम ।
(*V.*) दास बनाना ।
*Slave trade*—दास व्यापार ; दास विक्रय ।
*Slavery*—दासता; गुलामी ।
*Slavish*—दासवत् ।

**Slip**—(*V.*) फिसलना ।
(*N.*) 1. [Act of slipping] फिसलना । 2. [Error] दोष : चूक । 3. [A long and narrow piece ; a strip] परची[1] ।
*Slip of the pen*—लेखनी दोष ; कलम की चूक ।
*Slip of the tongue*—जिह्वा दोष; जीभ की गलती ।
*Slip of the hand*—हस्त दोष ; हाथ की चूक ।
*Slip of the memory*-स्मृतिदोष ।

**Sluice**—[An artificial passage for water] जलद्वार ।

**Slum**—[A foul back street of a city, especially with a slovenly and often vicious population] मलीन बस्ती ।
*Slum of the city*—शहर का मलीन भाग ।

**Slump**—[A falling or declining, especially, suddenly and markedly] मंदी ।
*Slump in market*-बाजार में मंदी ।
*Slump in price*-भावों की मंदी ।
(*V.*) [To fall or sink suddenly] मंदी आना ।

**Small**—छोटा ; लघु ; क्षुद्र ।
*Small cause*—[A suit of the nature cognizable by a court of small causes] लघ्वर्थ; लघुकार्य ।
*Small cause court*—लघ्वर्थ न्यायालय ; लघुकार्य न्यायालय ।
*Small cause court judgement*—लघ्वर्थ न्यायालय का निर्णय ।
*Small pox*—चेचक ; शीतला ।

**Smuggle**—[To convey goods clandestinely into or out of a country or district, in order to avoid payment of legal duties, or in contravention

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1. 'पर्ची' in The Great English Indian Dictionary.

2. The distinction between 'small cause' and others is not new to us. It may be found in the following lines of स्मृति चंद्रिका:

ऋणं वा यदि वा दण्ड: प्रायश्चित्तम थापि वा ।
यत्र पञ्चशतादि: स्यात् तत्कार्यं गुरु कीर्त्यते ॥
यत्रारभ्य दशभ्यस्त्वेतान्या सैकचतु: शतात् ।
कार्यं तल्लघु निर्दिष्टं स्मृतितन्त्र विशारदै: ॥

In the following verse 'लघ्वर्थ' and 'गुरुअर्थ' have been used in place of 'लघुकार्य' and गुरुकार्य :—

धटादीनि विषान्तानि गुरुष्वर्थेषु दापयेत् ।
कोशीदीनि पुनस्त्रीणि लघ्वर्थेषु यथा क्रमम् ।

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of some enactment ] चोरी से लाना अथवा ले जाना ; निनय करना ।

*Smuggler*—निनेता ।

*Smuggling*—[ The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or importing or exporting goods not prohibited without paying the duties imposed there on by the laws of the customs and excise] निनयन[1] ।

**So**—1. [Therefore ] अतः । 2. [In that manner or degree ] इस प्रकार ।

*So altered*—इस प्रकार विकृत ।

*So completed*—इस प्रकार पूर्ण किया हुआ ।

*So help me God*—अतः ईश्वर मेरी सहायता करे ।

*So called*—तथा कथित ।

**Sober**—1. [ Habitually temperate in the u.e of liquor ] संयमी । 2. [ Self-controlled ] संयमी । 3. [Rational ] विचारशील । 4. [ Solemn ; grave ] गंभीर ।

3. Sober judgment-विचारशील निर्णय ।

4. Sober demeanour—गंभीर मुद्रा ।

*Sober and temperate habits*—गंभीर एवं संयमी आदतें, अथवा स्वभाव ।

*Sobriety*—संयम ; गंभीरता ।

**Sociable** — [ Companionable ] मिलनसार ।

*Sociablity*—मिलनसारी ।

**Social**—1. [Of or pertaining to society ] सामाजिक । 2. [Sociable ] मिलनसार ।

*Social boycott* — सामाजिक बहिष्कार ।

*Social contract*—[An agreement , express or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government ] सामाजिक संविद ।

*Social democracy*—समाजवादी जनतंत्र ।

*Social democrat*—समाजवादी जनतांत्रिक ।

*Social environment*-सामाजिक वातावरण ।

*Social intercourse*—सामाजिक संसर्ग ।

*Social justice*—सामाजिक न्याय ।

*Social Science* — समाज विज्ञान ।

*Social status*—सामाजिक स्थिति ।

*Socialism*—समाजवाद ।

*Socialist*—समाजवादी ।

*Socialize*—समाजीकरण करना ।

*Socialization*—समाजीकरण ।

*Society*—समाज ।

**Sociology** — समाजविज्ञान ; समाज शास्त्री ।

1. 'निषिद्ध वस्तु नयनं' shortended as 'निनयन' । चौर्यानयन in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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*Sociologist*—समाज वैज्ञानिक ; समाज शास्त्री ।

**Sodomy**—गुदामैथुन ।

*Sodomite*—गुदामैथुनकर्त्ता ।

*Sodomitical*—गुदामैथुनिक ।

**Soil**—भूमि ; मिट्टी ।

**Sojourn**—[ A temporary stay at a place ] अल्पवास ।

*(V.)* अल्पवास करना ।

*Sojourner*—[ A temporary resident ] अल्पवासी ।

**Solar**—सौर ।

*Solar day*—सौर दिन ; ।

*Solar month*—सौर मास ।

*Solar time*—सौर काल ।

*Solar year*—सौर वर्ष ।

**Soldier**—[ One who serves in an army ] सैनिक ।

**Sole**—1. [ Having no husband or wife ; single ; unmarried ] एकाकी । 2. [Of things, right or duties ; pertaining or due to, possessed or exercised by, vested in, etc., one person or corporate body to the exclusion of all others ; exculsive] 3. [ Alone ; solitary ] अकेला ; एकमात्र ।

1. Woman sole—एकाकिनी ।

Feme sole — [ A single woman, including those who have been married, but whose marriage has been dissolved by death or divorce, and ( for most purposes) those women who are judically separated from their husbands] एकाकिनी ।

2 The right of sole succession-एकमात्र उत्तराधिकार का अधिकार ।

3. Sole manager — एकमात्र प्रबंधक ।

*Sole corporation*—[ Such as consist, at any given time of one person only, as the king or queen, a bishop, a vicar etc. ] एकात्मक निगम ।

*Sole tenant*—[ One that holds in severalty ; that is, in his own sole right, and not with another ] एकमात्र किरायेदार ।

**Solemn** — 1. [ Marked with religious rites ; enjoined by, or connected with, religion ] धार्मिक । 2. [ Serious ; grave ] गंभीर । 3. [ Made in form ; ceremonious ; conforming with all legal requirements ] नैयमिक ।

1. Marriage is a solemn ceremony-विवाह धार्मिक संस्कार है ।

2. Solemn promise—गंभीर प्रतिश्रुति ।

3. Probate in solemn form—[ It is in the nature of a final decree pronounced in open court, all parties interested having been cited] नैयमिक अधिप्रमाण ।

*Solemn affirmation*—[ A solemn declaration made under the penalties of paying

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by a person conscientiously declines taking an oath] सत्योक्ति

*Solemn war*—[A war solemnly declared by one state against another] विधिघोषित युद्ध ।

*Solemnity* — 1. [Religious or ritual ceremony ] संस्कार । 2. [Gravity ; seriousness ] गंभीरता । 3. [An observance or proceeding according to due form; the formality necessary to render valid a thing done ] नैयमिकता ।

3. Essential solemnity of a contact ] संविद की परमावश्य नैयमिकता ।

**Solemnize** — 1. [To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies ] संस्कार करना । 2. [ To celebrate ] मनना ।

8. To solemize marriage—विवाह संस्कार करना ।

*Solemnization*—संस्कार ।

*Solemnization of marriage*—विवाह संस्कार ।

**Solicit**—[To ask earnestly ; to apply to for something ; to endeavour to obtain by asking or pleading ] अभ्यर्थना करना ।

To solicit for a favour—अनुग्रह के लिए अभ्यर्थना करना ।

*Solicitation*—अभ्यर्थना ।

*Solicitor*-[One who solicit; any person admitted to practise law and conduct litigation in any court] अभ्यर्थी ।

*Solicitor General*—महाअभ्यर्थी ।

*Solicitous*-[Eager to obtain something desirable] उत्सुक ।

**Salid** — (*Adj.*) [Rigid ; not hallow ; heavy ; compact ; firm ; stable ] ठोस ।

(*N.*) ठोस पदार्थ ; ठोंस ।

**Solitary**—1. [Single : lonely ; not much visited or frequented ; not inhabited or occupied desolate or deserted ] एकान्त ; विविक्त ; निःसंग । 2. [ Single ; individual ; sole ] एकमात्र ; एकाकी ।

1. Solitary traveller—निःसंग यात्री ; अकेला यात्री ।

Soltary journey-एकान्त यात्रा ।

Solitary life—एकान्त जीवन ।

Solitary residence — एकान्त निवास ।

Solitary desert-एकान्त मरुस्थल ।

2. Solitary example—एकमात्र उदाहरण ।

*Solitary confinement*-[ Confinement of a prisoner alone and without intercourse with others, especially in unbroked absoiute insolation] एकान्त बन्दीकरण ; विविक्त बंदीकरण ।

**Solvent**—1. [Able or sufficient to pay all just debts ] शोधक्षम । 2. [Dissolving] द्रावक ।

1. Solvent merchant-शोधक्षम व्यापारी ।

2. The state is solvent—भूति शोधक्षम है ।

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**Some**—1 [ A certain ; one ] कोई ; किसी । 2. [ Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number ] कुछ । 3. [ About ; more or less] कोई ; लगभग ।

1. Some man—कोई आदमी ।
Some time—किसी समय ।
2. Some persons-कुछ आदमी ।
3. A village of some eighty house—लगभग अस्सी घरों का गाँव । कोई अस्सी घरों का गाँव ।
(*Pronoun*) कुछ ।
*Somebody*—कोई व्यक्ति ।
*Somehow*—किसी प्रकार ।
*Something*—कुछ ।
*Sometimes*—कभी कभी ।
*Sometime*—कभी ; किसी समय ।
*Somewhat*—कुछ-कुछ ।
*Somewhere*—कहीं कहीं ।

**Son**—पुत्र[1] ।
*Adopted son*—गोद लिया हुआ पुत्र ; दत्तक पुत्र ।
*Son-in-law*—जमाई ; जामाता ।
*Son born after partition*—विभक्तज ।
*Grand son*—नाती ; पौत्र ।
*Daughter's son*—नवासा, दौहित्र ।
*Sister's son*—भानजा ; भागिनेय ।
*Brother's son*—भतीजा ।
*Sonless*—पुत्रहीन ।
*Sonship*—पुत्रत्व ।

**Soon**—शीघ्र ।
*Sooner*—शीघ्रतर ।
*Soonest*—शीघ्रतम ।
*As soon as*—जैसे ही ।
*No sooner than*—जैसे ही ।
*Sooner or later*-आदि पश्चात् ।

**Sorcery**—[ Witchcraft ] अभिचार
*Sorcerer*—अभिचारी ।
*Sorceress*—अभिचारिणी ।

**Sound**—1. [ Free from flaw, or defect or decay ; undamaged ; unimpaired] विशुद्ध । 2. [Healthy not deseased ] स्वस्थ ; सुस्थ । 3. [Secure ; trustworthy] सुस्थ । 4. [Free from error ; right ; not fallicious or faulty] गंभीर ; गहरा । 5. [ Undisturbed ] गहरी ; गाढ़ी । 6. [ Founded in law ; legal ; valid ] सुस्थ ।

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1. In old Hindu law there were twelve kinds of sons :—औरस (a legitimate son, born of a wife of the same class) ; (2) क्षेत्रज ( the son born of a wife duly appointed to raise up issue to a husband who is incompetent, or has died childless) ; (3) दत्तक(adopted son) ; (4) कृत्रिम (a boy of the same class as the person adopting, who is either an orphan, or has been deserted by his parents ; (5) गूढज (Son of conealed birth) : (6) अपविद्ध (a foundling) ; (7) कानीन (Son of a maiden) ; (8) सहोढा (the son of a pregnant bride, who being accepted with the woman, becomes the son of the husband ; (9) क्रीत (the son bought) ; (10) पौनर्भव (Son of a twice married woman (11) स्वयंदत्ता (One who gives himself in adoption) and (12) पाशव (the son of a Sudra mother by a man of the three first castes)

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2. Sound body—स्वस्थ शरीर।

Sound mind and memory—स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क एवं स्मृति।

3. Sound bank—सुस्थ बंक।

Sound commercial credit—सुस्थ संवाणिजिक साख।

4. Sound knowledge—गंभीर ज्ञान; गहरा ज्ञान।

Sound agreement or reasoning—गंभीर तर्क; अखंड्य तर्क।

Sound principle — गंभीर सिद्धान्त।

5. Sound sleep—गहरी नींद; गाढ़ी निद्रा।

6. Sound title to land—भूमि का सुस्थ आगम।

*Warranty as to sound condition*—सुस्थिति का परिपण।

*Sound disposing mind*—स्वस्थ नियोजक मस्तिष्क।

(N.) ध्वनि।

(*V.*) 1. [To fathom; to find or try to find, the thoughts motives, or the like, of a person] थाह लेना; थाह लगाना। 2. [To make a noise or sound] ध्वनि करना। 3. [To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard] ध्वनित करना। 4. [To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like] प्रतीत होना। ध्वनित होना।

1. He sounded the depth of my character—उसने मेरे चरित्र की गहराई की थाह ली।

3. This reproof sounds harsh—यह फटकार कठोर ध्वनित होती है।

4. To sound in tort—[To have the nature or effect of tort] अपकार प्रतीत होना।

*To sound in damages*—[To have the essential quality of damages (said of an action brought for damages only, as trespass etc.; to be concerned only with damages] प्रतिक्षति के ही लिए।

**Source**—1. [The rising from the ground or begining, of a stream of water or the like] उद्गम। 2. [That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause of origin] उद्गम; आधार। 3. [The chief or prime cause of something of a non-material or abstract character] मूलकारण। 4. [The origin or original stock of a person or family] उद्भव। 5. [A work supplying information or evidence (especially of an original or primary character) as to some fact, event, or series of these] मूलग्रन्थ।

2. Source of information—सूचना का आधार।

Sources of law-विधि के आधार।

Source of income—आय का आधार; आय का उद्गम।

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3. Sources of ideas—विचारों के मूलकारण।

*Sources of Hindu law*—हिन्दू विधान के आधार अथवा उद्गम।

*Source of power*—शक्ति का आधार, अथवा उद्गम।

**South**—दक्षिण।

(*Adj.*) दक्षिणी।

*South-east*—दक्षिण-पूर्व।

*South-easterly*—दक्षिण-पूर्वी।

*Southerly* or *Southern*—दक्षिणी।

*South-west*—दक्षिण पश्चिम।

*South-westerly*—दक्षिण-पश्चिमी।

**Sovereign**—(*Adj.*) [ Supreme; paramount; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction] संपूर्णप्रभुत्वसंपन्न।

*Sovereign power*—संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न सत्ता।

*Sovereign law-making body* संपूर्णप्रभुत्वसंपन्न व्यवस्थापिका सभा।

*Sovereign democratic republic*-संपूर्णप्रभुत्वसम्पन्न लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य।

(*N.*) 1. [Supreme power] सम्पूर्णप्रभुत्वसम्पन्न सत्ता। 2. [A gold coin of Great Britain] सावरिन।

*Sovereignty*—सम्पूर्णप्रभुत्व।

*Sovereignty of Parliament*-संसद का संपूर्णप्रभुत्व।

*De fact sovereignty*—वस्तुतः सम्पूर्णप्रभुव।

*Internal sovereignty*—आन्तरिक संपूर्णप्रभुत्व।

*Political sovereignty*—राजनैतिक संपूर्णप्रभुत्व।

**Space**—1. [Duration] अवधि। 2. [Distance] अन्तर; दूरी। 3. [Place] स्थान।

1. Space of time—कालावधि।

2. Space of a mile—एक मील की दूरी।

3. Open space—खुला स्थान।

*Infinite space*—महाकाश।

*Finite space*—मठाकाश।

**Spacious**—[ Vast in extent ] विस्तीर्ण।

**Spare**—1. [Being over and above what is necessary; superfluous; held in reserve for emergency] अतिरिक्त। 2. [Scanty] अल्प; परिमित।

1. Spare parts—अतिरिक्त भाग। Spare time—अतिरिक्त समय।

2. Spare diet—अल्प आहार; अल्प खुराक।

(*V.*) 1. [To refrain from; to forbear] छोड़ना। 2. [To save] बचाना।

**Speak**—1. [To utter words] बोलना। 2. [To express opinions; to talk] कहना; बातचीत करना। 3. [To address a public assembly formally] भाषण देना। 4. [To make mention, whether in speech or in writing] कहना; जिक्र करना; उल्लेख करना। 5. [To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence, as if by utterance] व्यक्त करना; बतलाना।

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5. Features that speak of self-will — आत्म निश्चय को व्यक्त करने वाली मुखाकृति ।

*Speaker*-1. [One who speaks] वक्ता । 2, [One who presides over a deliberative body, preserving order and regulating debate] अधिवक्ता[1] ।

*Spoke*—बोला ; कहा ।

*Spokesman* — [A mouth piece] प्रवक्ता ।

*Speaking*—बोलना ; भाषण ।

*Speech*—1. [Faculty of speaking] वाक्शक्ति ; वाणी । 2. [Talk ; that which is spoken] भाषण ।

*Cleverness of speech*—वाक्पटुता ।

**Special**—विशेष, विशिष्ट ।

*Freedom of speech*—भाषण की स्वतंत्रता ।

*Special agent*—[ An agent empowered to act as such in some particular matter, and not generally ] विशेष अभिकर्त्ता ।

*Special agreement*--विशेष प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Special bail*--विशेष प्रतिभूति ।

*Special bastard*-[ One born of parents who afterward intermarry ] विशेष जारज ।

*Special care*--विशेष सावधानी ।

*Special case*--[ Statement in writing of facts proved or settled between the parties to obtain the opinion of the court in leave ] विशेष व्यवहार ।

*Special commission*--[ An extraordinary commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, confined to certain offences which stand in need of immediate inquiry and punishment ] विशेष विनियोग ।

*Special constituency*--विशेष निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र ।

*Special costs*--विशेष व्यय ।

*Special contract*-विशेष संविद ।

*Special correspondent*-विशेष संवाददाता ।

*Special court*-विशेष न्यायालय ।

*Special damages*-[Damages which in a given case may be shown to have arisen to the plaintiff from the conduct of the defendant ] विशेष प्रतिक्षति ।

*Special defence*-विशेष प्रतिवाद ।

*Special demurrer*-[ A demurrer showing the special grounds on which the party demurs to the pleading of his adversary] विशेष विलम्बोक्ति ।

*Special deposit* — [ Any deposit creating the relation of bailor and bailee ; also, a deposit of a round sum of money at interest and not subject to checking ] विशेष जमा ।

*Special emergency* -- विशेष आसंकाल ।

*Special finding*--[ A finding of a jury of some parti-

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cular fact or facts as established by the evidence in an action, not including a rendering a verdict upon the entire matter in issue ] विशेष उपपत्ति ।

*Special indorsement*—[ (a) An indorsement or negotiable paper which limits the transfer to a particular person or a special purpose ; (b) a statement on a writ of the nature of the claim, or scope of the relief sought ] विशेष पृष्ठांकन ।

*Special injunction*—[ An injunction on motion granted on special grounds ] विशेष आज्ञप्ति ।

*Special issue*—[ An issue on a special plea] विशेष विप्रश्न ।

*Special jury*—[ A jury consisting of persons who are of a certain status in society] विशेष सभ्या ।

*Special law*—विशेष विधि ।

*Special lease*—विशेष पट्टा ।

*Special leave of the court*—न्यायालय की विशेष अनुमति ।

*Special license*—विशेष अनुज्ञा ।

*Special lien*—विशेष गहन ।

*Special magistrate*—विशेष दंडनायक ।

*Special meeting*—विशेष बैठक ।

*Special occupant* — विशेष परिभोगी ।

*Special officer*—विशेष प्राधिकारी[1] ।

*Special parliamentary procedure*—विशेष संसदीय क्रियाविधि ।

*Special partner*-[A partner with a limited or restricted responsibility ] विशेष साझी ।

*Special partnership*—विशेष साझा ।

*Special pay*—विशेष वेतन ।

*Special personal representative*—[ One who is appointed as a special or additional representative to act in respect of settled land only ] विशेष व्यक्तिगत प्रतिनिधि ।

*Special plea*—[ A special kind of plea in bar, consisting usually of some new affirmative matter ] विशेषोक्ति ।

*Special pleader*-[A lawyer whose professional occupation it is to give verbal or written opinions upon statements submitted to him, and to draw pleadings, civil and criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual cause ] विशेष वकील ।

*Special pleading*—[ The allegation of special or new matter to avoid the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted as dis-

1. 'प्राधिकारी' in the Terminology of the Bengal Government.

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tinguished from direct denial of the matter] विशेष अभिभाषण ।

*Special power*—विशेष शक्ति ।

*Special proceeding*—[ A judicial proceeding other than an action ] विशेष कार्यवाही ।

*Special property*—[A limited or qualified right in any subject of property ] विशेष सम्पति ।

*Special resolution* — विशेष संकल्प ।

*Special right*—विशेष अधिकार ।

*Special rule*—विशेष नियम ।

*Special session* — विशेष अधिवेशन ।

*Special trust*—[ A trust imposing active duties on the trustee ] विशेष न्यास ।

*Special verdict*-[A verdict in which the jury state the facts of a case as they find them to be proved, leaving it to the court to draw the proper legal inferences there from ] विशेष अधिमत ।

*Specialist*—विशेषज्ञ ।

*Speciality*—[ (a) A distinguished or distinctive quality (b) an object or class of objects marked by some special or peculiar characteristic] विशेषता ।

*Specialty*—1. [ (a) State of being special; (b) a distinctive mark or quality; (c) a product usually manufactured, of a special kind, made under a special patent, serving one special purpose ; (d) a branch of knowledge, art, science, or business, to which one especially devotes himself] विशेषता । 2. [ A contract or obligation under seal ] विसंविद[1] ।

**Specialize**—[ To particularize] विशेषित करना अथवा विशेषित होना ।

*Specialization*—विशेषीकरण ।

*Specialized*—विशेषित ।

*Specialized capital*—विशेषित पूंजी ।

**Species** — [ A sort, kind, variety ] जाति ।

*The human species*—मनुष्य जाति ।

**Specific**—1. [Of, or pertaining to, characterising, or constituting a species ; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species ] जातीय । 2. [ Precisely formulated or restricted ; definite ; explicit] विशिष्ट ; सुनिश्चित ; स्पष्ट ।

1. Specific character—जाति-स्वभाव ; जाति-लक्षण ।

Specific gravity-आपेक्षिक गुरुत्व।

1. विशेष + संविद = विसंविद

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2. Specific statement—विशिष्ट विवरण।

*Specific charge* — विशिष्ट अपराधारोप।

*Specific denial* — विशिष्ट निषेध ; स्पष्ट निषेध।

*Specific devise*— [A devise of specific land] विशिष्ट उत्तरदान।

*Specific legacy*—[A legacy of a specific fund or a specific fund] विशिष्ट रिक्थ।

*Specific lien*—विशिष्ट गहन।

*Specific performance*-[The performance of a contract according to its terms, or substantially so] विशिष्ट प्रतिपत्ति।

*Specific performance of a contract*—संविद की विशिष्ट प्रतिपत्ति।

*Specific property* — विशिष्ट सम्पत्ति।

*Specific relief* — विशिष्ट सहायता।

*Specifically* — विशिष्टरूपसे ; विशिष्टतः।

*Specifically denied*-विशिष्टतः निषेधित।

*Specifically appropriated*-विशेषरूपसे विनियोजित।

**Specify**—[To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner ; to tell or state precisely or in detail] विनिर्दिष्ट करना।

*Specified*--विनिर्दिष्ट ; विनिर्देशित।

*Specification*—विनिर्देशन।

**Specimen**—[A part of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole or kept for exhibition or study as typical of its class or kind ] नमूना ; प्रतिमान[1]।

**Speculate**—1. [To engage in the buying and selling of commodities or effects in order to profit by a rise or fall in their market value] सट्टा लगाना। 2. [To ponder or to meditate] परिकल्पना करना।

*Speculation*—सट्टा ; सट्टेबाजी; परिकल्पना।

*Speculator*—1. [One who engages in speculation in business] सटोरिया ; सट्टेबाज। 2. [A theorist] परिकल्पक।

*Speculatory or speculative*-सट्टे संबंधी ; परिकल्पी।

*Speculative transactions*-सट्टे के सौदे।

*Speculative damages* - [Damages which are allowed when the probability that a circumstance will exist as an

1. निदर्शन in the good English Indian Dictionary and 'प्रतिरूप' in शासन शब्द कोश।

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element for compensation becomes conjectural] परिकल्पी माँग।

**Speed**—1. [Act of state of moving] वेग। 2. [Rate of motion; velocity] चाल[1]; गति।

(*V.*) [To make haste] जल्दी करना।

*Speedy*—वेगवान्; शीघ्रगामी।

*Speedily*—वेग से; शीघ्रतः।

**Spend**—1. [To consume; to exhaust; to expend, money goods, efforts] खर्च करना; व्यय करना। 2. [To pass as time] बिताना; व्यतीत करना। 3. [To consume wastefully; to squander] दुर्व्यय करना।

1. To spend money on some one—किसी पर रुपया खर्च करना।

2. He spent a day with me—उसने मेरे साथ एक दिन व्यतीत किया।

3. To spend an estate in gaming—जुए में भूति का दुर्व्यय करना।

*Spendthrift* — [Wasteful; prodigal] अपव्ययी।

(*V.*) [One who spends money profusely or improvidently] अपव्ययी।

*Spend thrift trust* — [A trust created to provide a fund for the maintenance of another and to secure it against his improvidence or incapacity, as by withholding from him the power to alienate it or put a charge upon it] अपव्यय निरोधक न्यास।

*Spent*—व्ययकृत; खर्च किया हुआ।

**Sphere**—[A globe or globular body] वृत; गोला। 2. [Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence] वृत्त।

2. Sphere of authority-अधिकार वृत्त; अधिवृत्त।[2]

*Sphere of influence* — [A territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive] प्रभाव क्षेत्र; प्रक्षेत्र।

**Spirit**—1. [Soul] आत्मा। 2. [Temper or disposition of mind; mood] वृत्ति। 3. [Enthusiasm; courage] धैर्य; उत्साह। 4. [Intent; real meaning] मन्तव्य। 5. [Any distilled alcoholic liquor] स्प्रिट। 6. [The pervading tone or tendency] अन्तः प्रवृत्ति।

2. Good spirits or high spirits—हर्षवृत्ति।

3. To display spirit in the presence of danger—संकट में धैर्य दिखाना।

1. 'प्रवेग' in the aregt English Dictionary.
2. अधिकार+वृत = अधिवृत्त।

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To act with spirit—उत्साह के साथ काम करना।

4. The spirit of the laws—विधानों का मन्तव्य ; विधानों की अन्तरात्मा[1]।

6. The spirit of the age—युग की अन्तःप्रवृत्ति।

*Spiritual*-आध्यात्मिक, पारमार्थिक

*Spiritual benefit*—पारमार्थिक लाभ।

*Spiritual father*—[A religious teacher or guide] धर्मगुरु ; ब्रह्मदाता[2]।

*Spirituous* — [ Containing or of the nature of alcoholic spirit ] सौरिक।

*Spirituous liqours*—सौरिक द्रव।

**Spite**—[ Ill will or hatred towards another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart] विद्वेष।

(*V.*) विद्वेष करना।

*Spiteful* — [ Malicious ; malignant ] विद्वेषी ; विद्वेषपूर्ण।

*Spitefulness*—विद्वेषपूर्णता।

**In spite of**—इसके होते हुए भी।

**Split**—[ To divide lengthwise] विपाटन करना।

*Splitting of a cause of action*—[ It signifies the bringing of separate actions for the different parts of a claim ; or otherwise bringing several actions where one would suffice ] कार्यकरण का विपाटन।

*Splitting of claim*-अधियाचना का विपाटन।

**Spoil**—(*N.*) [ (a) Goods taken from an enemy or captured city in time of war ; (b) the act or practice of plundering] लूट।

(*V.*) 1. [ To plunder ] लूटना। 2. [ To damage, impair or injure especially to such an extent as to render unfit or useless ] नष्ट करना।

2. Cargoes that are liable to spoil all kinds of grain—पोतभार जो सब प्रकार के अनाजों को नष्ट करने का कारण हो सकते हैं।

**Spoilage**—[ The action of spoiling or fact of being spoilt ] विनाश।

**Spoliate**—[ To rob or deprive of something ] लूटना।

*Spoliation*—1. [The action of spoliating ; seizure of goods and property by violent means] आलुंठन। 2. [ The action of distroying document or injuring or tempering it in such a way as to destroy its value as evidence ; specifical-

1. शासन शब्दकोश।
2. Monier Williams : English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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ly, in International Law, destruction of a ships papers or other documents] वैकृत्य ।

*Spoliator*—1. [ A pillager ] आलुंठक । 2. [ Destroyer of a deed ] वैकृत्यक ।

*Spoliatory*—[Of the nature of or characterized by, spoliation or robbery] आलुंठी ।

**Sponsion**—[International law, an act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of his authority ; act of becoming surety] अभ्युपगम ।

(*V.*) [ To support strongly ] परिपोषण करना ।

**Sponsor**—[A surety ; one who enters into an engagement on behalf of another] अभ्युपगामी ।

*Sponsorer*—परिपोषक ।

*Sponsoring powers*—परिपोषक शक्तियाँ ।

**Spot** — 1. [ Blemish ] कलंक । 2. [ A particuler place or locality of limited extent ] स्थल ।

2. On the spot inquiry—स्थली जाँच ।

(*V.*) 1. [ To stain, sully. or tarnish in respect of moral character] कलंकित करना । 2. [(a) To mark ; (b) to mark or note as a criminal ; (c) to mark or note the position of ] चिह्नित करना ।

*Spotted*—चिह्नित ।

*Spotless*—निष्कलंक ; धब्बारहित ।

**Spouse**—1. [ A husband] भर्ता । 2. [Wife] भार्या ।

**Spousal**—[ Action of marrying] विवाह ।

(*Adj.*) वैवाहिक ।

**Spout**—[ A pipe by which rain water is carried off or discharged from a roof ] परनाला ।

**Spy**—[ (a) One who watches, especially secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others ; (b) one who acting clandestinely or on false pretences, obtains or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party ] गुप्तचर ; भेदिया ।

( *V.*) [ To espy ] भेद लेना ।

**Staff**—1. [A stick] डंडा ; छड़ी । 2. [ A body or person employed, under the direction of a manager or chief, in the work of an establishment or execution of some undertaking (e.g. a newspaper, hospital, govenment, survey) ; especially the body of servants employed in any establishment] कर्मचारीवर्ग ।

2. Court staff—न्यायालय का कर्मचारीवर्ग ।

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**Stage**—1. [A raised platform] मंच । 2. [ A place in which rest is taken on a journey ] पड़ाव । 3. [ A period of development, a degree of progress, a step in a process ; a definite period in the development of a disease ] अवस्था ।

3. First stage—प्रथम अवस्था ।

Last stage—चरमावस्था ; अन्तिम अवस्था ।

**Stain**—(*N.*) 1. [ A discolouration of foreign matter ; a spot] धब्बा । 2. [ Taint of guilt ; cause of reproach ; shame] धब्बा ; लांछन ; कलंक ।

1. Blood stains—खून के धब्बे ।

(*V.*) 1. [ To disclour with foreign matter ; to spot] रँगना ; धब्बे लगाना अथवा डालना । 2. [ To spot with guilt or infamy ; to blot ] धब्बा लगाना ; लांछन लगाना ; कलंकित करना ।

1. To stain the hand with blood—हाथ पर खून के धब्बे लगाना ।

2. To stain the name—नाम पर धब्बा लगाना ।

**Stair**—1. [ Any one step of a series for ascending or descending ] सीढ़ी ; पैड़ी । 2. [ A series of steps, used in plural ] जीना ; सीढ़ी ।

*Staircase*—जीना ; नसैनी ।

**Stake** — 1.[ That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss, especially a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked ; that which is laid, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the result of a contact or any contingent issue] दावँ ; चाल । 2. [Risk; property or interest involved] जोखिम ; संकट ।

2. His life is at state—उसका जीवन जोखिम में है ।

I see my reputation is at state—मैं देखता हूँ कि मेरा सम्मान जोखिम में है ।

(*V.*) [To bet] दाँव लगाना ।

*Stake holder*—[ The holder of a stake or wager ; one with whom a deposit is made by two who lay claim to it] दाँवधारी ।

**Stale** — [ Vapid or tasteless from age ; impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien or the like, by reason laches or being allowed to rest without use, action or demand ] बासी ; पर्युषित ।

*Stale affidavit*-पर्युषित शपथपत्र ।

*Stale cheque*—पर्युषित चैक ।

*Stale debt*—पर्युषित ऋण ।

*Stale demand*—पर्युषित माँग ।

*Stale claim* — पर्युषित अधियाचना ।

**Stall**—स्टाल ; दुकान ।

**Stamp** — 1. [An instrument for making impressions, or

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imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals] मुद्रा ; मुहर । 2. [The mark or impression made by stamping or imprinting ] मुद्रा । 3. [ A stamped paper issued by the government at a fixed price] मुद्रापत्र ; टिकट ; स्टाम्प[1] । 4. [Act of stamping] मुद्रांकन ।

3. Postal stam–डाक की टिकट ।

Revenue stamp—राजस्व टिकट; रसीदी टिकट ।

Stamp paper—मुद्रापत्र ; स्टाम्प ।

Court fee stamp—न्याय शुल्क का स्टाम्प अथवा मुद्रांकितपत्र ।

*Adhesive stamp*—चिपकने वाली टिकट ।

*General stamp*—सामान्य टिकट ।

*Stamp act*—स्टाम्प विधान ।

*Stamp duty*—[A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles] स्टाम्प शुल्क ।

*Stamp collector*—स्टाम्प सचेता ।

*Stamp vendor*—स्टाम्प विक्रेता ।

(*V.*) स्टाम्प लगना ।

*Stamped*—स्टाम्पित ।

*Properly stamped*—उचित रूप से स्टाम्पित ।

*Improperly stamped*—अनुचित रूप से स्टाम्पित ।

*Sufficiently stamped*–पर्याप्तत: स्टाम्पित ।

*Insufficiently stamped*—अपर्याप्तत: स्टाम्पित ।

*Stamping*—स्टाम्प लगाना ।

**Stand**—1. [To be or become upright] खड़ा होना । 2. [ To occupy or hold a place] स्थित होना । 3. [To maintain one's position] स्थित रहना । 4. [To be fixed or steadfast, as in defence or antagonism] पक्ष लेना । 5. [To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in graded scale] स्थान रखना, अथवा प्राप्त करना । 6. [To be or to be in some particular state] होना । 7. [To be a candidate for position or office] खड़ा होना । 8. [To be consistent] अनुकूल होना ।

2. Paris stands on the Seine—पेरिस सीन नदी पर स्थित है ।

3. He stood by his sheer merits—वह केवल अपने गुणों से ही स्थित रहा ।

4. To stand with justice—न्याय का पक्ष लेना ।

5. He stands first in the line of promotion—पदोन्नति की श्रेणी में उसका प्रथम स्थान रहा ।

6. He stands accused—वह अभियुक्त है ।

To stand ready—तैयार रहना ।

7. He stood to be elected—वह निर्वाचित होने के लिए खड़ा हुआ ।

1. Distingushed from sealed मुद्रांकित ।

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8. It stands to reason—यह तर्क के अनुकूल है।

*Stand committed*— आधर्षित होना।

*Stand point*—दृष्टिकोण।

*Stand still*—[Stop; without movement] गतिहीनता।

*Standing* — 1. [Upright; erect] खड़ा हुआ। 2. [Lasting; permanent, being established by law, custom, or the like] स्थायी।

1. Standing audience—खड़े हुए दर्शकगण, अथवा, श्रोतागण।

Standing crop—खड़ी फसल।

2. Standing army-स्थायी सेना।

Standing committees—स्थायी समितियाँ।

*Standing order* — 1. [An order always in force and not subject to change by any temporary officer] स्थायी आज्ञा। 2. [Pl. Parliamentary Practice the rules for guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repeated] स्थायी आज्ञा।

(*N.*) 1. [Condition in society स्थिति। 2. [Duration] संस्थिति।

1. A man of good standing–अच्छी स्थिति का व्यक्ति।

A man of high standing—उच्च स्थिति का व्यक्ति।

2. A custom of long standing—चिरस्थायी आचार।

An officer of long standing—चिरस्थायी पदाधिकारी।

**Standard**—(*N.*) 1. [Emblem; banner] ध्वज। 2. [(a) Exemplar of measure or weight; (b) an authoritative or recognized exemplar of correctness, perfectness or some definite degree of any quality; (c) a criterion; (d) legal rate of intrinsic value of coins; the prescribed degree of fineness for gold or silver; (e) a commodity the value of which is considered as invariable] प्रमाप। 3. [A definite level of excellence, attainment, wealth or the like or the definite degree of any quality, viewed as a prescribed object of endeavour or as the measure of what is adeqate for some purpose]; स्तर प्रमाण।

*Gold standard*—स्वर्ण प्रमाप।

*Standard of comfort*—[The degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist] आराम का प्रमाप।

*Standard of life or living*-[An irreducible minimum of economic goods and services which a given community or class insists on having, and in default of which it will steal or die] जीवन स्तर; जीवन प्रमाप।

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*Standard of value*—[The commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparision of values; specifically, that which is made the measure of value in any monetary system] मूल्य का प्रमाप ।

*Silver standard*—रजत प्रमाप ।

(*Adj.*) [Being, affording, or according with a standard for comparision and judgment] प्रमाप ; प्रामाणिक ।

*Standard coin*—प्रमाणिक मुद्रा ।

*Standard gold*—प्रमाप स्वर्ण ।

*Standard money*—[Coins whose value in exchange depends upon the intrinsic value of the metal it contains] प्रमाप मुद्रा ।

*Standard silver*-प्रमाप रजत ।

*Standard time*-प्रामाणिक समय ।

*Standard weights and measures*—प्रामाणिक बाँट तथा माप ।

*Standardize*—प्रमापण करना ।

*Standardization*—प्रमापण ।

**State** — (*N.*) 1. [Condition; manner of existing] दशा ; अवस्था । 2, [Costly and imposing display, such as befits persons of rank and wealth] ऐश्वर्य ; वैभव । 3. [A body of people occupying a defined territory and organized under sovereign government; also the territory occupied by such a body] राज्य ।

1. Bad state—दुर्दशा ।

Good state—अच्छी दशा ।

Former state—पूर्वदशा ।

Natural state—प्राकृतिक दशा ।

State of body and mind—मानसिक तथा शारीरिक दशा ;

2. In state—[With great pomp and solemnity] राजवैभव सहित ।

*State affairs*—राजकार्य, राज के मामले ।

*State bank*—राज्य का बंक ।

*Democrative state*-जनतंत्रात्मक राज्य ।

*Federal state*—संघराज्य ।

*Independent state*—स्वतंत्र राज्य ।

*State insurance*—राजबीमा ।

*State management* — राज प्रबंध ।

*State monopoly*—राज का एकाधिकार ।

*State mourning*—राजशोक ।

*State prisoner*—राजबंदी ।

*State religion*—राजधर्म ।

*State revenue*—राजस्व ।

*State service*—राजसेवा ।

*State territory*—राष्ट्र ।

*Republican state*—गणराज्य ।

*Responsible state*—उत्तरदायी राज्य ।

*Minister of state*—राजमंत्री ।

*Laws of the state*—राजविधान ।

(*V.*) 1. [To declare in words to represent a matter in all the circumstances of modifica-

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tion ; to set out fully or in a definite form ] कहना ; आवेदन करना । 2. [To specify] विवरण देना ।

The above named plaintiff states as follows—उपर्युक्त वादी निम्नलिखित आवेदन करता है ।

2. To state an account—[To set down formally the debits and credits arising in a course of business transactions] लेखे का विवरण देना ।

*Stated*—1. [Told; represented] कथित ; आवेदित । 2. [Settled] नियत ; निश्चित ।

*Stated account*—[A statement of account that has been agreed to by the parties to a suit] नियत हिसाब ।

*Case stated*—[A summary of the points in dispute, drawn up by agreement of the parties to an action, to be presented to a court or an arbitrator in order to facilitate a speedy decision] नियत व्यवहार ।

*Statement*—1. [Act of stating, or presenting orally or on paper] प्रकथन; आवेदन । 2. [Allegation ; declaration ; recital प्रकथन ; वक्तव्य ; आवेदन । 3. [An abstract of an account] विवरण ।

1. Statement of a case—व्यवहार का प्रकथन ।

2. Statement of a witness—साक्षी का प्रकथन ।

3. Statement of account—हिसाब का विवरण ।

*Oral statement*-मौखिक वक्तव्य।

*Written statement*—1. [Defendant's reply to the plaint] उत्तर । 2. [Any statement in writing] लिखित वक्तव्य ।

*Statement of claim*—[ The plaintiff's first pleading, specifying his cause of action] अधियाचना ।

*Statement of defence*-प्रतिवाद।

*Statement of objects and reasons*—उद्देश्यों और कारणों का प्रकथन ।

**Statesman**—राजनीतिज्ञ ।

*Statesman ship*—राजनीति।

**Station**—1. [ A regular stopping place in a stage or railroad route ] स्टेशन ; स्थान। 2. [ Position ; situation ] स्थान।

*Railway station*-रेलका स्टेशन।

*Station master*—स्टेशन मास्टर।

(*V.*) स्थापित करना ।

*To station troops*—सैन्यदल स्थापित करना।

*Stationed*—स्थापित ।

*Stationary*—[ Stable ; Unchanging ] स्थायी ; स्थिर ।

**Stationer**-[One who sells paper, pens and other articles used in writing] कागजी[1] ; लेखसामग्री विक्रेता।

1. Duncan Forbis : English & Hindustani Dictionary.

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*Stationery*-स्टेशनरी ;लेखसामग्री ।

*Stationery department*—स्टेशनरी विभाग ; लेखसामग्री विभाग ।

*Stationery office* — स्टेशनरी कार्यालय ; लेखसामग्री कार्यालय ।

*Stationery and printing*—स्टेशनरी तथा छपाई ; लेखसामग्री तथा मुद्रण ।

**Statistics**—1. [ The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurence as a ground for induction ] सांख्यिकी । 2. [ Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state or respecting any particular class or interest ; especially those facts which can be stated in numbers or in tables of numbers ] आँकड़े ।

*Statistical*—सांख्यिकीय ।

*Statistician*—सांख्यिक ।

**Status**-[ (a) State or condition of a person; position of affairs; (b) the condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality is determined and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a persons's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage) mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station ; (c) a particular grouping of the conditions bearing upon the contninuance of an annuity संस्थिति ; स्थिति ।

*Status quo*—[The existing state of things] विद्यमान स्थिति ।

*Status quo ante bellum*—[ The state existing before the war ] युद्धपूर्व स्थिति ।

**Statute**—[ A law enacted by, or by the autority of the Supreme legislative branch of a government, especially of a representative government] विधान ।

*Statute barred* — विधान से अवरोधित ।

*Statute law*—विधान ।

*Affirmatory statute*—निश्चयात्मक विधान ।

*Curative statute*—औपचारिक विधान ।

*Declaratory statute*—प्रज्ञापक विधान ।

*Statute of limitation*—अवधि विधान ।

*Statutory*—वैधानिक ।

*Statutory guardian*-वैधानिक अभिभावक ।

*Statutory lien*-वैधानिक गहन ।

*Statutory meeting of shareholders* — अंशधारियों की वैधानिक बैठक ।

*Statutory obligation*—[ An

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obligation arising under a statute ] वैधानिक अधिबंधन।

*Statutory rules* — वैधानिक नियम।

*Statutory tenant* — वैधानिक असामी।

**Stay** — (*V.*) [ To hold from falling ; to hold from proceeding ; specifically to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate ] रोकना।

(*N.*) [ Stopping or suspension of precedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate ] रोकना ; स्तंभन।

*Stay of execution*—निष्पादन को रोकना।

*Stay order*—रोकने की आज्ञा ; स्तंभन की आज्ञा।

*Stay of the proceedings*—[ The putting an end to the proceedings in an action by a summary order of the court कार्यवाही का स्तंभन।

*Stay of sale*—विक्रय का स्तंभन।

*Stay of the suit* — वाद का स्तंभन।

*Staying*—रोकना : स्तंभन।

**Steal** — [ To take and carry away feloniously ] चुराना।

(*N.*) चुराना।

*Stealing*—चुराना।

*Stealing children*—बच्चे चुराना।

*Stealer*—चोर।

*Stolen*—चोरा हुआ।

*Stolen property*—चोरहृत धन; चोरीहुई सम्पत्ति।

**Steam**—भाप ; वाष्प।

*Steam boat*—अग्नि बोट।

*Steam engine*—भाप का अंजन।

*Steamer*—स्टीमर।

**Stenographer**—संलिपिकार[1]।

*Stenography*—[ The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words ] संलिपि।

*Stenographic*—[ Of, pertaining to, or using stenography] संलिपिक।

**Step**—[ A prefix used before father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. In Hindi the sense is usually ex

1. 'संकेत लिपिकार' shortened as 'संलिपिकार' In शासन शब्दकोश and the Great Anglo-Indian Dictionary आशुलिपिक has been suggested. The term is somewhat inaccurate and not suggestive. Any fast writer may be called आशुलिपिक who is not necessarily a writer in shorthand, who used "abbreviations or characters for whole words," as is the case with a stenographer.

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pressed by adding सौतेला or by prefixing 'वि' to the main word, as :—

Step-brother — सौतेला भाई ; वैमात्र ; विमातृज ।

Step-mother — सौतेली माँ ; विमाता ।

Step-sister—सौतेली बहन; वैमात्री ।

*Step daughter*—1. [ Husband's daughter ] भर्तृसुता ; सपत्नी सुता । 2. [Wife's daughter from former husband ] पत्नी-सुता ।

*Step father*—[The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage] कठबाप[1] ; सौतेला बाप ।

*Step-son* — 1. [ Husband's son] भर्तृसुत; सपत्नी सुत । 2. [Wife's son] पत्नीसुत ।

(*N.*) 1. [A pace] कदम ; पद । 2. [A rest in a ladder or a stair] सीढ़ी; सोपान । 3. [A degree or plane higher or lower in a series or progress] पद ; कदम । 4. [Footsteps] पदचिन्ह । 5 [Manner of walking ; gait] चाल । 6. [Proceeding ; measure] उपाय ।

2. Flight of steps—सीढ़ियाँ ; सोपान-श्रेणी ।

3. Realization of ignorance is a step toward knowledge—अज्ञान की अनुभूति ज्ञान की ओर कदम है ।

4. To follow in one's steps—किसी के पदचिन्हों का अनुसरण करना ।

5. To know one by his step चाल से किसी को पहचानना ।

6. What steps have you taken to relieve him of his distress ? उसके कष्ट का निवारण करने के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किया है ?

*At every step*—प्रत्येक कदम पर ; कदम कदम पर ; पद पद पर ।

*Step in aid of execution*—निष्पादन के हेतु कदम ।

(*V.*) कदम रखना ।

**Sterile**—[Barren] बन्ध्या ।

*Sterility*—वंध्यता ।

**Sterling**—[The standard of fineness of lawful English coin] स्टरलिंग ; पौंड ।

*Sterling balances*-पौंड पावना ।

*Sterling loan*—स्टरलिंग ऋण ।

**Stifle**—1. [To suffocate] श्वासावरोध करना । 2 [To smother ; to suppress] स्तंभित करना ।

2. To stifle prosecution—प्राभियोजन को स्तंभित करना ।

*Stifling prosecution*—[Agreeing, in consideration of receiving a pecuniary or other advantage, to abstain from prosecuting a person for an offence] प्राभियोजन का स्तंभन ।

**Stipend**—[Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually] वृत्ति ।

1. Duncan Forbes : English Hindustani Dictionary.

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*Stipendiary*—वृत्तिक ।

*Stipendiary magistrate*—[Paid full-time magistrate] वृत्तिक दंडनायक ।

**Stipulate**–[To make any agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything] संपण करना ; संपणित करना ।

*Stipulated*—संपणित ।

*Stipulated damages*—संपणित प्रतिह्नति ।

*Stipulated period*—संपणित काल ।

*Stipulation*—संपण ।

**Stirpes**—[Stock ; the person from whom a family is descended] शाख ।

*Per stirpes*—प्रति शाख ।

*Distribution per stirpes*—[A division of property among families according to stocks, that is, taking into consideration the representatives of deceased persons who if they had survived would themselves have taken] प्रति शाख वितरण ।

**Stock**—1. [The original progenitor] पुरखा । 2. [The race or line of family] कुल ; अन्वय । 3. [A debt or fund due from a government] राष्ट्रऋण । 4. [(a) The capital of a company or corporation in the form of transferable shares ; (b) the fund or capital which an individual employs in the conduct of business ; (c) a merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods] संभार ।

*Stock broker*—[A person who, for a commission, negotiates for other parties the buying and selling of stocks, according to the rules of the Stock Exchange] संभार का दलाल ।

*Stock broking*— संभार की दलाली ।

*Stock Exchange*—[A society of stock brokers and stock jobbers] संभार-विपणि[1] ।

*Stock holder*—[One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks] संभारधारी ।

*Stock in trade*—[The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper] पण्य संभार ।

*Stock jobber*—[The dealer who buys and sells at the market prices and acts as an intermediary between the broker who buys and the broker who sells] संभार वणिक ।

*Stock jobbing*—[The business of stock jobber] संभार वाणिज्य ।

1. 'श्रेष्ठि चत्वर' suggested by Delhi Conference.

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*Stock list*—संभार सूची।

*Stock register*—संभार रजिस्टर; संभार पंजी।

*Stock taking*—संभार गणन।

*Closing stock*—समापक संभार।

*Deferred stock*—[Stock on which no dividend is payable until the happening of some contingent event] विलंबित संभार।

*Inscribed stock*—[Stock the holders of which have their names registered at designated place of registration] निवेशित संभार।

*Opening stock*-प्रारम्भिक संभार।

(*V.*) (माल) भरना।

*Stocking*—भरना; संभार।

*Stockist*—(माल) भरनेवाला; संभारक।

**Stop**—(*V.*) रोकना।

*To stop further proceedings*—अग्रेतर कार्यवाही रोकना।

(*N*) 1. [Act of stopping] रोकना; रोधन। 2. [(a) State of being stopped; (b) obstacles] रुकावट; रोध। 3. [A mark of punctuation] विराम। 4. [An order stopping payment of a bank, note etc] रोधाज्ञा।

*Stop order*—[An order to restrain dealings with any money or stock standing in the name of Accountant General] रोधन आज्ञा।

*Stoppage*—[Act of stopping or state of being stopped] रोध; रोकना।

*Stoppage at source*—[The levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it] उद्गम पर रोकना।

*Stoppage in transit*—[The right which an unpaid vendor of goods has, on hearing that the buyer is insolvent, to stop and reclaim the goods while in their transit and not yet delivered to the buyer] मार्ग में रोकना।

**Store**—(*N.*) [(a) A reserve fund; (b) a place of deposit for goods; (c) any place where goods are sold] भांडार।

(*V.*) भरना।

*Stored*—भरा; भरा हुआ।

*Store house*—कोठा; कोष्ठागार।

*Store-keeper*—भाण्डारी।

*Store-room*—कोठा; भाण्डार।

*Storing*—भरना।

*Storage*—[Act of storing] संग्रह। 2. [Space for safe keeping of goods] भाण्डार। 3. [The price charged for keeping goods in a store house] धराई।

**Storey**—मंजिल।

*Storied*—मंजिला।

*Two storied house*—दो मंजिला घर।

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**Strange**—1. [New ; unfamiliar] अनोखा ; निराला । 2. [ Extraordinary ; unnatural ] अद्भुत ।

*Stranger*—[A guest or visitor ] आगन्तुक । 2. [ unknown person ] अपरिचित । 3. [ (a) One not of the same family ; (b) one not privy or party to any act, contract or title ] परजन[1] ।

*Stranger in blood* — [One who is no relation in blood] परजन ; अनाप्त ; अपर ।

**Strategy**—[The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements] रणकौशल ।

*Strategical*—[Of or pertaining to, strategy] रणकौशलात्मक ; सामरिक महत्व का ।

*Strategical position*—सामारिक महत्व की स्थिति ।

*Strategist*--[One skilled in strategy] रणकुशल ।

**Stray**—1. [Wandering] परिभ्रष्ट ; पथभ्रष्ट ; आगन्तुकी[2] ; भूला भटका । 2. [Incidental ; unrelated] फुटकर ; स्फुट ।

1. Stray animal—परिभ्रष्ट पशु ; पथभ्रष्ट पशु ।

Stray cattle—पथभ्रष्ट ढोर।

2. Stray remark-स्फुट टिप्पण।

*Stray assault*—स्फुट अत्याचार ; फुटकर हमले ।

**Stream**—[A current or course of water or other fluid flowing on earth, as river, brook etc.] धारा ; स्रोत ।

*(V.)* [To flow] बहना ।

**Street**--[A paved way or road] प्रतोली[3] ।

*Street alignment* -- [A line dividing the land comprised in and forming part of a

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1. Distinguished from "Foreigner" (विदेशी ) and "Alien" (अदेशी) 'Stranger which once meant foreigner now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without acquaintance in a given place ; a Foreigner is one belonging to another nation. Alien often denotes a foreign born resident not a citizen" (Webster).

2. महोक्षोत्सृष्टपशवः सूतिकागन्तुकदयः ।
पालो येषां न ते मोच्या दैवराजपरिप्लुता : ॥
—याज्ञवल्क्य ।
अदण्ड्या हस्तिनो ऽश्वाश्च प्रजापाला हिते मता : ।
अदंड्या ऽऽगन्तुकी गौश्च सूतिका वाऽभिसारिणी ।
—नारद ।

3. Distinguished from 'Lane' (गली), 'Road' (सड़क), and 'way' मार्ग। रथ्या, वीथि, विशिखा are somewhat poetic.

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street from the adjoining land] प्रतोली सीमरेखा ।

*Street crossing* -- [Intersection of two streets] चौराहा ; चतुष्पथ[1] ।

*Street improvement*--प्रतोली परिवर्द्धन ।

*Street railroad*--प्रतोली रेलमार्ग ।

*Street walker*--[Night walker ; a woman walking in the streets to pick up men] हट्ट विलासिनी ।

*Street walking*--[The act of a common prostitute offering herself for sale upon the streets at unusual or unreasonable hours, endeavouring to induce men to follow her for the purpose of prostitution] हट्ट विलास[2] ।

*Street work* -- [Work in repairing or making the street] प्रतोली निर्माण ।

*Private street*--गूढ़मार्ग ; निजी मार्ग ; व्यक्तिगत प्रतोली ।

*Public street*--राजमार्ग ; सार्वजनिक प्रतोली ।

**Strict**—1. [Accurate ; precise ; rigid in interpretation] सम्यक् । 2. [Governed or governing by exact rules ; rigorous] कठोर ; सख्त ; कड़ा ।

1. जयशंकरप्रसाद : 'स्कन्दगुप्त'
2. William's : Anglo Sanskrit Dictionary.

2. Strict construction—[The construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning] सम्यक् अर्थ ।

3. Strict discipline — कठोर अनुशासन ; सख्त अनुशासन ।

*Strict interpretation*- सम्यक् विवृत्ति ।

*Strict supervision* -- कड़ा निरीक्षण ; सख्त निगरानी ।

*Strictly*—नितान्त ; सर्वथा ।

*Strictly prohibited* — सर्वथा निषिद्ध ।

*Strictly relevant* — सर्वथा प्रासंगिक ।

*Strictly speaking*—यथार्थतः ।

*Strictly necessary* — नितान्त आवश्यक ।

**Stricture**—[An adverse criticism ; critical remark ; censure] अवक्षेप ।

**Strike**-*(N.)* [A concerted cessation of work on the part of a body of workers, for the purpose of obtaining some concession from the employer or employers] हड़ताल ।

*(V.)* 1. [To hit, smite] मारना । 2. [To dash against or on something] टकराना । 3. [To come to the mind of ; to occur] (मस्तिष्क में) आना ; उद्भासित

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होना । 4. [To settle, arrange the terms of, make and ratify (an agreement, treaty, truce)] तै करना । 5. [To balance (a book or sheet of accounts)] (बाकी) निकालना । 6. [Of a clock : sound the time of hour; be sounded] बजाना । 7. [Of workman : go on strike] हड़ताल करना । 7. [To cancel or expunge with or as with a stroke of pen] काटना ।

1. To strike a blow—घूंसा मारना ।

3. It strikes me that—मुझे यह उद्‌भासित होता है कि, अथवा मेरे मस्तिष्क में यह बात आती है ।

4. To strike a bargain—सौदा तै करना ।

5. To strike a balance—बाकी निकालना ।

To strike an average—औसत निकालना ।

7. To strike off issues-विप्रश्नों को काटना ।

*Striking off the roll*—सूची से हटाना ; तालिका से अलग करना ।

*Striking out pleadings*—[Amending anything in the pleadings which is scandalous or which tends to embarass or delay the fair trial of the action] वादप्रतिवाद काटना ; वादप्रतिवाद का परिशोधन करना ।

*Striking off execution application*—निष्पादन की प्रार्थना को अपास्त करना ।

*Striking out defence*-प्रतिवाद काटना ।

*Strikers*—हड़ताली ; हड़ताल करने वाले ।

*Strike breakers*—हड़ताल भंग करने वाले ; हड़ताल तोड़ने वाले ।

**Structure** — 1. [Building or edifice] भवन ; निर्माण । 2. [Arrangement of parts ] बनावट; निर्माण ; ढाँचा ।

*Structural*—[Constructional ] बनावट की ; निर्माण संबंधी ।

*Structural alteration*-बनावट का परिवर्तन ; निर्माण संबंधी परिवर्तन ।

*Structural error*—बनावट की भूल ; निर्माण संबंधीभूल ।

**Sub**—It is expressed by prefix 'अध' 'उप', and 'अध': as in the following :—

*Sub-agency*—उपएजेन्सी ; अन्वभिकर्म ।

*Sub-agent*-उपएजेन्ट ; अन्वभिकर्ता ।

*Sub-committee*—उपसमिति ।

*Sub-contract*—उपसंविद ।

*Sub-contractor*—उपठेकेदार ।

*Sub-divide*—अनुभाजन करना ।

*Sub-division*—उपभाग ।

*Sub-divisional* — उपभागी ; उपभाग का ।

*Sub-divisional Magistrate*-उपभाग का दण्डनायक ।

*Sub-divisional officer*-उपभाग का पदाधिकारी ।

*Sub-inspector* — उपनिरीक्षक ; (of police) थानेदार ।

*Sub-lease*—उपपट्टा ।

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*Sub-let*—उपपट्टा करना ; शिकमी किराये पर उठाना।

*Sub-mortgage* — अन्वाधि ; उपबंधक।

*Sub-section*—उपधारा।

*Sub-soil*—अधोभूमि।

*Sub-tenant*--शिकमी किरायेदार ; शिकमी असामी।

*Sub-title*--अनुशीर्षक।

*Sub-treasury*—उपकोषागार।

**Subject**—(*Adj.*) [(a) Under the power or dominion of another; specifically in, International law, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state ; (b) exposed ; liable ; (c) being under the contingency of ; dependent upon or exposed to, some contingent action] अधीन।

(a) Jamaica is subject to Great Britain—जमायका ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के अधीन है।

(b) Men are subject to temptation—मनुष्य प्रलोभन के अधीन हैं!

(*N.*) 1. [One who is subject to a monarch or ruler] प्रजा। 2. [Matter ; theme] विषय ; वस्तु।

*Subject of an action*—कार्य का विषय।

*Subject of the sale*—विक्रय वस्तु।

*Subject to*—के अधीन।

*Subject thereto*—उसके अधीन।

*Subject to jurisdiction*—अधिक्षेत्र के अधीन।

*Subject to mortgage*—बंधक के अधीन।

*Subject to the provisions of the Evidence Act*—साक्ष्य विधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन।

(*V.*) अधीन करना।

*Subjection*—अधीनता।

*Subject-matter*-विषय।

*Subject-matter in dispute*—विवाद विषय।

**Subjudice**—[Pending decision of a competent court] विचाराधीन।

*Matter subjudice*--विचाराधीन विषय।

**Submit**—1. [To yield to a person ; to cause a thing to be subordinated to another] सौंपना; समर्पित करना; छोड़ना। 2. [To bring under a person's view, notice or consideration ; to refer to the decision or judgement of person] संप्रेषित करना। 3. [To put forward as a contention or proposition ; to urge or represent with deference] संप्रेषित करना।

1. To submit to one's lot—भाग्य पर छोड़ना ; भाग्य को समर्पित करना।

2. Such proceedings may be submitted for the sanction of the Parliament—ऐसी कार्यवाहियाँ संसद की अनुज्ञप्ति के लिए संप्रेषित की जाँय।

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3. The counsel submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages—वकील ने संप्रेषित किया कि वादी प्रतिच्छति पाने का अधिकारी है ।

*Submitted*--संप्रेषित ।

*Submission*--1. [Reference to the decision or judgement of third party] संप्रेषण । 2. [The theory of a case put forward by an advocate] संप्रेषण । 3. [Submissive conduct ; deference] संप्रेषण । 4. [Yielding ; surrendering] समर्पण ।

*Submissive* -- [Yielding ; humble ; ready to obey] विधेय ; अनुविधायी ।

**Subordinate**--(*Adj.*) [Holding an inferior or lower position] अधीन ; अधीनस्थ ।

*Subordinate court* — अधीन न्यायालय ।

*Subordinate officer*—अधीन पदाधिकारी ।

*Subordinate staff* — अधीन कर्मचारी ।

(*N.*) [One who stands in order or rank below another] अधीन ।

(*V.*) अधीन करना ; अधीन बनाना ।

*Subordination*--अधीनता ।

**Suborn**—[To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime ; to procure another to commit perjury] कुयोजित करना ।

*Subornation*--कुयोजन ।

*Subornation of perjury*—[The offence of instructing or procuring another to commit perjury] कूटसाक्ष्य योजना ।

**Supoena**—[A write commanding appearance of a person under a penalty] सपीना[1] ।

**Subrogate** — [To put in the place of another ; to substitute] प्रतिस्थापित करना ।

*Subrogation*—[The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's right in law and equity] प्रतिस्थापन ।

**Subscribe**—1. [To write one's signature, especially, to put one's signature to in token of assent, approval, or testimony] हस्ताक्षर करना । 2. [To undertake to contribute money in support of any object] प्रदित्सित करना ।

*Subscribing witness*—[A person who puts his name to an instrument as an attesting witness] हस्ताक्षरी साक्षी ।

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1. According to Wilson's Glossary (Page 743) सपीना or सफीना means 'a summons, a subpoena'.

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*Subscriber* — 1. [One who affixes his signature to a letter or document] हस्ताक्षरी । 2. [One who subscribes to a specified object or institution, the funds of a company etc., for shares] प्रदित्सु ।

*Subscription*—1. [A piece of writing at the end of a document] अधोलेख । 2. [A signature] हस्ताक्षर । 3. [Action or act of subscribing money to a fund or for stock] प्रदित्सा । 4. [An undertaking or agreement to subscribe ] प्रदित्सा । 5. [The fixed sum promised or required as a periodical contribution] चंदा ।

*Subscription contract*-प्रदित्सा संविद ।

**Subsequent** — [ Following in order or succession or in time] अनुवर्त्ती ।

*Subsequent condition*—अनुवर्त्ती प्रनियम ; अनुवर्त्ती प्रतिबंध ; अनुवर्त्ती शर्त ।

*Subsequently*—पश्चात् ।

**Subsidiary**—1. [ Serving to help, assist, or supplement ] सहायक । 2. [ Subordinate or second ] This idea can be expressed by prefixing उप before the main word.

*Subsidiary company*—[ A company controlled by another holding more than 50 per cent of its issued share capital ] सहायक कंपनी ।

*Subsidiary alliance*—सहायक सन्धि ।

*Subsidiary force* — सहायक सैन्यबल ।

*Subsidiary rules*—सहायक नियम ; उपनियम ।

**Subsidy**—(a) A sum of money paid by one country to another for the promotion of war or preservation of neutrality; (b) financial aid furnished by a state or public corporation in furtherance of an undertaking or the upkeep of a thing ] आर्थिक सहायता ।

*Subsidize*-आर्थिक सहायता देना ।

**Subsist**—1. [ To maintain or support oneself ] निर्वाह करना । 2. [ To continue in a condition or position ] रहना ; अवस्थित रहना ।

From that time he subsisted by literature—उस समय से उसने साहित्य से अपना निर्वाह किया ।

2. Which charter subsists to day—जो शासनपत्र आज अवस्थित है ।

*Subsistence* — 1. [ Means of livelihood or support ; living or livelihood ] उपजीविका ; निर्वाह । 2. [ Existence as a substance or entity ] अवस्थिति ।

*Subsistence allowance* — निर्वाह भत्ता ।

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*Subsistence diet* — [ The minimum amount of food required to keep a person in health ] निर्वाह आहार ।

*Subsistence money* — [ (a) money paid in advance to soldiers, workmen, etc., to supply their needs until the regular pay day ; (b) an allowance of maintenance granted under special circumstances ] निर्वाह धन ।

*Subsisting right* — [ An existing right ] अवस्थित अधिकार ।

**Substance**—1. [ The matter ; subject-matter ; subject of a study, discourse, written work etc. ] विषय । 2. [ That of which a physical thing consists or that which is a reality] पदार्थ ; वस्तु । 3. [The meaning or purpose of what is expressed in writing or speech] सार । 4. [ The essential part or essence ] तत्व ।

*Substantial*—1. [ Material ] मूर्त्त ; पदार्थिक; भौतिक । 2. [Real] वास्तविक । 3. [Important ; essential ; material ] महत्वपूर्ण । 4. [ That is such in substance or in the main ] सारभूत ; सारवत् । 5. [Considerable ; large ] पर्याप्त । 6. [Moderately wealthy ; responsible ] संपन्न ।

1. Substantial life-पदार्थिक जीवन ; भौतिक जीवन ।

2. Substantial good-वास्तविक भलाई ।

3. Substantial question of law—विधि का महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न ।

4. Substantial cause—सारभूत कारण ।

Substantial damage or injury—सारभूत क्षति ।

5. Substantial gain-पर्याप्त लाभ ।

6. Substantial person—संपन्न व्यक्ति ।

*Substantial right*—[A right affecting or involving a matter of substance as distinguished from matters of form or the like] सारभूत अधिकार ।

*Substantial security*— सारभूत प्रत्याभूति ।

*Substantially*—सारतः ; वस्तुतः ।

*Substantially indentical*—सारतः समान ; वस्तुतः एकसा ।

*Substantive*—[Existing by or depending on, itself ; independent] मूल ।

*Substantive appointment*—मूल नियुक्ति ।

*Substantive enactment*—मूल विधान ।

*Substantive law*—मूलविधि[1] ।

1. Distinguished from 'प्रक्रिया विधि' (Adjective law) which defines methods of enforcing right.

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*Substantive motion* — मूल पुरस्ताव ।

*Substantive pay*—मूल वेतन ।

*Substantive post*—मूल पद ।

*Substantive punishment*—[Some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment] मूल दंड ।

**Substitute**—[To put in the place of another person or thing ; to exchange] प्रत्यास्थापित करना ।

(*N.*) [One put in the place of another] प्रात्यास्थापित ।

*Substituted* — [Appointed by substitution] प्रत्यास्थापित ।

*Substituted executor*—प्रत्यास्थापित निष्पादक ।

*Substituted heir*—प्रत्यास्थापित दायाद ।

*Substituted legacy*—प्रत्यास्थापित रिक्थ ।

*Substituted security*—प्रत्यास्थापित प्रत्याभूति ।

*Substituted service*-[Service where a writ or other process is served upon some person other than the person upon whom the service ought to be effected, by reason of its being impossible to effect personal service] प्रत्यास्थापित तामील ।

*Substitution*—प्रत्यास्थापन[1] ।

*Substitution of parties*-पक्षकारों का प्रत्यास्थापन ।

*Subtitutional*—प्रत्यास्थायिक ।

*Substitutional legacy*—[A legacy given to one in place of another legacy] प्रत्यास्थायिक रिक्थ ।

**Subterranean**-[Being or lying under the surface of the earth ; under-ground] अन्तर्भौम ।

*Subterranean passage*-सुरंग ।

*Subterranean place* — अन्तर्भूमि ।

*Subterranean stream*—अन्तर्भौम धारा ।

*Subterranean water*—अन्तर्भौम जल ।

**Subtract**—घटाना ।

*Subtraction* — 1. [Act of subtracting one number or quantity from another] घटाना ; बाकी । 2. [The withdrawing or withholding from one the right to which he is entitled as customary services, fealty rents, suit and services, conjugal rights and tithes] व्यवकलन ।

**Suburb**—[An outlying part of a city or town] उपनगर ; नगरोपान्त ।

*Suburban*- उपनगरीय ; नगरोंपान्तिक ।

1. प्रति (For) + आस्थापन (placing), प्रत्यास्थापन therefore means "putting one in the place of another."

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**Subvert**—[To overturn from the foundation ; to overthrow] परिध्वंस करना।

*Subversion*—परिध्वंस।

*Subversive*—परिध्वंसी।

*Subversive activities*—परिध्वंसी कार्य।

*Subversive of law and order* विधि एवं सुव्यवस्था के लिए परिध्वंसी।

*Subverted*—परिध्वंसित।

**Succeed**—1. [To follow ; to come after] पीछे आना ; उत्तरवर्त्ती होना ; अनुगामी होना ; अनुगमन करना। 2. [To come next in the possession of anything ; specifically to ascend the throne] उत्तराधिकारी होना। 3. [To obtain the object desired ; to be successful] सफल होना।

1. Day succeeds night—दिन के पश्चात रात आती है। अथवा रात्रि दिन का अनुगमन करती है।

2. The King's eldest son succeeds his father on the throne—ज्येष्ठ राजपुत्र अपने पिता के राजसिंहासन का उत्तराधिकारी होता है।

3. He succeeded in his plan—वह अपनी योजना में सफल हुआ।

*Succeeded*—अनुगत ; सफलीभूत।

*Succeeding* — [Following] अनुगामी ; अनुवर्ती ; उत्तरवर्त्ती।

*Succeeding officer*—उत्तरवर्त्ती अधिकारी।

*Success*—सफलता।

*Successful*—सफल।

*Successful party*—सफल पक्ष।

*Successfully*—सफलता से।

*Succession*—1. [A following in order] अनुक्रम ; अनुगमन। 2. [Right of succession to, especially, to a throne] उत्तराधिकार। 3. [Series of things in succession] आवलि।

3. A succession of kings—राजावलि।

*Singular succession*-[Where the purchaser, donee, or legatee of a specific chattle, or other specific property, succeeds to the right of the vendor, donor, or testator] एकात्मक उत्तराधिकार।

*Universal succession*—[The succession to an indefinite series of rights, as the succession by the trustee of a bankrupt to the estate and effects of the bankrupt, or by an executor or administrator to the estate of the deceased] सर्वात्मक उत्तराधिकार।

*Intestate succession*—वसीयत-रहित उत्तराधिकार ; अवसीयती उत्तराधिकार।

*Testamentary succession*—वसीयती उत्तराधिकार।

*Succession by law*—विधि के अनुसार उत्तराधिकार।

*Succession certificate*—उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणक।

*Succession duty*—उत्तराधिकार शुल्क।

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*Succession tax*—उत्तराधिकार कर।

*Succession to business*—व्यापार का उत्तराधिकार।

*Successive* — [Consecutive] अनुपूर्व[1]; आनुक्रमिक।

*Successively*—अनुपूर्वतः; अनुक्रमशः।

*Successor*—उत्तराधिकारी।

*Successor in office*—पद का उत्तराधिकारी।

**Succumb**—1. [To lie or sink down as the result of pressure or force] अवसन्न होना। 2. [To yield; to submit] आसक्त होना।

1. To succumb to disease-रोगावसन्न होना।

To succumb to injuries-चोटों से अवसन्न होना।

2. To succumb to temptation-प्रलोभन में आसक्त होना।

**Such**—ऐसा।

*Such as*—जैसे।

*Such and such*—अमुक।

*Such debts and liabilities*—ऐसे ऋण तथा दाय।

*Such further and other relief*—ऐसी अन्य और सहायता।

*Such further evidence as may be necessary*—ऐसा और साक्ष्य जो आवश्यक हो।

*Such local limits as may be fixed*—ऐसी स्थानिक सीमाएँ जो स्थिर की जायँ।

**Sudden**—आकस्मिक।

*Sudden death*—आकस्मिक मृत्यु; अपमृत्यु[2]।

*Sudden and grave provocation*—आकस्मिक एवं गंभीर प्रकोपण।

*Suddenly*--अकस्मात्।

*Suddenness*--आकस्मिकता।

**Sue**—[To bring an action against] वाद करना[3]; व्यवहार करना।

*Leave to sue*—वाद करने की अनुमति।

*Leave to sue in forma pauperis*—अकिंचन के रूप में वाद करने की अनुमति।

*Permission to sue the defendant not residing within jurisdiction*—अधिक्षेत्र में न निवास करने वाले प्रतिवादी पर वाद करने की अनुमति।

1. 'उत्तरोत्तर' in the Great English Indian Dictionary.
2. Monier Williams—English Sanskrit Dictionary.
3. 'वाद चलाना', 'व्यवहार चलाना' appear to have been adopted after मुकदमा चलाना. They are not supported by Hindi and Sanskrit usage, as in the following 'कृत' has been used with 'वाद'

एष वादिकृतः प्रोक्तो व्यवहारः समासतः।
—बृहस्पति।

'वाद डालना' does not appear to be appropriate on the same ground.

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**Suffer**—1. [ To feel or endure pain or annoyance ] सहना ; भोगना । 2. [To undergo ; to sustain ] उठाना ।

1. To suffer pain of body—शारीरिक कष्ट भोगना, अथवा सहना ।

2. To suffer loss — हानि उठाना ।

*To suffer a default*—[ To permit an action to be called without appearing to answer] चूक सहना ।

*Sufferable*—सहनीय ।

*Sufferer*—1. [One who endures ] सहनेवाला ; दुःखभोक्ता । 2. [ One who permits or allows ] समनुज्ञापक

*Suffering*—1. [ The bearing of pain or loss or inconvenience ] सहना । 2. [ A pain endured ; loss of injury incurred ] व्यथा ; कष्ट ।

Sufferings by pain and sorrow—शोक और दर्द से व्यथा ।

**Sufferance**—1. [ Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering ; toleration ] समनुज्ञा। 2. [ Endurance ] साहन ।

*Estate at sufferance* — [ Where one comes into possession of land under a lawful title, and after the title has come to an end, keeps it without any title at all, by the sufferance of the rightful owner ] समनुज्ञा द्वारा भूति ।

*Tenant at sufferance*—[ A tenant holding after the expiration of the period of lease is one at sufferance ] समनुज्ञा द्वारा किरायेदार ।

**Suffice** — [ To satisfy ; to be enough ] पर्याप्त होना ।

It will suffice to say—यह कहना पर्याप्त होगा ।

*Sufficient*—[ Equal to the end proposed ; enough] पर्याप्त।

*Sufficient ability* — पर्याप्त योग्यता ।

*Sufficient cause*-पर्याप्त कारण।

*Sufficient court fee*—पर्याप्त न्यायशुल्क ।

*Sufficient evidence* — पर्याप्त साक्ष्य ।

*Sufficient ground* — पर्याप्त कारण ; पर्याप्त आधार ।

*Sufficient means*-पर्याप्त साधन।

*Sufficient reason* — पर्याप्त कारण ।

*Sufficient security*—पर्याप्त प्रत्याभूति ।

*Sufficient time*-पर्याप्त समय ।

*Sufficiently*—पर्याप्ततः ; पर्याप्त रूप से ।

*Sufficiency*—पर्याप्ति ।

*Sufficiency of court fee*—न्यायशुल्क की पर्याप्ति ।

**Suffocate**—दम घोटना ; श्वासरोधन करना ।

*Suffocation*—श्वासरोधन ।

*Death by suffocation*—श्वासरोधन द्वारा मृत्यु ।

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*Suffocating*—श्वासरोधक।

**Suggest**—[To intimate; to hint] सुझाना; अनुमान होना।

To suggest a difficulty—कठिनाई सुझाना।

Smoke suggests a fire—धुँआ से अग्नि का अनुमान होता है।

*Suggestion*—1. [Intimation; hint] सुझाव। 2. [Information without oath; an entry of material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party] उपक्षेप।

*Suggestive*—सुझावपूर्ण; व्यंजक।

**Suicide**—आत्महत्या; आत्मघात।

*Attempt to commit suicide*-आत्महत्या करने का प्रयत्न।

(*V.*) आत्महत्या करना।

*Suicidal*—आत्मघाती।

*Suicidal insanity*—आत्मघाती उन्माद।

*Suicidal tendency*—आत्मघाती प्रवृति।

**Suit**—1. [Action or process in a court] वाद[1]। 2. [Solicitation] अभ्यर्थन; निवेदन। 3. [A number of things used together; a set] जोड़ा[2]; युग्म।

*Civil suit*—वाद।

*Suit for an account*—हिसाब के लिऐ वाद।

Suit for determination of any right to or interest in immovable property—अचल संपत्ति के विषय में किसी हित तथा अधिकार के निश्चित करने के लिए वाद।

*Suit for foreclosure*-परिरोधन के लिए वाद।

*Suit for injunction*—आज्ञप्ति के लिए वाद।

*Suit for land*-भूमि के लिए वाद।

*Suit for money received*—प्राप्त धन के लिए वाद।

*Suit for partition*—विभाजन के लिए वाद।

*Suit for payment of money*-रुपये के भुगतान के लिये वाद; धनशोधन वाद।

*Suit for redemption*—बंधक मोचन के लिए वाद।

*Suit for rent*—कर अथवा लगान के लिए वाद।

*Suit in forma pauperis*—अकिंचन रूप में वाद[3]।

*Suit involving question of title*—आगम-प्रश्न सन्निहित वाद।

*Suit of civil nature*—व्यावहारिक वाद।

1. For distinction between 'suit' and 'case', see note under 'case'.
2. 'जोड़ा' means 'पहनने के सब कपड़े; पूरी पोशाक' (हिन्दी शब्द सागर)
3. 'अकिंचन साहाय्य वाद' in 'शासन शब्द कोश' This is an inaccurate expression for 'a suit in forma pauperis' is not brought in aid of a pauper but by the pauper himself as such.

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*Suit of the nature cognizable in court of small causes*-लघ्वर्थ न्यायालय में निग्रहणीय वाद ।

*Suit relating to maintenance*—भरणपोषणार्थ वाद ।

*Suit to establish one's right*-स्वाधिकार स्थापित करने के लिए वाद ।

*Suit to which this act applies*—वाद जिस में यह विधान लागू होता है ।

*Suit in representative capacity*—उत्तराधिकारी स्थिति में वाद ।

*Collusive suit*—अभिसंधी वाद ।

*Suit dismissed for default*-अवहेलना के कारण अपास्त वाद ।

(*V.*) उपयुक्त होना ; अच्छा लगना ।

*Suitable*—उपयुक्त ।

*Suitability or suitableness*-उपयुक्तता ।

*Suitor*—1. [ A petitioner ] अभ्यर्थी ; निवेदक । 2. [ A wooer ] विवाहार्थी ; प्रणयी । 3. [ One who sues ; one who prosecutes an action in court] वादी ।

**Sum**-1. [The aggregate of two or more numbers] जोड़ ; योग । 2. [An amount ; an indefinite quantity] धन; राशि; अंश । 3. [The substance ; compendium] समाहार ।

2 A sum of money—धनराशि ।

A small sum of money-अल्प धनांश ।

A large sum of money—बहु धनांश ।

A sum of Rs. 400/- -४००) रु० का धन ।

3. The sum of the evidence-साक्ष्य का समाहार ।

The sum and substance of the objections—आपत्तियों का समाहार तथा सार ।

*Sum payable*—देय धन ।

(*V.*) 1. [To add together] जोड़ना । 2. [To recapitulate briefly] समाहृत करना ।

2. To sum up the evidence-साक्ष्य समाहृत करना ; साक्ष्य का समाहार करना ।

*Summing up*— [Recapitulating in greater or less detail the statement of the witnesses and contents of the documents adduced on either side, commenting upon the manner in which they severally bear upon the issues, and giving directions upon any matter of law that may arise upon them] समाहार।

**Summary**— [ An abstract ; abridgment ] सार ; संक्षेप ।

(*Adj*) [ Concise ; of or pertaining to or using summary procedure ] संक्षिप्त ; सांक्षेपिक ।

*Summary proceedings* —संक्षिप्त कार्यवाही ।

*Summary procedure*—संक्षिप्त क्रियाविधि ।

*Summary process* — संक्षिप्त प्रक्रिया ।

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*Summary trial*—संक्षिप्त परिदर्शन ।

*Summarize*—संक्षिप्त करना ।

**Summon**—[ To cite by the authority ; to command to come or appear as in court ] सम्मन काटना ; आकारित करना ; आह्वान करना ।

*To summon a witness*—साक्षी को आकारित करना ; साक्षी के सम्मन काटना ।

*Summoned*—आकारित ; आहूत ; आवाहित ।

*One who does not appear when summoned* — आकारित-अपलायी ।

*Summoner*—आकारक ।

*Summoning*—आकारण[1] ; आह्वान ।

*Summons*—सम्मन ; आकारक ।

*To serve a summons*—सम्मन तामील करना ।

*Summons case* — आकारक व्यवहार ।

*Service of summons*—सम्मन की तामील ।

*Summons of the court* — न्यायालय का सम्मन ।

**Sumptuary**—[ Relating to expense ] व्यय संबंधी ।

*Sumptuary laws*—व्यय संबंधी विधान ।

**Sundry**—[ Various ] विविध ।

*Sundry assets*—विविध वित्ति ।

*Sundry creditors*—विविध उत्तमर्ण ।

*Sundry debtors*-विविध अधमर्ण ।

*Sundry expenses*-विविध व्यय ।

*Sundry liabilities*-विविध देय ।

*Sundries*—प्रकीर्णक ।

**Super**—A prefix rendered by 'अति', अधि, अधिक, अतिशय in composition as

*Super-abundance*-अतिबाहुल्य ।

*Super-annuated*—अतिवयस्क ।

*Super-annuation*-अतिवयस्कता ।

*Super-annuation allowance*—अतिवयस्कता का भत्ता ।

*Super-human*—अतिमानुष ।

*Super-tax*—अधिक-कर ।

**Superficial** — [ Shallow ; not deep or profound ] उथला ; ऊपरी ।

*Superficial knowledge* — उथला ज्ञान ।

*Superficiality*—उथलापन ।

**Superfluous** — [ Excessive ] अतिभूर ; अतिशय ।

*Superfluity*—अतिभूरता ; अतिशयता ।

**Superintend** — [ To oversee with the power of direction ] देखरेख करना ; अधीक्षण करना ।

*Superintendence*—अधीक्षण ।

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1. आकारणे रक्षणे च साक्ष्यर्थि प्रतिवादिनाम् ।
सम्याधीन : सत्यवादी कर्तव्यस्तु स्वपूरुष :॥ —अपरार्क ।
In Smriti Chandrika 'आकारणम्', has bean explained as आह्वानम्'. Both these words mean 'summoning'.

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*Superintendent*—अधीक्षक ।

*Superintendent of jail* — काराधीक्षक ।

*Superintendent of police*— पुलिस अधीक्षक ।

*Superintendent of printing and stationary*—मुद्रण तथा लेख सामग्री (स्टेशनरी) का अधीक्षक ।

*Superintending engineer*— अधीक्षक यान्त्रिक ।

**Superior**—उत्तम ; उच्च ।

*Superior officer*-उच्च अधिकारी ।

**Super-scribe**—[ To write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of any-thing] सिरनामा लिखना ; ऊपर लिखना ।

*Super-scription* — सिरनामा ; उपरिलेख ।

*Super-script*—उपरिलिखित ।

**Supersede** — 1. [ To promote over the head of ; to displace or set aside and put another in place of ] अतिष्ठित करना[1] । 2. [ To replace ; to make void, useless, or unnecessary by superior power or by coming in the place of ; to set aside ] अधिष्ठित करना ।

1. To supersede one official with another एक अधिकारी को दूसरे द्वारा अतिष्ठित करना ।

2. This order supersedes all previous orders—यह आज्ञा पहली समस्त आज्ञाओं को अधिष्ठित करती है ।

*Superseded* — अतिष्ठित ; अधिष्ठित ।

*Superseded wife*—अधिविन्ना ; अध्यूढ़ा ।

*Supercession*—अतिष्ठान ; अधिष्ठान ।

**Supervise**—[To oversee for direction ; to superintend] पर्यवेक्षण करना ।

*Supervision*—पर्यवेक्षण ।

*Supervisor*—पर्यवेक्षक ।

*Supervising*—पर्यवेक्षी ।

*Supervising establishment*- पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारीवर्ग ।

**Supplement**-(*N.*) [That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organised, arranged or set apart] पूरक ।

(*V.*) [To fill the deficiencies of] पूरा करना ।

1. Supersede ( from Latin super=above+sedere=to sit ) conveys two senses : (a) to pass over ; and (b) to replace. The prefix 'अति' conveys the first sense while the second is expressed by 'अधि'. We have therefore given अतिष्ठित करना and अधिष्ठित करना अथवा होना, for 'supersede.' The former can be used in active voice and the latter in passive voice. Thus the sentence "He has been superseded." is to be translated as "वह अधिष्ठित हो गया ।" 'अवक्रम' suggested in शासन शब्दकोश means 'descending'.

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*Supplemental*—[Serving to supply what is lacking; in practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment] पूरक ।

*Supplemental affidavit*—पूरक शपथपत्र ।

*Supplemental bill* — पूरक विधेयक ।

*Supplementary*—अनुपूरक ।

*Supplementary budget*—अनुपूरक बजट ।

*Supplementary estimates*—अनुपूरक आगणन ।

*Supplementary demand*—अनुपूरक माँग ।

*Supplementary grants*—अनुपूरक अनुदान ।

*Supplementary order*—अनुपूरक आज्ञा ।

*Supplementary proceedings* अनुपूरक कार्यवाही ।

*Supplementary question*—अनुपूरक प्रश्न ।

*Supplementary written statement*—अनुपूरक उत्तर ।

**Supply**—(*V.*) [To give or provide] प्रदान करना ।

(*N.*) 1. [Act of supplying] प्रदाय । 2. [Sufficiency of things for use or want] रसद ; प्रदाय ।

*Supply department* — प्रदाय विभाग ।

*Supply minister*—रसद मंत्री ।

*Supply office*-प्रदाय कार्यालय ;

*Supply officer* — प्रदाय पदाधिकारी ; रसद अधिकारी ।

*Water supply*--जल प्रदाय ।

**Support**—1. [Act of bearing the weight or stress] अवलम्बन । 2. [Act of advocating] समर्थन ; पुष्टि । 3. [Act of providing means of maintenance] पालन-पोषण । 4. [(a) A prop or pillar; (b) assistance or aid] अवलंब ; सहारा । 5. [Means of subsistence or maintenance] उपजीविका ।

1. To give support to a roof—छत को अवलंब देना ।

2. To speak in support of a bill—विधेयक की पुष्टि में बोलना ।

4. The support of friends—मित्रों का अवलंब अथवा सहारा ।

5. Support for one's family-किसी के परिवार की उपजीविका ।

(*V.*) 1. [To prop, sustain or uphold] अवलंब देना ; सहारा देना । 2. [To maintain or to provide for] सहारा देना ; पालन पोषण करना । 3. [(a) To vindicate or defend successfully (b) to substantiate] पुष्टि करना ; समर्थन करना । 4. [To aid or help] सहारा देना ; सहायता देना ; पुष्टि करना ।

2. To support a family—परिवार को सहारा देना, अथवा भरण पोषण करना ।

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3. (a) To support one's own cause—अपने पक्ष की पुष्टि करना।

(b) To support one's charge—दोषारोपण की पुष्टि करना।

4. To support a friend—मित्र को सहारा देना।

To support the administration—शासन की पुष्टि करना।

*To support a resolution*—संकल्प की पुष्टि करना ; संकल्प का समर्थन करना।

*Supporter*—1. [ Upholder ] अवलंब । 2. [Maintainer] अवलंब ; पोषक । 3. [An advocate] समर्थक ; पोषक।

**Suppose**—[To assume] मानना ; मान लेना ; कल्पना करना।

*Supposed*—कल्पित ; माना हुआ।

*Supposition*—मानना ; कल्पना।

**Suppress**—[(a) To subdue ; to quell ; (b) to restrain from utterance or vent ; to conceal to prevent publication or revelation of ] दबाना ; दमन करना।

(a) To suppress a revolt—विद्रोह का दमन करना, अथवा विद्रोह दबाना।

(b) To suppress laughter—हँसी दबाना।

(c) To suppress the truth—सचाई दबाना।

*Suppression*—दमन।

*Suppressive*—दमनकारी।

**Supreme**—1. [ Highest in authority or power ] सर्वोच्च ; सर्वोपरिस्थ । 2. [Highest in degree ; complete] परम।

1. Supreme authority—सर्वोच्च सत्ता।

2. Supreme knowledge—परम ज्ञान।

*Supreme Court* — सर्वोच्च न्यायालय।

*Supremacy*—सर्वोपरिता।

*Supremacy of law*—विधि की सर्वोपरिता।

*Supremacy of Parliament*—संसद की सर्वोपरिता।

**Surcharge**—(*N.*) 1. [An excessive load or burden] अधिक भार। 2. [A charge over and above usual rates] अधिक भाड़ा।

(*V.*) अधिक लादना ; अधिक भाड़ा लेना।

**Surety**—[ Security for payment or for the performance of some act] प्रतिभू। 2. [One bound with or for another] प्रतिभू।

*Surety for appearance*—दर्शन प्रतिभू ; पाददर्शी प्रतिभू[1]।

*Surety for assurance*—प्रत्यय प्रतिभू[2]।

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1. पाददर्शी च विश्वास्यो ह्यर्थदश्चेति कीर्तिताः।
2. लेख्येऽकृते च दिव्ये वा दानप्रत्यय दर्शने।
गृहीत बन्धोपस्थाने ऋणि द्रव्यार्पणे तथा।
—व्यास।

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*Surety in litigation*—वाद प्रतिभू[1]।

*Surety of a minor*—बाल प्रातिभाव्य[2]।

*Surety for payment*—दान प्रतिभू[3]।

*Surety for payment of tax*—कर प्रतिभू[4]।

*Surety deed*—प्रतिभू पत्र।

*Suretyship*—प्रातिभाव्य।

**Surface**—तल।

*Surface of earth*—धरातल; भूतल।

**Surgeon**—सर्जन; शलाकी; शल्य चिकित्सक।

*Surgeon General*—महा शल्य चिकित्सक।

*Surgery* — सर्जरी; शल्यशास्त्र; शल्य चिकित्सा।

*Surgical*—शल्य चिकित्सीय; सर्जरीय।

*Surgical department*—शल्य चिकित्सीय विभाग; सर्जरीय विभाग।

**Surmise**—[Conjecture] अटकल।

(*V.*) अटकल लगाना।

**Surname**—कुलनाम।

**Surplus**—(*N.*) [(a) That which remains when use or need is satisfied; (b) an excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements; (c) the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares; (d) the assets of an insurance company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities] अधिक; उद्वृत्त।

(*Adj.*) [More than sufficient] अधिक।

*Surplus proceeds*-अधिक उदय।

*Surplus revenue* — अधिक राजस्व।

*Surplusage*—आधिक्य।

**Surprise**—(*N.*) [(a) Act of coming upon or taking unawares; (b) state of being surprised; (c) anything sudden or unexpected] आश्चर्य; विस्मय।

*Surprise attack* — अचानक आक्रमण; अकस्मात् आक्रमण।

(*V.*) [To come upon or attack suddenly] अचानक आना; अचानक आक्रमण करना। 2. [To strike with wonder] आश्चर्य में डालना; विस्मित करना।

2. His conduct surprised me—उसके आचरण ने मुझे विस्मित किया। अथवा उसके आचरण ने मुझे आश्चर्य में डाल दिया।

*Surprising*-विस्मयकारी; आश्चर्यजनक।

1. दानवाद प्रतिभुवौ दाप्यौ तत्पुत्रकौ तथा। —स्मृतिचंद्रिका।
2. असारं बाल प्रातिभाव्यं। —कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र।
3. See 1 and 2 on the previous page.
4. पलायिते तु करदे करप्रतिभुवा सह। —सरस्वतीविलास।

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**Surrender** — [Yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, or a particular estate] समर्पण ।

*Surrender by operation of law*—विधि प्रवर्तन द्वारा समर्पण ।

*Surrender in deed*—लेख द्वारा समर्पण ।

*Surrender by bail*—[Giving the principal again into custody] प्रतिभू द्वारा समर्पण ।

*Surrender of copyhold*—पट्टीदारी का समर्पण ।

*Surrender value*-समर्पण मूल्य ।

(*V.*) समर्पित करना ।

*Surrenderee*—समर्पिती ।

*Surrenderer*—समर्पक ।

**Surreptitious** — [Done or made by stealth or without proper authority; clandestine: stealthy] प्रच्छन्न।

*Surreptitious inspection*—प्रच्छन्न निरीक्षण ।

*Surreptitiously*—प्रच्छन्नतः ।

**Surround**—[To inclose on all sides] घेरना ; परिवेष्टित करना ।

*Surrounding* — परिवेष्टक ; परिवर्त्ती ।

*Surrounding circumstances*—परिवर्त्ती परिस्थितियाँ ।

*Surroundings* — पास-पड़ौस ; परिपार्श्व ।

**Surveillance**—[Close watch] अभिरक्षण ।

*Police surveillance* – पुलिस द्वारा अभिरक्षण ।

*Surveillant*—[One who watches over another] अभिरक्षक ।

**Survey**—(*N.*) [Act of surveying ; the operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions and position etc. as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water] परिमापन । 2. [Examination, especially an official examination, of all parts and particulars of a thing to ascertain its condition, quality or quantity] समालोकन[1] ।

(*V.*) परिमापन करना ; समालोकन करना ।

*Survey boundary mark*—परिमाप सीमचिन्ह ।

*Survey mark*—परिमाप चिन्ह ।

*Survey number*-परिमाप संख्या ।

*Survey officer*—परिमाप पदाधिकारी ।

*Survey commission*—परिमाप विनियोग ।

*Survey commissioner*-परिमाप विनियोगी

*Survey department*—परिमाप विभाग ।

*Surveying*-परिमापन; समालोकन ।

*Surveyor*—परिमापक ।

*Surveyor-general*—महा परिमापक ।

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1. Monier Williams : English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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**Survive**—[To outlive] उत्तरजीवी होना ; उत्तरजीवित रहना ।

*Survival*—उत्तरजीवन ।

*Surviving*—उत्तरजीवी ।

*Surviving children*-उत्तरजीवी बच्चे ।

*Surviving husband*-उत्तरजीवी पति ।

*Surviving wife*-उत्तरजीवी पत्नी ।

*Survivor*—[ One who outlives another] उत्तरजीवी ।

*Survivorship*—[State of being a survivor ; the right of the survivor or the survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying ] उत्तरजीवित्व ।

*Presumption of survivorship*—उत्तरजीवित्व का अनुमान ।

*Title by survivorship*—उत्तरजीवित्व द्वारा आगम ।

**Suspect**—(*N.*) [ A person suspected of crime] शंकितक[1] ।

(*V.*) 1. [ To surmise ] आशंका करना । 2. [ (a) To imagine to be guilty, on slight evidence or without proof ; (b) to distrust ] संदेह करना ; शंका करना ।

1. To suspect a plot-षड्यंत्र की आशंका करना ।

2. (a) To suspect one of murder—किसी पर वध करने का संदेह करना ।

(b) To suspect the affection of a friend—मित्र के स्नेह पर संदेह करना ।

*Suspicion*—संदेह ; शंका ।

*Suspicious*—1. [Distrustful] शंकाशील ; संदेहपूर्ण । 2. [ Indicating suspicion ; such as to arouse suspicion ] संदेहजनक ; शंकोत्पादक ।

2. Suspicious circumstances-संदेहजनक परिस्थितियाँ ।

Suspicious glance—शंकोत्पादक दृष्टि ।

*Suspicious person*—शंकितक ; संदेहजनक व्यक्ति ।

**Suspend**—[To attach to something above] लटकाना । [To cause to cease for time ; to delay or stay ] निलंबित करना । [ (a) To hold in an undetermined or undecided state ; (b) to withhold for a time from operation or effect ] निलंबित करना ; अनुलंबित करना । 3. [ To deprive of office for a time] मुअत्तिल करना[2] ।

1. त्रिरात्रादूर्ध्वमग्राह्य : शंकितक: पृच्छाभावादन्यत्रोपकरणदर्शनात् । -कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र ।

2. निलंबित करना and अनुलंबित करना have been suggested in the Great English Indian Dictionary and in स्थानिक परिषद् शब्दावली respectively, in this sense also. We have preferred मुअत्तल करना as it is current in modern Hindi usage.

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2. To suspend a hearing—सुनवाई निलंबित करना।

3. (a) To suspend one's judgment or opinion—अपने मत अथवा निर्णय को निलंबित रखना।

(b) To suspend sentence on a convicted man—आधर्षित पुरुष की दंडाज्ञा निलंबित करना।

(c) To suspend the Habeas Corpus Act—सांगोपस्थान विधान को निलंबित करना।

*To suspend payment or payments*—[ To cease paying debts or obligations ] भुगतान निलंबित करना ; भुगतान रोकना।

*Suspense* — 1. [ State of being suspended ] निलंबन। 2. [ A temporary cessation of right ] निलंबन। 3. [ State of uncertainty ] अनिश्चय ; दुविधा।

*Suspense account* — निलंबित लेखा।

*Suspension* — 1. निलंबन। 2. [ Temporary removal from office ] मुअत्तली।

*Suspension of payment*—भुगतान का निलंबन।

**Sustain**—1. [To bear weight of] उठाना। 2. [To keep from falling] साधना। 3. [To suffer loss etc.] (हानि) उठाना। 4. [To suffer or undergo an injury] (चोट) लगना। 5. [To uphold ; to decide in favour of] संधृत करना।

1. A beast sustains a load-पशु भार उठाता है।

2. A rope sustains a weight-रस्सी भार साधती है।

4. The court sustained an action-न्यायालय ने कार्य संधृत किया।

*Sustenance*—संधृति ; जीविका।

**Swear**—1. [To take oath] शपथ लेना। 2. [ To give evidence or state on oath ] शपथपूर्वक कहना। 3. [ To put to an oath ] शपथ दिलाना।

2. To swear to fact against a party—किसी पक्ष के विरुद्ध तथ्य के विषय में शपथपूर्वक कहना।

3. To swear witnesses-साक्षियों को शपथ देना।

*Swearer*—शपथकर्ता।

*Swearing*—शपन।

**Syllabus** — [ A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, book, course of study or the like; specifically, the headnote of a reported case] मुखबन्धिका।

**Symbol**—[That which stands for or represents something else ; an emblem ] प्रचिन्ह; लक्षण।

*Symbolic or Symbolical*-लाक्षणिक।

*Symbolical delivery*—[The delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it as where a trunk and its contents are delivered

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by delivery of the key] लाक्षणिक अभिदान ; लाक्षणिक डिलीवरी ।

*Symbolical possession*—लाक्षणिक भुक्ति ।

**Symmetry**—संमिति ।

*Symmetrical*—संमित ।

**Sympathy**—सहानुभूति ।

*Sympathetic*—सहानुभूतिपूर्ण ।

*Sympathetic strike*-सहानुभूतिपूर्ण हड़ताल ।

*Sympathise*—सहानुभूति रखना ।

**Synonym**—पर्याय ; समानार्थ ।

*Synonymous*-पर्यायी; समानार्थी ।

*Synonymous words*—पर्यायी शब्द ।

*Synonymy*-पर्यायत्व ; समानार्थत्व ।

**Synopsis**—रूपरेखा ।

**Synthesis**—संश्लेषण ।

*Synthetic or synthetical*—संश्लेषिक ; संश्लेषणात्मक ।

**System** — [An assemblage or aggregate of objects ] संस्थान[1] । 2. [A scheme or plan] प्रणाली ; पद्धति ।

1. System of railways—रेल संस्थान ।

2. System of government—शासन प्रणाली ; शासन पद्धति ।

*Systematic or systematical*-[Methodical] सुव्यवस्थित ।

*Systematize*—सुव्यवस्थित करना ।

*Systematization*-सुव्यवस्थापन ।

# T

**Table**— 1. मेज़ । 2. [(a) A condensed tabulated statement (b) a code of regulations for management of a company] सारणी ।

*Table of contents*-अनुक्रमणिका ।

*To lay on the table*—प्रस्तुत करना ।

*Tabular*—सारणिक ; सारणीय ।

*Tabular form*—सारणिक रूप ।

*Tabular method* — सारणिक रीति ।

*Tabularize*—सारणी बनाना ।

*Tabularization*—सारणीकरण ।

*Tabulate*—सारणी बनाना ।

*Tabulation*-सारणीयन ; सारणीकरण ।

*Tabulator*—सारणीयक ।

**Tacit**—[(b) arising by operation of law] उपलक्षित[2] ।

1. 'सहति' in आँग्ल भारतीय प्रशासन-शब्दकोष ।

2. 'मौन' (which means silent) in आँग्ल भारतीय प्रशासन शब्दकोश । The word 'tacit' originally meant "silent, quiet, noiseless" but according to Webster it is rarely used in this sense. Now it signifies "implied or indicated but not actually expressed." This sense is not conveyed by "मौन" and we have therefore adopted "उपलक्षित" which means according Monier Williams, "included, implied, expressed by implication or elliptically, understood."

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(a) Tacit consent —उपलक्षित सम्मति ।

(b) Tacit hypothecation—उपलक्षित आधान ।

*Tacit acceptance*—उपलक्षित स्वीकृति ।

*Tacit mortgage*—उपलक्षित बन्धक ।

*Tacitly*—उपलक्षतः ।

**Tack**—(*V.*) [To fasten ; in parliamentary usage : to add as a rider, to a bill ; to append ; to unite or join securities given at different times so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to prior ones] आबंधित करना ; आबंधन करना ।

*Tacking*—आबंधन ।

*Tacking mortgages*-बंधकों का आबंधन ।

*Tacking it on as a rider*—[The practice of appending a bill of doublful strength with the general appropriation bill in order to compel members to vote for it, or bring the wheels of the government to a stop] संशोधन के रूप में आबंधन ।

**Tackle**-1. [To seize, to lay hold of or grapple with] हल निकालना 2. [Hence to attempt or to undertake to do, conquer, carry out etc.] वशीभूत करना ।

1. To tackle a problem-समस्या का हल निकालना ।

2. To tackle an enemy-(चतुराई से) शत्रु को वशीभूत करना ।

**Tact**—[Sensitive mental perception ; nice discernment of the best course under given conditions] कार्यकुशलता ।

*Tactful*—कार्यकुशल ।

*Tactical*—[Of or pertaining to military or naval tactics or characterised by planning or maneuvring] व्यूह संबंधी; व्यूहकौशल संबंधी ।

*Tactician*—व्यूहकुशल ।

*Tactics*—1. [The art of handling troops or ships in battle or in the immediate presence of the enemy] व्यूहन; व्यूहकौशल । 2. [Adroit devices or expedients for accomplishing an end] चाल ।

*Tactless*—कार्यकुशलतारहित ।

**Tag**—(*N.*) [A metallic binding tube or point, at the end of a string, or lace, to stiffen it] नत्थी[1] ।

(*V.*) [To attach or fasten] नत्थी करना ।

1. नस्था in the Great English Indian Dictionary.

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**Take**—1. [To seize] पकड़ना । 2. [To get ; to purchase] लेना ।

*To take advantage of*—लाभ उठाना ; लाभ लेना ।

*To take care of*—ध्यान रखना ।

*To take effect*—[To have effect ; to become operative] प्रचलित होना ; प्रवर्तित होना ।

*To take issue*—[To take up the opposite side or view ] विपरीत होना ; विरुद्ध होना ।

*To take leave*—अनुमति लेना ।

*To take measures* — उपाय करना ।

*To take notice*—सूचना प्राप्त करना ; सूचना ग्रहण करना ।

*To take part*—भाग लेना ।

*To take place*—होना ।

The ceremony will not take place—उत्सव नहीं होगा ।

*To take the reins of*—ग्रहण करना ।

*To take cognizance*—निग्रहण करना ।

*To take counsel*–परामर्श करना ।

*To take exception*—आपत्ति करना ।

*To take for granted*--[To assume] मान लेना ।

*To take legal proceedings*—विधिक कार्यवाही करना ।

*To take oath*—शपथ लेना ।

*To take over charge*—उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण करना अथवा लेना ।

*To take possession*—भुक्ति में लेना ।

**Tally**—*(V.)* 1. [To correspond] मिलना । 2. [To make to correspond] मिलाना ।

1. Your idea tallies exactly with mine—आपका विचार मेरे से ठीक ठीक मिलता है ।

To tally accounts--हिसाब मिलाना ।

**Tamper**—[To meddle so as to alter a thing ; especially to make a change without right] अन्तर्क्षेप करना ।

*To tamper with a document*—लेख में अन्तर्क्षेप करना ।

*To tamper with evidence*--साक्ष्य में अन्तर्क्षेप करना ।

*Tampering*--अन्तर्क्षेप ।

**Tangible**—[Capable of being touched ; substantial] स्पर्शनीय ; मूर्त ।

*Tangible immovable property*--मूर्त अचल सम्पत्ति ।

*Tangible assets*—मूर्त वित्ति ।

**Tank**—1. [ A pond ] तालाब । 2. [Cistern] टंकी । 3. [ A type of armoured car] टैंक ।

**Tantamount**— [Equivalent in value, signification, or effect] सममूल्य ; समान महत्वपूर्ण ।

**Tare**—[A deduction from the weight of goods and a container or vechicle, made in allowance for the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity and is weighed with it] धड़ा ।

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**Target**—लक्ष्य ।

**Tariff**--1. [Any schedule or system of rates, charges etc.] प्रशुल्क सूची । 2. [Duty or rate of duty imposed on goods imported or exported by government] प्रशुल्क सूची ।

**Taste**—1. [ Flavour ] स्वाद । 2 [Act of tasting] चखना; स्वाद लेना । 3. [Liking or fondness] रुचि । 4. [Discernment] रसज्ञता ।

3. He had no taste for study—उसकी पढ़ने में रुचि नहीं है ।

4. A man of taste—रसज्ञ व्यक्ति ।

**Tavern**—[A house where wine or other liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises] मधुशाला ।

**Tax**--(*N.*) कर ।

*Advalorum tax*-मूल्यानुसार कर ।

*Assessed tax*—निर्धारित कर ।

*Circumstances tax*—परिस्थिति कर ।

*Corporation tax*—निगम कर ।

*Direct tax*—प्रत्यक्ष कर ।

*Entertainment tax*—आमोद कर ।

*Graduated tax*—क्रमांकित कर ।

*Incidence of tax*—कर भार ।

*Income tax*—आय कर ।

*Indirect tax*—अप्रत्यक्ष कर ।

*Profession tax*—वृत्ति कर ।

*Progressive tax*—वर्द्धमान् कर ।

*Proportionate tax*—सानुपातिक कर ।

*Regressive tax*—ह्रीयमान् कर ।

*Sales tax*--बिक्री कर ।

*Terminal tax*--सीमाकर ।

*Tax payer*--करदाता ।

(*V.*) 1. [To assess with, or subject to payment of, a tax or taxes] कर लगाना । 2. [To lay any burden or demand upon; to tax] भार डालना ; जोर देना । 3. [To assess or fix or determine judicially, the amount of] नियत करना ; निर्धारित करना ।

2. To tax one's memory--स्मृति पर जोर देना ।

3. To tax the costs of an action—कार्यव्यय को नियत करना ।

*Taxable* — 1. [ Capable of being taxed ; liable by law to the assessment of taxes] करयोग्य । 2. [That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit] निर्धार्य ।

1. Taxable income—करयोग्य आय ।

2. Taxable costs-निर्धार्य व्यय ।

*Taxable capacity*-कर क्षमता ।

*Taxable inhabitant*—करयोग्य निवासी ।

*Taxable property*—करयोग्य संपत्ति ।

*Taxable value*—करमूल्य ।

*Taxation*—1. [Act of laying a tax] करारोपण । 2. [Act of taxing] निर्धारण । 3. [Tax ; sum imposed as a charge] कर ।

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*Taxing*—करारोप ।

*Taxing power*—करारोप शक्ति ।

**Technical**—1. [ Belonging or relating to an art or arts ; appropriate or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular art, science, profession, or occupation] प्रातक्षिक । 2. [Said of words, terms, phrases etc., or of their senses or acceptations ] पारिभाषिक ।

1. Technical education—प्रातक्षिक शिक्षा ।

Technical school—प्रातक्षिक विद्यालय ।

2. Technical error—पारिभाषिक भूल ।

*Technical difficulty*—पारिभाषिक कठिनाई ।

*Technical estoppel*—पारिभाषिक स्तंभन ।

*Technical knowledge*—प्रातक्षिक ज्ञान ।

*Technical terms*—पारिभाषिक पद ।

*Technical traverse*—पारिभाषिक निन्हव ।

*Technical' words*—पारिभाषिक शब्द ।

**Telegram**—[ A message by telegraph ] तार ।

*Telegraph*—(*N.*) तार । (*V.*) तार भेजना ।

*Telegrapher*—तार भेजनेवाला ।

*Telegraphic*—1. [Of or pertaining to telegraph] तार संबंधी । 2. [ Brief ] संक्षिप्त ।

*Telegraphist* — तार भेजनेवाला ।

*Telegraphy*—[ Art or practice of making or using telegraphs ] तारकला ।

**Telepathy**--[ The communication of impressions from one mind to another, independently of the recognised channels of sense ] परहृद्संवेदन ।

**Telephone**—टेलीफोन ।

*Telephone exchange*-टेलीफोन कार्यालय ।

*Telephonic*—टेलीफौनिक ।

**Tell**—1. [ To reckon or count ] गिनना । 2. [To say ; to narrate ; to make known ; to find out] कहना ।

*Teller*—कहनेवाला ।

*Tellers of Ayes*-हाँ कहनेवाले ।

*Tellers of noes*-ना कहनेवाले ।

**Temperament**—स्वभाव ।

**Temperance**—[ Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions ;

1. The word 'technical' is from a Greek word meaning 'carpenter' and which is according to Webster, akin to Sanskrit तक्ष् 'meaning to cut, shape.' 'ताक्षिक' (from Sanskrit तक्ष्)is used for a carpenter and in order to distinguish it prefix 'प्र' has been added. 'प्रतक्ष्' also means 'to build, make or produce.'

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moderation ] संयम । 2. [ Moderation in drinking ] मितपान ।

*Temperate*—1. [Not excessive ] परिमित । 2. [Self-controlled ; restrained ] संयमी । 3. [ Temperate in drinking ] मितपानी

*Temperate climate*—मन्दोष्ण जलवायु ।

**Temperature**—तापमान ।

**Tempest**—तूफान ।

*Tempestuous*—तूफानी ।

**Temple**—मंदिर ।

**Temporal**—[ Secular ] ऐहिक ।

*Temporal affairs*-ऐहिक मामले ।

*Temporality*—ऐहिकता ।

**Temporary**—[ Lasting for a time only ; not permanent ] अल्पकालिक ; अस्थायी ।

*Temporary alimony*-अल्पकालिक भृति ।

*Temporary injunction*—अल्पकालिक आज्ञप्ति ; अस्थायी आज्ञप्ति ।

*Temporary insanity*-अल्पकालिक उन्माद ।

*Temporary post*-अस्थायी पद ।

*Temporary relief*-अल्पकालिक सहायता ।

*Temporary removal*—अल्पकालिक अपनयन ।

*Temporary service*—अस्थायी सेवा ।

*Temporary settlement* — अस्थायी बंदोबस्त ।

*Temporary statute*--अस्थायी विधान ।

*Temporary vacancy*-अस्थायी रिक्ति ।

**Tempt**—[ To allure or incite to evil ] प्रलोभित करना ।

*Temptable* — [ Liable or open to temptation ] प्रलोभनीय ।

*Temptation*—प्रलोभन ।

*Tempter* — [ One who or that which tempts or entices to evil ] प्रलोभक ।

*Tempting*—[ That entices to evil ] प्रलोभक ; आकर्षक ।

**Tenancy** — 1. [ Occupation or enjoyment of agricultural land under a lease ] काश्तकारी; कृषिकत्व । 2. [ Occupation or enjoyment of land or tenements under a lease] किरायेदारी ।

*Tenancy Act* — काश्तकारी विधान ।

*Joint tenancy*-संयुक्त अनुभुक्ति ।

*Tenancy in common* — सम्मिलित अनुभुक्ति ।

*Tenant*—1. [Of agricultural land ] काश्तकार ; असामी । 2. [ of lands and tenements] किरायेदार ।

*Expropriatary tenant* — निस्स्वाम्य काश्तकार अथवा असामी ।

*Hereditary tenant*—परम्परागत काश्तकार अथवा असामी ।

*Non-occupancy tenant* — अपरिभोक्ता कृषक ।

*Occupancy tenant*—परिभोक्ता कृषक अथवा काश्तकार ।

*Permanent tenant* — स्थायी काश्तकार ; स्थायी किरायेदार ।

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*Sub-tenant* — उपकृषक ; सिकमी काश्तकार ; सिकमी किरायेदार।

*Tenant at fixed rate of rent*—स्थायी लगान देनेवाला काश्तकार।

*Tenant at sufferance*-समनुज्ञा द्वारा किरायेदार।

*Tenant at will*—[ A person in possession of lands let to him to hold at the will of the lessor ] ऐच्छिक किरायेदार।

*Tenant for life* — आजीवन किरायेदार।

*Tenant for years* — [ One who holds for a term of years] नियत वर्षों के लिए किरायेदार।

*Tenant from month to month*—माहवारी किरायेदार ; प्रतिमासिक किरायेदार ; अनुमासिक किरायेदार।

*Tenant from year to year*-अनुवार्षिक किराएदार।

*Tenants in common*- सम्मिलित अनुभोगी।

*Joint tenants*—संयुक्त अनुभोगी।

*Tenantable repair*—[Such repair as will render a house fit for present habitation ] अनुभोग्य मरम्मत।

*Tenant-right*—कृषक अधिकार।

**Tend**—1. [ To have a certain tendency ] प्रवृति होना ; प्रवृति रखना। 2. [ To look after ] देखभाल करना।

1. Such an act must tend to weaken confidence—ऐसे कार्य की निश्चय ही विश्वास में कमी करने की प्रवृति होती है।

*Tendency*—[Draft] प्रवृति।

**Tender**-[ A formal offer duly made by one party to another] टेंडर ; निविदा।

*To invite tenders*—टेण्डर माँगना।

(*V.*) 1. [ To offer or proffer ] टेंडर देना ; निविदित करना ; देना ; करना।

*To tender an oath*-शपथ देना।

*To tender resignation*—पदत्याग करना।

*To tender evidence* — साक्ष्य देना।

*To tender money* — रुपया निविदित करना।

**Tenement**-[A dwelling house] प्रगृह।

**Tenor**—1. [The general sense or meaning of a document, speech, etc.] अभिप्राय। 2. [An exact copy of a document ; a transcript] प्रतिरूप। 3. [The length of time that a bill is drawn to run before presentation for payment] प्रावधि।

1. The tenor of the speech—भाषण का अभिप्राय।

2. The tenor of the bill—हुंडी की प्रावधि।

**Tenure**—[Act or right of holding a property and also the manner of holding property] अनुधृति। 2. [The period during

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which anything is held or enjoyed] काल ।

2. Tenure of office—पदकाल ।

*Tenure holder*—अनुधृतिधारी ।

*Permanent tenure holder*—स्थायी अनुधृतिधारी ।

**Term**—1. [That which limits the extent of anything ] समंत । 2. [A limited or definite extent of time] प्रावधि ; टर्म[1] । 3. [A word or expression designative of a definite conception] पद । 4. [ Conditions ] शर्त । 5. [Mutual relationship] संबंध । 6. [Agreement] प्रीति ।

2. Term of office—पद की प्रावधि ।

3. Technical term-पारिभाषिक पद ।

4. The terms of sale—बिक्री की शर्तें ।

5. To be on good terms—अच्छा संबंध रखना ; अच्छा संबंध होना ।

6. To come to terms—प्रीति होना ।

*Terms cash*—नगद दाम ।

*Terminable*—[That may be terminated] समंत्य ।

*Terminable lease*—समंत्य पट्टा ।

*Terminable by notice*-नोटिस द्वारा समंत्य ।

*Terminal*-1. [Of or pertaining to terminus] समान्ती । 2. [Of or pertaining to a fixed period of time] प्रावधिक ।

*Terminal charges* — समान्ती व्यय ।

*Terminal point*-समान्ती बिन्दु ।

*Terminal tax*—समान्ती कर ।

*Terminate*—समन्त करना ।

*Termination*—समन्त ।

*Termination of suit*—वाद का समंत ।

*Terminative or Terminatory*—समांती ।

*Terminator*—समंतक ।

**Terminus**—समंत ।

**Territory**—[Extract of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of, a prince, state or government] राष्ट्र ; प्रदेश ।

*Territorial*—1. [Of or pertaining to territory or land] प्रादेशिक ; प्रदेशी ; राष्ट्रीय ।

*Territorial army*-राष्ट्रीय सेना ; प्रादेशिक सेना ।

*Territorial constituency*—प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र ।

*Territorial waters*-राष्ट्रीय जल ।

**Terror**—[Extreme fear] आतंक ।

*Terrorism*—आतंकवाद ।

*Terrorist*—आतंककारी ।

*Terrorize*—आतंकित करना ।

**Test**—[Examination or trial] परीक्षा ।

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1. "Term" is akin to Sanskrit 'तर' (to go over)—Webster

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(*V.*) परीक्षा लेना ; परीक्षा करना ।

**Testament**—[Will] वसीयत ।

*Testamentary or testamental*—वसीयती ; वसीयत संबंधी ।

*Testamentary causes*—वसीयत संबंधी अर्थ ।

*Testamentary expenses*—वसीयत संबंधी व्यय ।

*Testamentary guardian*—वसीयती अभिभावक ।

*Testamentary instrument*—वसीयत ।

*Testamentary inventory*—वसीयती तालिका ।

*Testamentary jurisdiction*—वसीयती अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Testamentary succession*—वसीयती उत्तराधिकार ।

*Testamentary trust*—वसीयती न्यास ।

**Testate**—(*Adj.*) [Having made and left a will] वसीयत करके । इच्छापत्र लिखकर

*Testation*—वसीयत करना ; वसीयत-करण । इच्छापत्र लिखना.

*Testator*—वसीयतकर्त्ता ; वसीयत करने वाला । इच्छापत्रकर्ता

*Testatrix*—वसीयत करने वाली ।

**Testicle**—अण्डकोष ।

**Testify**—प्रमाणित करना ।

**Testimonial**—[A writing or certificate in favour of one's character, good conduct, ability, etc., or of value of a thing] प्रमाणक ; प्रमाण पत्र ।

**Testimony**—[A solemn declaration] साक्षिता ।

**Text**—मूल ।

*Text-book*—पाठ्य पुस्तक ; मूल पुस्तक ।

*Text on law*—विधि की पाठ्य पुस्तक ।

*Textual*—वाचनिक ; मौलिकी ।

**Textile** — 1. [Pertaining to weaving] तान्तव ; तान्तवी । 2. [Woven] बुना ।

1. Textile machinery-तान्तवी मशीन ।

2. Textile fabrics—बुना माल ।

*Textile commissioner*-तान्तव विनियोगी ; तान्तव कमिश्नर ।

**Thanks**—[An expression of gratitude] धन्यवाद ।

(*V*) धन्यवाद देना ।

*Thankful*—धन्यवादी ।

*Thankfulness* — धन्यवादिता ; कृतज्ञता ।

*Thankless*-धन्यवादशून्य ; अकृतज्ञ ।

*Thankless task*—धन्यवादशून्य काम ।

*Thanklessness*—अधन्यवादिता ; अकृतज्ञता ।

*Thanksgiving*-धन्यवाद ; कृतज्ञता प्रकाशन ।

**Theatre**—1. [An edifice for dramatic performance or spectacles] थ्येटर ; रंगशाला ; नाट्यशाला । 2. [Dramatic literature or representation] नाटक ।

*Theatre of war*—युद्धभूमि ; युद्ध स्थल ; रणक्षेत्र ।

*Theatrical* — नाटकीय ; नाटक संबंधी ।

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*Theatrical performance*—नाटक।

**Theft**—[Act of stealing ; specifically, the felonious taking and removing of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it] चोरी।

**Then**—तब।

*Then and there* — वहीं पर तत्काल।

*Then in force*-उस समय प्रचलित।

**Thence**—तस्मात्।

*Thenceforth or thenceforward*-तदनन्तर ; उसके पीछे ; तत्पश्चात्।

**There**—वहाँ।

*Thereabout*--लगभग ; आसपास।

*Thereafter*—तत्पश्चात्।

*Thereby*—उसके द्वारा।

*Therefore*—इसलिए ; अतः।

*Therefrom*—उससे।

*Therein*--उस में।

*Thereof*—उसका।

*Thereon* or *thereupon*—तिस पर।

*Thereunder*--उसके नीचे।

*Therewith*—उसके साथ।

**These**—ये।

**Thief**—चोर।

**Thing**—चीज ; वस्तु ; बात।

*Thing adjudged*-निर्णीत बात।

*Thing authorised by the Act*--विधान द्वारा अधिकृत बात।

**Think**—सोचना ; विचारना।

*Thinker*—विचारक।

*Thinking*—विचार।

*Thought*--विचार।

*Thoughtful*--विचारपूर्ण ; विचारशील।

*Thoughtfulness*-विचारशीलता।

*Thoughtless*--विचारहीन।

*Thoughtlessly*--बिना विचार किए।

*Thoughtlessness*-विचारहीनता।

**This**—यह।

*This is to certify that*—यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है।

**Thorough**—[ Thoroughgoing ; complete ; perfect ] साद्यन्त।

*Thoroughgoing*--साद्यन्त।

*Thoroughfare*-आमरास्ता ; जनमार्ग।

**Thousand**—हजार।

**Threat**—धमकी।

*Threaten*—धमकाना।

*Threatening*—धमकी।

**Throne**—सिंहासन ; राजगद्दी।

**Through**—होकर।

*Throughout*—साद्यन्त।

**Thumb**—अँगूठा ; अँगुष्ठ।

*Thumb impression or Thumb mark*—(*N*) अँगूठा ; अँगुष्ठचिन्ह।

(*V*) अँगूठा लगाना।

**Ticket**—टिकट।

**Tide**—वेला।

*Tide land*— वेलाभूमि।

*Tidal*—[of or pertaining to tide] वेला।

*Tidal waters*—वेलाजल।

**Till**—[To cultivate] जोतना ; खेती करना।

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*Tillage*—1. [The operation, practice or art of tilling] जुताई ; खेती ; कृषि । 2. [Cultivated land] जोत ; खेत ।

*Tiller*—हलवाहा ; खेतहर ; कृषक ।

**Timber**—इमारती लकड़ी ; प्रकाष्ठ ।

**Time**—समय ; काल ।

*From time to time*—समय समय पर ।

*Time immemorial*-अस्मर्तकाल ।

*Time bargains*—वायदे के सौदे ।

*Time barred*—अतीतकाल ; काल-तिरोहित ; कालावरोधित ।

*Time barred document*—अतीतकाल लेख ।

*Time policy*—कालिक बीमापत्र ।

*Time scale of pay*—वेतन का कालमाप ।

*Time table*—टाइम टेबिल ; समय सारणी ।

*Time is the essence of the contract*—समय संविद का मूल तत्व है ।

**Tithe**—दशमांश ।

**Title**—1. [(a) The name of a literary production ; (b) the heading forming the name of an act or statute ; (c) descriptive name] नाम । 2. [A division of an instrument or book] शीर्षक । 3. [An appellation of dignity] उपाधि । 4. [In pleading, the heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding] विषय । 5. [A party's right to enjoyment of the land or goods ; and also the means whereby such right has accrued and by which it is evidenced] आगम[1]. ।

4. Titles of the suit—वाद-विषय ।

*Title by adverse possession*—प्रतिकूल भुक्ति द्वारा आगम ।

*Title by descent*—[Title which one person acquires upon the death of another as heir] क्रमागम ।

*Title by limitation*—अवधि-द्वारा आगम ।

*Title by purchase*—क्रय द्वारा आगम ।

*Title of an Act*—विधान का शीर्षक ।

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1. आगमो अभ्यधिको भोगाद्विना पूर्वक्रमागतात् ।
आगमोऽपि बलं नैव भुक्तिस्तोकापि यत्र नो ॥
आगमेन विशुद्धेन भोगो याति प्रमाणताम् ।
अविशुद्धागमो भोग : प्रामाण्यं नैव गच्छति ॥
—याज्ञवल्क्य ।

In 2 Bom. 299 'आगम' was held to mean in law, "a voucher, a document, a title ; also descent of property. Title does not necessarily imply documentary title." See also Wilson's Glossary page 14.

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*Title of an affidavit*—[Heading of the affidavit] शपथपत्र का शीर्षक ।

*Title to goods*-माल का आगम ।

*Title deeds*—आगम पत्र ।

*Documents of title*-आगम लेख।

*With title*--सागम ।

*Without title* — आगमरहित ; अनागम ।

*Doubtful title*-संदेहयुक्त आगम।

*Short title*—लघु शीर्षक ।

*Titular*--[Nominal] नाममात्र ।

*Titular head*--नाममात्र प्रधान ।

*Titular sovereignty*-नाममात्र संपूर्ण प्रभुत्वसंपन्नता ।

**Today**—आज ।

**Together**—साथ साथ ।

**Tolerate**—सहना ; सहन करना ।

*Tolerable* — 1. [Bearable] सहनीय ; सह्य । 2. [Moderately good ; agreeable] मध्यम ।

*Tolerably*—सामान्यतः ।

*Tolerably safe* — सामान्यत: सुरक्षित ।

*Tolerance*—सहिष्णुता ।

*Tolerant*—सहिष्णु ।

*Toleration*—सहनशीलता ; सहिष्णुता ।

**Toll**—शालिक[1] ।

*Toll-bar*--शालिक नाका ।

*Toll gate*—शालिक द्वार ।

*Toll collector*--शालिक संचेता ।

*Toll house*—शालिक गृह।

*Toll keeper*—शालिक रक्षक ।

*Toll road*—शालिक मार्ग ।

*Toll traverse*—[Toll paid for passage or traffic over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like of another] अतिक्रमण शालिक ।

**Tomb**--कबर ; समाधि ।

*Tomb stone*—चैत्य ।

(*V.*) कबर में गाड़ना ।

**Ton**—[A large weight] टन।

*Tonnage*—1. टनभार । 2. [A duty or impost on vessels, based on tonnage] प्रतिटन शुल्क।

**Too**—1. [More than enough] अति । 2. [Also] भी ।

1. Too great a load—अतिभार ।

Too small—अत्यल्प ।

Too large—बहुत बड़ा ।

**Tool**—औजार ।

*A mere tool*-उपकरणमात्र ; साधनमात्र ।

**Tort**—[A wrong ; so called because it is wrested (tortum), wrung or crooked ; a civil or actionable wrong not consisting exclusively in a breach of contract, the infringement of a purely equitable right, or a crime] जिह्म[2] ।

1. Apte : Sanskrit English Dictionary ; 'पथकर' in आँगल भारतीय प्रशासन महाकोष ।

2. Like 'tort' 'जिह्म' also means 'crooked' or 'tortuous' :—

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*Tort-feasor* — [Wrongdoer] जिह्मकार ।

*Tortious*—जिह्म ।

**Torture**—यातना ।

(*V.*) यातना देना ।

*Torturous*— यातनाकारी ।

**Total** — (*Adj*) 1. [Whole ; entire] कुल ; सकल । 2. [Utter ; absolute] पूर्ण ।

1. Total disbursements—कुल व्यय ; सकल व्यय ।

*Total cost*--समस्त व्यय ।

*Total disability*–पूर्ण असमर्थता ।

*Total income* —कुल आय ; सकल आय ।

*Total loss*—सकल हानि ।

*Total produce*—कुल उपज ।

*Total weight*–कुल भार ।

(*N.*) जोड़ ; योग ।

*Grand total*–संपूर्ण योग ।

*Sum total*–परियोग ।

*Sum total effect* – परियौगिक प्रभाव ।

(*V.*) जोड़ना ।

*Totality*—साकल्य ।

**Tour**—दौरा ; पर्यटन ।

*Tour diary*–दौरे की दैनिका ।

*Tour programme* – दौरे का कार्यक्रम ।

(*V.*) दौरा करना ।

*Tourist*—पर्यटक ।

*Touring*-पर्यटन ; दौरा ।

**Toward**-ओर ।

**Town**-नगर ।

*Town hall*-नगर भवन ।

*Townsman*-नगरजन ।

*Town area*-नगरी क्षेत्र ।

*Township*-[An ancient unit of administration] नगरत्व ।

**Toxicology** [The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes and recognition] विषविज्ञान ।

**Trace**-1. [To draw ; specifically, as a map or plan] खींचना । 2. [To copy, as a drawing, engraving or manuscript, by following the lines or letters and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear] अनुरेखित करना । 3. [To follow or pursue the trail or course of] पीछा करना ; अनुसरण करना ; पता लगाना ।

3. To trace a criminal-अपराधी का अनुसरण करना ; अपराधी का पता लगाना ।

To trace a lost letter-लुप्त पत्र का अनुसरण करना ; खोये हुए पत्र का पता लगाना ।

(*N.*) [A mark left by anything passing] चिन्ह ।

ग्रहीतु : सह योऽर्थेन नष्टो नष्ट : स दायिन : ।
दैवराजकृते तद्वन्न चेत्तजिह्म कारितम् ॥ —नारद ।
जिह्मं त्यजे युर्निर्लाभामशक्तो ऽन्येन कारयेत् ।
अनेन विधिराख्यात ऋत्विकर्षक कर्मिणाम् ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य ।

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*Traced*-अनुरेखित ; अनुसृत ।

*Tracing paper*-अनुरेखण पत्र ।

**Track**-(*N.*) 1. [A mark left by something that has passed, specifically, a mark left by the foot either of man or animal] चिन्ह ; पदचिन्ह । 2. [Course ; path] मार्ग ।

(*V.*) 1. [To pursue] पीछा करना । 2. [To search out] पता लगाना । 3. [ To pass over ] पार करना । 4. [To make tracks upon] चिन्हित करना ।

1. To track a deer—हिरन का पीछा करना ।

2. To track the course of—मार्ग का पता लगाना ।

3. To track a desert-रेगिस्तान पार करना ।

**Tract**-[An area, large or small ; specifically, a region or stretch not definitely bounded] भूखण्ड ।

**Trade**—[Business ; commerce] वाणिज्य ।

*Trade bill*— [ Bill of exchange in respect of which value in goods has been actually received by the drawee or acceptor ] वाणिज्य विपत्र[1] ।

*Trade description*—वाणिज्य लक्षण ।

*Trade fixtures*—वाणिज्य स्थावराणि ।

*Trade mark*—[A peculiar distinguishing mark, affixed by a manufacturer, merchant, trader to his goods, in order to identify them as his goods, and to distinguish them from the goods manufactured, sold, or dealt in, by others] ध्वज[2] ; वाणिज्य चिन्ह ।

*Trade name* [ The name by which an article is called among traders] पण्यनाम ।

*Trade preference*—वाणिज्य अधिवरण ।

*Trade union*—वाणिज्य संघ ।

*Trade usage*-वाणजिक व्यवहृति ।

*Free trade*—निःशुल्क व्यापार ; स्वतंत्र व्यापार ।

*Trader*—वणिक ; व्यापारी ।

*Tradesman*—वणिक ; व्यापारी ।

**Tradition**—परंपरा ।

*Traditional*—परंपरीण ; परंपरागत ।

*Traditionally*—परंपरा के अनुसार ।

*Traditionary*—परंपरागत ।

*Traditionist*—परंपरानुगामी ।

**Traffic**--1. [ Commerce or trade] पणन । 2. [The passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels,

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1. आँगल भारतीय प्रशासन शब्दकोष ।
2. Apte : Sanskrit English Dictionary.

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along a route of transportation, as a lane, a street, canal etc.] यातायात ।

1. Traffic in human beings--मानव पराग ।

2. Traffic manager—यातायात प्रबंधक ।

Traffic police—यातायात पुलिस।

(*V.*) वाणिज्य करना ; पराग करना ।

**Train**—(*V.*) [To instruct ; to tame and accustom to act in a certain desired way or ways, as animals or birds] सिखाना ।

(*N.*) *Trainer*--प्रशिक्षक ; सिखानेवाला ।

*Training*—प्रशिक्षण[1] ।

*Training college*—प्रशिक्षण कॉलिज अथवा विद्यालय ।

**Traitor**—देशद्रोही । 2. [ one who betrays his trust] विश्वासघाती ।

*Traitorous*—देशद्रोही ।

**Tranquil**—[Quite ; calm] शान्त ; शमकर।

*Tranquilize*—शम करना ; शान्त करना ।

*Tranquilization*—शमन ।

*Tranquillity*—शम ।

*Peace and tranquillity*—शम एवं शान्त ।

**Transact**—[To do ; perform ] करना ।

To transact commercial business—व्यापारिक कार्य करना ।

To transact business for profit—लाभार्थ कार्य करना ।

*Transaction*-[The doing or performing an affair ; that which is done] संव्यवहार ।

*Facts forming part of the same transaction*—एक ही संव्यवहार के अंतर्भूत तथ्य ।

**Transcribe**—[To copy] प्रतिलिपि करना ।

*Transcriber*—प्रतिलिपिक ।

*Transcript* — [A written copy] प्रतिलिपि ।

*Transcription*—1. [Act or process of transcribing] प्रतिलिपिकरण । 2. [A copy] प्रतिलिपि ।

**Transfer**—1. [ To remove a person from one place to another] बदलना ; बदली करना । 2. [To convey, as a right, from one person to another] हस्तान्तर करना ; हस्तान्तरित करना । 3. [ To remove something ] अन्तरित करना ।

(*N.*) 1. [Removal of a person or thing from one place to another] बदली । 2. [ The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise] हस्तान्तर । 3. [Removal of something] अंतरण ।

1. Distinguished from 'teaching' (शिक्षण)

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3. Transfer of a suit—वाद का अंतरण ।

*Transfer by indorsement*—पृष्ठांकन द्वारा हस्तान्तर ।

*Transfer of property*—संपत्ति का हस्तान्तर ।

*Transfer of right*—अधिकार का हस्तान्तर ।

*Deed of transfer*-हस्तान्तर पत्र ।

*Transferable* — हस्तान्तरीय ; अंतरीय ।

*Single transferable vote*—एक अंतरीय मत ।

*Transferee*—हस्तान्तरिती ।

*Transferor*—हस्तांतरक ।

*Transferred*-हस्तान्तरित ; बदला हुआ ; अंतरित ।

*Transferred subjects*—अंतरित विषय ।

*Transferred vote*-अंतरित मत ।

**Transform**—[To change the form of] रूपान्तर करना ।

*Transformation*—रूपान्तर ।

*Transformer*—रूपान्तरकारी ।

**Transfuse**-[To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another ; to cause to pass from one to another] संचारित करना ।

*Transfusion*—संचारण ।

**Transgress**—[To pass over or go beyond ; to over pass, as a prescribed rule or limit of duty] अत्यय करना ।

*Transgressed*-अत्ययित ।

*Transgression*—अत्यय ।

*Transgressive*—आत्ययिक ।

*Transgressor*—अत्ययी ।

**Transience**—[Quality or state of being transient] क्षणभंगुरता ।

*Transient*—1. [Transitory] क्षणभंगुर । 2. [Not regular or permanent] क्षणिक ।

*Transient goods*-क्षणभंगुर माल ।

**Transit**—(*N.*) [Act or process of causing to pass ; conveyance] वहन ।

*Goods in transit*-मार्गस्थ माल ।

*Stoppage in transit*-मार्ग में रोकना ।

*Transit pass*—रवन्ना ।

**Transition**—[Passage from one place or state to another] संक्रमण ।

*Transitional*—सांक्रमिक ।

*Transitional period*-सांक्रमिक काल ।

*Transitional provisions*—सांक्रमिक प्रावधान ।

**Transitory**—[Continuing only for a short time] क्षणिक; क्षणभंगुर ।

*Transitory action* — [An action which may be brought in any country, as action for debt etc. ; in general, personal actions whether founded on contract, or tort, are transitory] क्षणिक कार्य ।

**Translate**—[To render into another language] अनुवाद करना ।

*Translation*—अनुवाद ।

*Translator*—अनुवादक ।

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**Transliterate**— [ To express, represent, or spell in the characters of another alphabet] लिप्यन्तर करना ; लिपि परिवर्तन करना।

*Transliteration* — लिप्यन्तर ; लिपि परिवर्तन।

**Transport**—(*V.*) 1. [To carry or convey from one place or station to another] पारवहन करना। 2. [To banish] पारवासित

(*N.*) पारवहन[1]।

*Transport authority*—पारवहन अधिकारी।

*Transport officer*— पारवहन पदाधिकारी।

*Transportation*–1.[Carriage or removal] पारवहन। 2. [Banishment as to a penal colony] पारवासन[2]।

1. Transportation company- पारवहन कंपनी।

2. Transportation for life- आजीवन पारवासन।

*Transporter*—पारवाहक।

**Trans-ship**—[To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another] वाहनान्तर करना ; वाहनान्तरित करना।

*Trans-shipment*—वाहनान्तर।

**Travel**—यात्रा करना।

*Traveller*—यात्री ; पर्यटक।

*Travelling*—यात्रा ; पर्यटन।

*Travelling agent*-पर्यटक अभिकर्त्ता ; पर्यटक एजेंट।

*Travelling allowance*—यात्रा का भत्ता।

*Travelling expenses*—यात्रा व्यय।

**Traverse**—[To deny formally an allegation of fact made by the opposite party] नाहीं करना ; अस्वीकार करना।

(*N.*) निन्हव।

*Common traverse*—साधारण निन्हव।

*General traverse* — सामान्य निन्हव।

*Special traverse*-विशेष निन्हव।

*Technical traverse*—[One preceded by an inducement or introductory affirmative matter] पारिभाषिक निन्हव।

*Traverser*—निन्हवकर्त्ता।

**Treacherous**—विश्वासघाती।

*Teachery*—विश्वासघात।

**Treason**—राजद्रोह।

*High treason*—महा राजद्रोह।

*Treasonable*—राजद्रोही।

**Treasure**—कोष ; निधि।

*Treasure trove*-[Any money bullion, or the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hid-

1. Transport (Trans =across+portare=to carry.). 'पार' also means "across" and also "from one place to another. 'वहन' means 'to carry'.
2. Distinguished from 'Exile' (निर्वासन) and 'Banishment' (विवासन).

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den, the owner of which is not known] निखात निधि[1]।

*Treasurer*—कोषाध्यक्ष।

*Treasurership*—कोषाध्यक्षता।

*Treasury*—1. [The place of deposit and disbursement of funds] कोष। 2. [That department of government which has charge of finances] अर्थ-विभाग।

*Treasury bench*–[The first row of seats on the right of the Speaker occupied by the First Lord of the Treasury and the rest of the ministry] मंत्रिश्रेणी।

*Treasury bill*—[Negotiable government acknowledgment of loan made payable after a fixed period] राजकोष विपत्र।

*Treasury officer* — कोषाधिकारी।

**Treat**—1. [To deal with or to handle] व्यवहार करना। 2. [To deal with or handle, as a theme, argument, in writing or speaking or in art] प्रतिपादन करना; निरूपित करना।

1. A wife would be justified in leaving her husband's house and would be entitled to separate maintenance from him if he habitually treated her with such cruelty as to endanger her personal safety—यदि पति प्रायः अपनी पत्नी के साथ ऐसा कठोर व्यवहार करता है जिससे उसे अपने प्राणों का भय हो तो उसका पति के घर से चला जाना उचित होगा और वह भरण पोषण पाने की अधिकारिणी होगी।

2. To treat a subject—किसी विषय का प्रतिपादन करना।

*Treating*—[Action of one who entertains with meat, drink or refreshment] संतृप्ति।

*Treatment*—1. [Handling] व्यवहार; प्रतिपादन; निरूपण। 2. [Manner of treating a disease] उपचार; चिकित्सा।

*Treatment of a subject*—विषय का प्रतिपादन अथवा निरूपण।

*Treatment of a disease*—रोगोपचार।

**Treaty**—[An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy] संधि।

**Trespass**—अतिक्रमण।

*Criminal trespass*—आपराधिक अतिक्रमण।

(*V.*) अतिक्रमण करना।

*Trespasser*—अतिक्रमी।

*Rank trespasser*–घोर अतिक्रमी।

*Trespasser ab initio*—आद्य अतिक्रमी।

**Tribe**—जनजाति।

*Tribal* — जनजातिक; जनजाति संबंधी।

1. Delhi Conference.

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*Tribal areas*—जनजातिक क्षेत्र ।
*Tribesman*-जनजाति का सदस्य ।

**Tribunal** — 1. [The seat of judge] न्यायासन । 2. [A person or body of persons having authority to hear and decide disputes so as to bind the disputants ] अधिकरण ।

**Trifle**—[A thing of very little value or importance ] स्वल्प विषय ।
*Trifling*—स्वल्प ।
*Trifling amendment*—स्वल्प संशोधन ।

**Triennial**—त्रैवार्षिक ।
*Triennial Act*-त्रैवार्षिक विधान ।
*Triennial election*—त्रैवार्षिक निर्वाचन ।

**Trigger**—(बन्दूक का) घोड़ा ।

**Tripartite** — [ Divided into three parts ; having three corresponding copies ] त्रिभाग ; त्रिपक्षी ।

**Triple**—[Threefold] तिगुनी; त्रिगुण; त्रिविध ।
*Triple alliance*—त्रिविध मैत्री ।
(*V.*) [To make threefold] तिगुना करना ।

**Triplicate** — [A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind] तृतीय प्रति ।

**Triumph**—विजय ; जीत ।
(*V.*) जीतना ; विजयी होना ।
*Triumphant*—विजयी ।

**Triumvirate**—त्रयी ।

**Trouble** — [ (a) Uneasiness ; annoyance ; (b) that which causes disturbance, annoyance or the like ; (c) exertion ; labour ; pains] कष्ट । 2. [A condition of ill health, physical distress or the like] रोग ।
2. Lung trouble — फेफड़े का रोग ।
(*V.*) कष्ट देना ।
*Troublesome*—कष्टकारी ।

**Trover**—[An action which lies where one gets possession of the goods of another by delivery, finding or otherwise and refuses to deliver them to the owner, or sells or converts them to his own use, without the consent of the owner, for which the owner by this action, recovers the value of his goods] आसादन ।

**Truce**—[A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces, especially one of considerable duration ; a temporary cessation of hostilities] अवहार[1] ।

**True**—1. [Faithful ; loyal] सच्चा । 2. [ Actual ; genuine ] सच्चा । 3. [ (a) Conformable to fact, standard, pattern, or rule ; exact ; accurate ] वास्तविक ; सही;

1. Monier Williamss : English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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ठीक-ठीक ; सच्चा । 4. [Legitimate; rightful] वास्तविक ।

1. A true friend—सच्चा मित्र ।

2. A true christian—सच्चा इसाई ।

3. (a) A true narration—सच्चा वर्णन ; ठीक-ठीक वर्णन ; वास्तविक वर्णन ।

(b) A true copy — वास्तविक प्रतिलिपि ; सही प्रतिलिपि ।

4. The true owner—वास्तविक स्वामी ।

*Truth*—सत्य ; सच्चाई ।

*Truthful*—सच्चा ।

*Truthfulness*-सच्चाई ; सत्यता ।

*Truly yours*— आपका सत्यैषी ।

**Trust**—1. [Confidence] विश्वास । 2. [ (a) Custody ; charge ; keeping ; (b) that which is committed or entrusted to one ; (c) an equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof ; (d) a business organisation or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust ] न्यास । 3. [Credit given] उधार ।

*Active trust*—सक्रिय न्यास ।

*Constructive trust*—प्रलक्षित न्यास ।

*Express trust*—व्यक्त न्यास ।

*Implied trust*—विवक्षित न्यास ।

*Passive trust*—निष्क्रिय न्यास ।

*Special trust*—विशेष न्यास ।

*Private trust*—वैयक्तिक न्यास ।

*Public trust*—सार्वजनिक न्यास ।

*Religious or charitable trust*—धर्मार्थ न्यास ।

*Trust deed*—न्यास पत्र ।

*Trust money*—न्यास धन ।

*Trust property*—न्यास संपत्ति ।

*Improvement trust*--परिवर्द्धक मंडल ।

*Trustee*—न्यासधारी ; प्रन्यासी ।

*Board of trustees*—प्रन्यासी समिति ।

*Trustee de son tort*—[ One who, of his own authority, enters into the possession, or assumes the management of property which belongs beneficially to another ] स्वनिर्दिष्ट प्रन्यासी ।

*Trusteeship*—न्यासत्व ।

*Trustful*—विश्वासी ।

*Trustworthy*—विश्वासपात्र ।

*Trustworthiness*-विश्वासपात्रता ।

**Try**—1. [ To test ; prove ; to experiment with ] परीक्षा करना । 2. [ To essay or attempt ] प्रयत्न करना । 3. [ To examine or investigate judicially ] विचार करना ; परिदर्शन करना ।

1. To try another remedy-अन्य उपचार की परीक्षा करना ।

2. To try to find out a solution—हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करना ।

3. To try any case—किसी व्यवहार का परिदर्शन करना ।

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*Triable*-परिदर्शनीय ; विचारणीय।

*Triable with jury*—सभ्याद्वारा विचारणीय।

*Triable with the aid of assessors*— असेसरों की सहायता से परिदर्शनीय।

**Trial**—1. [Test] परीक्षा। 2. [The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining such issue] विचार ; परिदर्शन।

*Trial by jury* — सभ्या द्वारा परिदर्शन।

*Under trial*—परिदर्शनाधीन।

**Tumult**—[ Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds ] तुमुल।

*Tumultuous*—तुमुली।

**Tunnel**—सुरंग।

**Turn**—1. [To cause to revolve] घुमाना। 2. [ To revolve] घूमना। 3. [ To cause to change position, as if by revolving ; to reverse in position ] फेरना ; उलटना। 4. [ To deliver over ] देना। 5. [ To bend ] झुकाना ; मोड़ना। 6. [ To convert ; to transform] बदलना: परिवर्तित करना। 7. [To derange] फेरना। 8. [To cause to be in a stated condition ] करना। 9 [To depend] अवलंबित होना। 10. [To have or take a specified direction ] घूमना ; मुड़ना। 11. [ To be changed, altered or transformed ] होना ; परिवर्तित होना ; बदलना।

1. To turn a wheel—पहिया घुमाना।

3. To turn the pages of a book—पुस्तक के पृष्ठ उलटना।

To turn one's back — पीठ फेरना।

4. Please turn it over to him—कृपया यह उसे दे दीजिए।

5. To turn a razor edge—उस्तरे का सिरा झुकाना।

To turn one's coat's collor up—कोट के कालर को ऊपर की ओर मोड़ना।

7. Sorrow has turned his brain—शोक ने उसके मस्तिष्क को फेर दिया है।

8. Fright turned her pale—भय ने उसको पीला कर दिया।

9. The decision turns on a single fact—निष्पत्ति एक ही तथ्य पर अवलंबित है।

10. Turn to the right—दाईं ओर मुड़ना अथवा घूमना।

11. To turn Mohammedan—मुसलमान होना।

*Turn out* — [Output ; produce] प्रदा ; पैदावार।

*Turn over*—[ The amount of capital temporarily invested during a period of production or business which the owner expects to get back before he begins counting profit] आपणन राशि।

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**Turpitude**—[Depravity] दुष्टता।

*Moral turpitude* — नैतिक दुष्टता।

**Tutelage** — [Guardianship] संरक्षण।

**Tutor**—[Teacher or instructor] अध्यापक।

(*V.*) 1. [To have the guardianship of] संरक्षक होना। 2. [To teach or instruct] सिखाना; अध्यापन करना।

*Tutored witness*—सिखाया हुआ साक्षी।

*Tutoring a man to give false evidence*—किसी व्यक्ति को कूट साक्ष्य देने के लिए सिखाना।

**Type**—1. [That which serves or may serve as an example or pattern] प्ररूप; प्रतिरूप। 2. [A sample of the quality, crop or the like] प्रकार। 3. [In printing] टाइप।

(*V.*) टाइप करना।

*Typed*—टाइप किया हुआ।

*Typed copy*—टाइप की हुई प्रति।

*Type-writer*—टाइप की मशीन; टाइप यंत्र।

*Type-writing*—टाइप कला।

*Typical*—प्रारूपिक।

*Typist* — टाइप करने वाला; टाइपिस्ट।

**Tyranny**—प्रजापीडन।

*Tyrant*—प्रजापीडक।

# U

**Ugly**—1. [Contrary to beauty] कुरूप। 2. [Hideous or offensive from a moral aspect; repulsive] कुत्सित।

2. Ugly crimes-कुत्सित अपराध। Ugly habits—कुत्सित आदतें।

*Ugliness*—[Quality or state of being ugly] कुरूपता।

**Ulcer**—[A sore discharging pus] पूतिव्रण[1]।

*Ulcerate*—[To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers] पूतिव्रण होना; पूतिव्रणित होना।

*Ulcerated*—पूतिव्रणित।

*Ulceration*—पूतिव्रणित्व।

*Ulcerative*— [Of or pertaining to ulcers] पूतिव्रणी।

*Ulcerous* — [Having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer] पूतिव्रणी।

**Ulterior**—[Situated beyond or on the farther side] परोक्ष।

*Ulterior motive*—परोक्ष प्रयोजन।

**Ultimate**— [(a) Most remote

1. 'व्रण' is also used for 'ulcer' but in order to make it more expressive and also to distinguish it from ordinary wound 'पूति' has been prefixed. 'पूतिव्रण' means 'a wound discharging pus'.

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in space or time ; last ; final ; (b) incapable of further analysis, division or separation ] अंतिम ।

*Ultimate authority*—अंतिम अधिकारी ।

*Ultimate sovereignty*-अंतिम प्रभुत्वसंपन्नता ।

*Ultimately*--अन्त में ; अन्ततः ।

**Ultimatum**—अंतिमेत्थं[1] ।

**Ultimo**—गतमास में ।

**Ultravires**—[ Beyond power ; transcending authority ; especially beyond or exceeding legal power or authority ] शक्तिपार ; शक्ति के परे ।

The Act is ultra vires of the legislature—विधान विधायिका की शक्ति के परे है ।

**Umpire** — [ (a) A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred ; (b) a third person who is to decide a matter submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement ] स्थेय[2] ।

*Umpirage*—स्थेयत्व ।

**Un**—This prefix is expressed by 'अ', 'अन्', 'निर्', 'वि', 'अप', 'दुर्', prefixed, or 'हीन', 'रहित', and 'शून्य' affixed.

**Unable**—अयोग्य ।

*Unable to maintain itself*-अपना भरण पोषण करने के अयोग्य ।

*Unable to pay his debts*—अपने ऋण चुकाने के अयोग्य ।

**Unacceptable**—अस्वीकार्य ; अग्राह्य ।

**Unaccountable**—अव्याख्येय ।

**Unaccountability**—अव्याख्येयता ।

**Unaccustomed**—अनभ्यस्त ।

**Unacknowledged** — अनंगीकृत ; अस्वीकृत ।

**Unacquainted**—अपरिचित ।

*Unacquaintance*—अपरिचय ।

**Unadjusted**—असमायोजित ।

*Unadjusted balance*-असमायोजित शेष ।

**Unadvised** — [ Inconsiderate ] अविचारित ।

**Unanimity**—एकमत्य ; सर्वसम्मति ।

*Unanimity of the jury*—सभ्या का एकमत्य ।

*Unanimous*-एकमत ; सर्वसम्मत ।

*Unanimous opinion* — सर्वसम्मति ।

*Unanimously*—सर्वसम्मति से ।

*Unainmously decided*—सर्वसम्मति से निष्पन्न ।

**Unappealable**—अपुनर्वादनीय ।

**Unappropriated**—अविनियोजित ।

**Unapproved**—अनभिमत ।

**Unargued**—अवितर्कित ।

**Unarmed**—निरस्त्र ; निहत्था ।

**Unasked**--अयाचित ।

**Unassisted**--असहाय ।

1. शासन शब्दकोश
2. Monier Williams : English Sanskrit Dictionary.

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**Unattainable**—अप्राप्य ; दुष्प्राप्य ।

**Unattested**—असाद्दिक ।

*Unattested document*—असाद्दिक लेख ।

**Unauthentic**-अप्रामाणिक ।

**Unauthoritative**--निष्प्रमाण ।

**Unauthorised**-अनधिकृत ।

*Unauthorised act* -- अनधिकृत कार्य ।

**Unavoidable**—अपरिहार्य ; अनिवार्य ।

*Unavoidable delay*—अनिवार्य देरी ।

*Unavoidable adjournment*-अपरिहार्य स्थगन ।

**Unaware**—[ Inattentive ] असावधान ।

*Unawares*—अकस्मात् ।

**Unbearable**—असह्य ; असहनीय ।

**Unbecoming**—अयोग्य ।

**Unbelief**—अविश्वास ।

**Unbiased**—पक्षपातरहित ; निष्पक्ष ।

**Uncertain**--अनिश्चित ।

*Uncertain event* -- अनिश्चित घटना ।

**Uncertainty**--अनिश्चय ।

**Uncertified**--अप्रमाणित ।

**Uncharitable**--असूयक ।

*Uncharitable remarks*-असूयक टिप्पण ।

**Unchaste**--असती ।

*Unchastity*--असतीत्व ।

**Unclaimed**- -अनधियाचित ।

Unclaimed property—अनधियाचित संपत्ति ।

**Uncommon**—असाधारण ।

**Unconditional** — अप्रतिबन्ध ; शर्त-रहित ।

Unconditional apology-शर्त-रहित क्षमा प्रार्थना ।

**Unconscionable**—अनुपपन्न ।

Unconscionable bargain-अनुपपन्न सौदा ।

Unconscionable interest-अनुपपन्न ब्याज ।

Unconscionable transaction—अनुपपन्न संव्यवहार ।

**Unconscious**—अचेत ।

Unconsciousness—अचैतन्य ।

**Unconstitutional**-अवैधानिक ।

**Uncontrollable**—अनियंत्रणीय ।

Uncontrolled—अनियंत्रित ।

**Uncontroverted**—अविवादित ।

**Unconventional**—रूढ़िमुक्त ।

**Uncorroborated**—अप्रतिपोषित ।

Uncorroborated testimony-अप्रतिपोषित साक्ष्य ।

**Uncovenanted**—असंपणित ।

Uncovenanted Civil Service—असंपणित नागरिक सेवा ।

**Uncultivated**—अकृष्ट ; बिना जोती हुई ।

Uncultivated land-बिना जोती हुई भूमि ।

**Undated**-अदनांकित ।

Undated bill-अदनांकित हुंडी ।

Undated cheque - अदनांकित चैक ।

Undated letter — अदनांकित पत्र ।

**Undecided**—अनिष्पन्न ।

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**Undeniable**—अप्रत्याख्येय ।

**Under**—1. [Below or beneath] नीचे; तले । 2. [In subjection to] अधीन । 3. [Inferior or subordinate to] अधीन ; उप । [Falling short of ; less than] कम ; न्यून ; ऊन । 5. [Beneath with reference to category, division, class, etc. ] अन्तर्गत ।

3. Under secretary —उप-सचिव ।

4. Under dose—न्यून मात्रा ।

5. Items under this head—इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मदें ।

*Under attachment*—कुर्की के अंतर्गत ।

*Under consideration*—विचाराधीन ।

*Under control*—नियंत्रणाधीन ।

*Under influence*—प्रभाव में ।

*Under investigation*—अनुसंधान के अंतर्गत ।

*Under protest*—सविरोध ।

*Under seal and signature of*—मुहर एवं हस्ताक्षर सहित ।

*Under trial*—परदर्शनाधीन ।

*Under-age*—अल्पायु ।

**Under-bid** — [ To bid less than, when a contract or service is offered to a lowest bidder ; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than ] कम बोली बोलना ।

**Under-charge** — [ To charge less than usual or suitable for ] कम (मूल्य अथवा भाड़ा) लेना ।

To undercharge goods or services—सेवा अथवा माल का कम मूल्य लेना ।

(*N.*) न्यून मूल्य ; न्यून भाड़ा ।

**Under-estimate**—[ To set too low a value on ] कम कूतना ।

(*N.*) न्यून आगणन ।

**Undergo**—[ To endure ; suffer ] भुगतना ; सहन करना ।

To undergo sentence of imprisonment-कारावास की दंडाज्ञा सहन करना ।

**Underground**—[ Subterranean space ] अधोभूमि ; अंतर्भूमि ।

(*Adj*) भूमिगत ; अन्तर्भूमिस्थ ।

Going underground—अधोगमन ।

**Underhand**—प्रच्छन्न ।

*Underhand policy* — प्रच्छन्न नीति ।

**Underline**—रेखांकित करना ।

*Underlined*—रेखांकित ।

*Underlining*—रेखांकन ।

**Underlying**—अन्तर्हित ।

**Under-proprietor**—उप-स्वामी ।

**Undersigned**—अधोहस्ताक्षरी ।

**Understand**—समझना । 2. [ To be informed ] सूचना मिलना ; पता चलना ।

2. I understand that—मुझे सूचना मिली है कि ।

*Understanding*—1. [Intelligence ; discernment ] समझ । 2. [ An agreement of opinion or feeling] संवित्ति ।

**Undertake**—1. [ To take in

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hand ] हाथ में लेना। 2. [ To guarantee ; to promise ] वचन देना।

*Undertaking*—[ Enterprise] उपक्रम। 2. [ A promise ] वचन।

**Undervalue**—कम मूल्य आँकना।

*Undervaluation*—अल्पमूल्यन।

**Underwrite**—नीचे लिखना।

*Underwritten*—अन्तर्लिखित।

*Underwriter*—अन्तर्लेखक।

*Underwriting*—अन्तर्लेखन।

**Undischarged**—अप्रमुक्त।

*Undischarged insolvent* — अप्रमुक्त परिक्षीण।

**Undisposed** — [ Not disposed of ; not distributed, placed, sold, or otherwise assigned to a use ] अप्रदत्त ; असमाप्त।

*Undisposed case* — असमाप्त व्यवहार।

*Undisposd property*—अप्रदत संपत्ति।

**Undisputed**—निर्विवाद।

**Undivided**—अविभक्त।

*Undivided brother*—अविभक्त भाई।

*Undivided family*—अविभक्त कुटुम्ब।

*Undivided property*—अविभक्त संपत्ति।

*Undivided interest*—अविभक्त हित।

**Undue**—1. [ Not due ; not yet owing ] अदेय। 2. [Not right ; not lawful or legal ] अनुपयुक्त ; अयुक्त।

1. Undue debt—अदेय ऋण।

Undue bond—अदेय करण।

2. Undue rigour in the execution of law — विधान की कार्यान्विति में अनुपयुक्त कठोरता।

*Undue influence* --अनुपयुक्त प्रभाव।

**Unearned**—अनर्जित।

*Unearned income* -- अनर्जित आय।

*Unearned increment*-अनर्जित वृद्धि।

*Unearned interest* — अनर्जित ब्याज।

**Unearth**—[ To bring to light, as a secret ] विवृत करना।

**Unemployed**—1. [ Having no regular work ] बेकार ; वृत्तिहीन। 2. [ Not invested or used ] अप्रयुक्त ; अप्रयोजित।

2. Unemployed capital — अप्रयोजित पूँजी।

*Unemployment*-बेकारी; अवृत्ति।

*Unemployment insurance*- बेकारी का बीमा।

**Unencumbered**—[ Free from any temporary estate or interest as a mortgage, lien, or dower right, in the nature of a lien, burden, or charge ] अनन्याश्रित[1] ; ऋणभाररहित।

**Unequal**—विषम।

1. Wilson's Glossary, Page 37.

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*Unequal distribution*--विषम विभाजन ।

**Unequitable**—असमन्यायी ।

**Unequivocal**--असंदिग्ध ।

**Unexecuted**--अनिष्पादित ।

*Unexecuted decree*-अनिष्पादित डिगरी ।

*Unexecuted contract*-अनिष्पादित संविद ।

**Unfair**—[Unjust ; dishonest] विषम ।

*Unfair advantage* — विषम लाभ ।

*Unfair competition*—[Competition affected by acts which violate the legal or equitable rights of the competitor or the public, such as acts in effect a fraud on the public] विषम प्रतियोगिता ।

*Unfair practice* — विषम व्यवहृति ।

**Unfaithful**—अस्वामिभक्त ।

**Unfavourable**—प्रतिकूल ।

**Unfinished**—अपूर्ण ।

**Unfit**—अनुपयुक्त ।

*Unfit for human consumption* — मानुषिक उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त ।

**Unfortunate**—दुर्भाग्य ।

**Unfounded**—निर्मूल ।

**Unfunded**—[Floating] प्लवमान ।

*Unfunded debt*—प्लवमान ऋण ।

**Ungrateful**—अकृतज्ञ ; कृतघ्न ।

**Unhurt**—अनाहत ।

**Uniform**—समरूप ; समान ।

*Uniformity*—समरूपता ।

**Unify**-मिलाना ; एक करना ।

*Unified*—एकीकृत ।

*Unified stock*—एकीकृत संभार ।

*Unification*—एकीकरण ।

**Unilateral**—एकपक्षीय ।

*Unilateral contract*-एकपक्षीय संविद ।

**Unimpeachable**—अनभिशंसनीय ।

*Unimpeachable credit*-अनभिशंसनीय साख ।

**Unimpeded**—अनवरोधित ।

**Unimportance**—अमहत्व ।

*Unimportant*-अमहत्वपूर्ण ।

**Unimproved**-अपरिवृद्ध ।

**Uninterested**—1. [Not having any interest or property in something] हितरहित ; हितहीन । 2. [Not having the mind or feelings engaged] विरक्त ; अननुरक्त ।

**Union**—1. [Act of uniting two or more things into one] संमेलन । 2. [A consolidated body ; league] संघ ; संमेलन ।

*Union committee*—संघ समिति ।

*Union Government* — संघ शासन ।

*Federal union*-संघ ।

*Union list*-संघ सूची ।

*Union Public Service Commission*—संघ नागरिक सेवा विनियोग ।

*Union of states*-राज्यसंघ ।

*Trade union*-वाणिजिक संघ ।

*Unionism*—संघता ।

*Unionist*-संघी ।

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*Unionist party*–संघी दल।

**Unique**–[Being without a like or equal] विलक्षण ; एकमात्र।

**Unit**—इकाई।

*Unitary*—एकीय।

*Unitary government*—एकीय शासन।

*Unitary tax system*—एकीय कर पद्धति।

**Unite**—[ To join ; combine ] संमिलित करना। 2. [ To become one] संमिलित होना ; एक होना।

*United*—सम्मिलित ; संयुक्त।

*United Nations Organization*—संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ।

*Unity*—एकता।

**Universal**—[General ; unlimited] सार्वत्रिक ; सर्व।

*Universal legacy*–[A legacy by which the testator gives to one or more persons all his estate] सर्वस्व उत्तरदान।

*Universal legatee*—सर्व रिक्थ-भागी।

*Universal partnership*—[A partnership which includes all property present and future, of the partners and all burdens and losses which without fraud are incurred by either partner, whether by negligence or otherwise] सार्वत्रिक साझा।

*Universal succession* – [Succession to the totality of a man's estate, including both his rights and liabilities] सार्वत्रिक उत्तराधिकार।

*Universal successor*–सार्वत्रिक उत्तराधिकारी।

*Universal sufferage*–सर्व मताधिकार।

**University**—विश्वविद्यालय।

**Univocal**—[Having one meaning only] एकार्थीय।

**Unjust**—[Wrongful] अन्यायी।

*Unjust enrichment*-[Acquisition of property under such circumstances that one is legally or equitably bound to make return of or for it, as in mistake of fact, injury by tortious act where the tort is waived, and default of a contract] अन्यायी संवर्धन।

*Unjustifiable*—अयथोचित।

*Unjustly*–अन्यायत: ; अन्याय से।

*Unjustly acquired*—अन्यायोपार्जित।

**Unkind**—अकृपालु।

*Unkindly*—अकृपया।

**Unknowingly**—अज्ञानत: ; अनजाने।

**Unkown**—अनजान ; अज्ञात।

*Unknown origin or birth*—अज्ञात योनि।

**Unlawful**—अवैध ; विधिविरुद्ध।

*Unlawful act*—अवैध कृत्य।

*Unlawful assembly* – [A meeting of five or more persons in pursuance of a common plan and in such a way as to cause a reasonable

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apprehension that they will disturb the peace [tumultuously] अवैध मंडली ; अवैध जनसमुदाय ।

*Unlawful consideration*—अवैध प्रतिफल ।

*Unlawlful object*-अवैध उद्देश्य ।

*Unlawful purpose* — अवैध प्रयोजन ।

*Unlawfully*—अविधित: ।

*Unlawfulness*—अवैधता ; विधि विरुद्धता ।

**Unless**—जब तक कि ।

*Unless context otherwise requires*—जब तक कि प्रसंग से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो ।

*Unless otherwise provided*-जब तक कि अन्यथा प्रावधानित न हो ।

Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—जब तक विषय अथवा प्रसंग में कोई बात प्रतिकूल न हो ।

**Unlike**—असमान ।

*Unlikely*—असंभाव्य ।

**Unlicensed**—अननुज्ञात ।

**Unlimited**—निस्सीम ; असीम ।

*Unlimited civil jurisdiction*—असीम व्यावहारिक अधिक्षेत्र ।

*Unlimited company*—असीम कंपनी ।

*Unlimited liability* — असीम दायित्व ।

*Unlimited number*—असंख्य ।

*Unlimited partnership* — असीम साझा ।

**Unliquidated**—अविगणित ।

*Unliquidated damages* — अविगणित प्रतिक्षति ।

**Unload**—उतारना ।

**Unmarketable**—अविक्रेय ।

**Unmarried**—अविवाहित ।

**Unmerchantable**—अविक्रेय ।

**Unnatural**-अप्राकृतिक; अस्वाभाविक ।

*Unnatural death*—अस्वाभाविक मृत्यु ।

*Unnatural offence*–[ Carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman, or animal ] अप्राकृतिक मैथुन[1] ।

**Unnecessary**—अनावश्यक ।

**Unobstructed**—अप्रतिबंध ।

*Unobstructed heritage* — अप्रतिबंध दाय ।

**Unofficial**—अनाधिकारिक ।

**Unopposd**—अविरोधित ।

**Unowned**—अस्वामिक ।

**Unpaid**—अदत्त ; अशोधित ।

**Unparliamentary**—[ Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies] असंसदीय । 2. [Contrary to good taste or occepted standards] अशिष्ट ।

**Unpleasant**-अप्रिय ।

**Unpopular**—लोकप्रिय ; जनप्रिय ।

**Unprecedented** — [Having no precedent or example] अदृष्टपूर्व ।

**Unprejudiced**-निस्संग ।

1. 'अप्राकृतिक अपराध' ( Suggested in शासन शब्दकोश) is somewhat vague.

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**Unpremeditated** — अपूर्वचिंतित ; प्रत्युत्पन्न ।

**Unproductive**—अनुत्पादक ।

*Unproductive labour*—अनुत्पादक श्रम ।

*Unproductive work*-अनुत्पादक काम ।

**Unprofitable**—अलाभकारी ।

**Unprotected**--अरक्षित ।

*Unprotected child*—अरक्षित बच्चा ।

*Unprotected land* — अरक्षित भूमि ।

**Unprovided** — [Not provided with necessary provisions] अप्रावधानित ; असंभृत ।

**Unqualified**-1. [Not fit ; not having requisite qualifications] अविशेषित ; अयोग्य 2. [Not modified or restricted by reservations] अविशेषित ।

*Unqualified apology*—अविशेषित क्षमाप्रार्थना ।

*Unqualified denial*-अविशेषित नाहीं ।

**Unquestionable**—शंकाहीन ; संदेह रहित ।

*Unquestionable title*-शंका हीन आगम ।

*Unquestioned*-असंदिग्ध ।

**Unrealisable**—अप्राप्य ।

**Unreasonable**—विवेकहीन ।

**Unrecoverable**-अप्राप्य ।

**Unredeemable**-अमोचनीय ।

**Unregistered**-अपंजीयित ; अराजसाक्षिक ।

**Unreliable**—अविश्वासनीय ।

**Unreported**—अप्रतिवेदित ।

Unreported case—अप्रतिवेदित व्यवहार ।

*Unreported decision*—अप्रतिवेदित निष्पत्ति ।

**Unrest**—अशान्ति ।

**Unsafe**—अरक्षित ।

**Unsatisfactory**-असंतोषजनक ।

**Unseaworthy**—समुद्र के अयोग्य ।

**Unsecured**-अप्रत्याभूत ।

*Unsecured creditor*-अप्रत्याभूत उत्तमर्ण ।

*Unsecured debt* --अप्रत्याभूत ऋण ।

*Unsecured liability*—अप्रत्याभूत देय ।

**Unserved**—अननुपालित ।

**Unskilled**—अकुशल ।

*Unskilled labour*— अकुशल श्रम ।

*Unskilled worker*—अकुशल कर्मकार ।

*Unskilful*—अकुशल ।

**Unsold**—अविक्रीत ।

**Unsound**—असुस्थ ।

*Unsound mind* — असुस्थ मस्तिष्क ।

*Unsoundness*-असुस्थता ।

**Unspent**—अवीत ।

*Unspent balance*—अवीत शेष ।

**Unstamped**—अस्टाम्पित ।

**Unsuitable**—अनुपयुक्त ।

**Unsuccessful**—असफल ।

**Untrue**—असत्य ।

*Untruth*—असत्य ।

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*Untruthful*-असत्य।

**Unused**—अप्रयुक्त ; अनभ्यस्त।

**Unusual**—[Uncommon ; rare] अप्रायिक।

*Unusually*-अप्रायः।

**Unveil**—उद्घाटित करना।

**Unwell**- अस्वस्थ।

**Unwholesome**-अपथ्य।

**Unwilling**-[Reluctant] अनिच्छु।

*Unwilling worker* - अनिच्छु कर्मचारी।

**Unwise**—निर्बुद्धि।

**Unworthy**—अयोग्य।

**Unwritten**—अलिखित।

*Unwritten agreement*—अलिखित प्रतिज्ञा।

*Unwritten constitution* —अलिखित संविधान।

*Unwritten law* — अलिखित विधि।

**Uphold**—[To hold up ; to raise ; to aid by approval or encouragement ; to countenance] उत्तंभित करना।

*Upheld*—उत्तंभित।

*Uphpolding*—उत्तंभन।

**Upkeep** — [ Maintenance ] देखरेख ; समारक्षण।

**Upper**—उच्च ; उच्चतर ; उपरिस्थ।

*Upper House*—उपरिस्थ भवन।

*Uppermost*—सर्वोपरिस्थ।

**Upset**—[ To overturn ] उलटना।

**Upto-date**—आज तक; आधुनिकतम।

**Urban**—नगरीय ; शहरी।

*Urban constituency*—नगरीय निर्वाचनक्षेत्र।

*Urban immovable property*-नगरीय अचल संपत्ति।

*Urbanity*—[Politeness ; refinement ] सौजन्य।

**Urgent**—अत्यावश्यक ; जरूरी।

*Most urgent*—परमावश्यक।

*Urgency*—अत्यावश्यकता ; जरूरत।

**Usage**—1. [ Long continued practice ] व्यावहारिका ; व्यवहृति ; चलन। 2. [ Customary use or employment, as of word or phrase in a particular sense or signification ] प्रयोग।

*Usage of the market*—चलन बाजार।

**Usance**—[ The time allowed (exculsive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange originally as fixed by custom now in some countries by law] अवधि।

**Use**—1. [ To employ ; to practise ] प्रयोग करना ; काम में लाना। 3. [To behave towards] व्यवहार करना। 3. [ To accustom ; to habituate ] अभ्यस्त होना।

1. To use diligence in business-व्यापार में तत्परता का प्रयोग करना ; व्यापार में तत्परता को काम में लाना।

2. To use an animal cruelly-पशु के साथ कठोरता का व्यवहार करना।

1. Distinguished from Immediate 'तात्कालिक'

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3. Men used to cold and hunger—सर्दी और भूख के लिए अभ्यस्त मनुष्य।

*To use force*—बल प्रयोग करना।

U*sed in ordinary course of business* -- सामान्य कार्य-प्रसंग में प्रयुक्त।

U*sed for the purpose of business*—व्यापार के हेतु प्रयुक्त।

(*N*.( [ (a) Application; employment; (b) that enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice; (b) usage; practice ] प्रयोग। 2. [Utility; advantage ] लाभ; उपयोग।

U*se and occupation*—प्रयोग तथा परिभोग।

U*se and occupancy insurance*—प्रयोग तथा परिभोग का बीमा।

U*ses and abuses*—उपयोग तथा दुरुपयोग।

U*seful*—उपयोगी।

U*sefully*—उपयोगिता के साथ।

U*sefulness*—उपयोगिता।

U*seless*--अनुपयोगी।

U*selessly*—अनुपयोगिता के साथ।

U*selessness*—अनुपयोगिता।

U*ser*—प्रयोग करने वाला; प्रयोग।

U*sing*—प्रयोग करना।

U*sing a false property mark* — कूट संपत्ति-चिन्ह का प्रयोग करना।

U*sing a false trade mark*—कूट ध्वज का प्रयोग करना।

**Usual**—प्रायिक।

U*sually*—प्रायः।

U*sualness*—प्रायिकता।

**Usufruct**—[ The right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance ] भोगलाभ[1]; फलभोग।

U*sufructuary* — (*N*.) [ One having the usufruct of property] फलभोगी।

(*Adj*.) [ Of or pertaining to a usufruct; having the nature of usufruct ] फलभोग्या; फलभोगसंबंधी।

U*sufructuary mortgage*—भोगबंधक।

**Usurer**—[ One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law or at an exorbitant rate] कुसीदिक।

U*surious*—[ Taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money; pertaining to or involving usury] कौसीद।

U*surious contract*—[ Contract for payment of excessive interest ] कौसीद संविद।

U*surious interest*-कुसीद वृद्धि।

1. Wilson's Glossary, Page 126.

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*Usurious Loans Act*--कौसीद ऋण विधान।

*Usury*—1. [ Interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money ] कुसीद वृद्धि । 2. [ The taking or practice of taking usury ] कुसीद ; कुसीदपथ ।

**Usurp**--[ To seize and hold in possession by force or without right ] हड़पना ।

*Usurpation*--[An unauthorised arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, especially, as infringing on other's rights; specifically the illegal seizure of sovereign power ] अनपसरण ।

*Usurpatory*--अनपसरी ।

*Usurper*—अनपसर ।

**Utensil**—बर्तन ।

**Uterine**—1. [ Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb] गार्भिक ; गर्भी । 2. [ Born of the same mother, but by a different father ] सोदर ; एकोदर ; सहोदर ।

*Uterine brother*—सोदर भाई ।

*Uterine sister*—सोदर बहन ।

*Uterus*—गर्भाशय ।

**Utility**—उपयोगिता ।

*Utilitarian*—(*Adj*-) [Of, or pertaining to, or consisting in, utility] औपयोगिक ।

*Utilitarian purpose*—औपयोगिक प्रयोजन ।

(*N.*) [One who believes in utilitarianism] उपयोगितावादी ।

*Utilitarianism*—[The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions etc.] उपयोगितावाद ।

**Utilize**—[To make use of] उपभोग करना ; काम में लाना ; प्रयोग में लाना ।

*Utilizable*—उपभोग्य ।

*Utilization*—उपभोग ।

**Utmost**—[ Extreme ] अधिकतम ; परम ।

*Utmost care* — अधिकतम सावधानी ।

**Utter** — ( *Adj.* ) [ Complete ; total] संपूर्ण ; पूर्ण ।

(*V.*) 1.[To put in circulation, as money or currency] चलाना ; प्रचलित करना । 2. [To give public expression] उच्चारित करना ।

*Utterance*—1. [ Putting in circulation as false coin or forged notes] चलाना ; प्रचालन । 2. [That which is uttered or spoken] भाषण । 3. [Vocal expression] उच्चारण ।

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1. स्थानलाभनिर्मित्तं यद् दान ग्रहणमिष्यते ।
तत्कुसीदमिति प्रोक्तं तेन वृत्ति : कुसीदिनाम् ॥ — नारद

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*Utterly*—पूर्णतः ; सम्पूर्णतः ।

*Uttermost*— परम ।

**Uxor**—[Wife] भार्या ।

*Uxorial* — [Pertaining to the wife] भार्यासंबंधी ।

*Uxoricide* — 1. [One who kills his wife] भार्याघाती । 2. [The murder of a wife by her husband] भार्याघात ; भार्यावध ।

*Uxorious*—[Exceedingly or dotingly fond of, or submissive to a wife] भार्यासक्त ।

## V

**Vacancy**—[Emptiness; freedom from occupation ; empty space ; a place or post unfilled] रिक्ति ।

*Casual vacancy*-आकस्मिक रिक्ति ।

*Permanent vacancy*—स्थायी रिक्ति ।

*Temporary vacancy* – अल्पकालीन रिक्ति ; अस्थायी रिक्ति ।

*Vacant*–रिक्त ; खाली ।

*Vacant estate*—रिक्त भूति ।

*Vacant succession*–[Succession that is claimed by no person] रिक्त उत्तराधिकार ।

**Vacate**—1.[To make vacant ; to leave empty] खाली करना ; रिक्त करना । 2. [To annul ; to make void] उत्सर्जित करना।

1. To vacate a house—घर खाली करना ।

2. To vacate an injunction आज्ञप्ति उत्सर्जित करना ।

To vacate an order—आज्ञा उत्सर्जित करना ।

**Vacation**—1. [Act of leaving empty or unoccupied, as an office] रिक्तिकरण । 2. [Act of making void, or of no force] उत्सर्जन । 3. [A period of leisure or rest ; intermisson of judicial proceedings ; recess] अवकाश ; छुट्टी ।

*Summer vacation* — ग्रीष्म अवकाश ।

*Vacation department*—अवकाश विभाग ।

*Vacation judge*-अवकाश न्यायाधीश ।

**Vaccinate**—टीका लगाना ।

*Vaccination*—टीका ।

*Vaccinator*—टीका लगाने वाला।

*Vaccine*—मसूरीलस[1] ।

**Vagabond**—आवारा ।

*Vagabondage*—आवारापन ।

**Vagrant**—आवारा ।

*Vagrancy*—आवारापन ।

**Vague**—1. [ Not clear ] अस्पष्ट ।

2. [uncertain] अनिश्चित ।

*Vague allegation* — अस्पष्ट आरोप ।

*Vague pleading* — अस्पष्ट वादानुवाद ।

1. आँग्ल भारतीय प्रशासन शब्दकोष ।

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*Vague report*—अनिश्चित प्रतिवेदन; अनिश्चित रिपोर्ट।

*Vagueness*-अस्पष्टता; अनिश्चय।

**Valedictory**—[ Bidding farewell ] आप्रच्छनिक।

*Valedictory address*—आप्रच्छनिक भाषण।

*Valediction*—आप्रच्छन।

**Valid**—1. [ Well grounded ; sound ] औचित्यपूर्ण ; परिपुष्ट। 2. [Having legal strength or force] न्यायसिद्ध; परिसिद्ध।

1. Valid argument—औचित्य पूर्ण तर्क ; परिपुष्ट तर्क।

Valid objection—औचित्य पूर्ण आपत्ति।

2. Valid contract—न्यायसिद्ध संविद ; परिसिद्ध संविद।

Valid deed—परिसिद्ध लेख।

Valid·marriage-न्यायसिद्ध विवाह।

Valid title—परिसिद्ध आगम।

*Validate*—[ To give legal force to] न्यायसिद्ध करना; न्यायोचित बनाना ; परिसिद्ध करना।

*Validation* — न्यायसिद्धकरण ; न्यायौचित्यकरण ; परिसिद्ध करण।

*Validity*—1. [ Soundness ] औचित्य; परिपुष्टता। 2 [Legal strength, force, or authority ] न्यायसिद्धि ; न्यायौचित्य ; परिसिद्धि।

1. Validity of an argument-तर्क का औचित्य।

Validity of proof—प्रमाण की परिपुष्टता।

2. Validity of an enactment—विधान का न्यायौचित्य।

Validity of a will—वसीयत का न्यायौचित्य।

**Value**—मूल्य।

*Value of the original suit*-मूलवाद का मूल्य।

*Value of the subject-matter in suit*—वादग्रस्त विषय का मूल्य।

*Value payable post*—मूल्यदेय डाक।

*Value received*—मूल्य प्राप्त।

(*V.*) मूल्य आँकना।

*Valuable*—1. [Appraisable] मूल्यनीय। 2. [ Precious ] बहुमूल्य ; मूल्यवान्।

*Valuable consideration* — [ An equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing purchased, as money marriage, services, etc. ] मूल्यवान् प्रतिफल।

*Valuable security*—मूल्यवान प्रत्याभूति।

*Valuables*—बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ।

*Valuation*—1. [Estimation ; appraisement ] मूल्यन ; मूल्य निर्धारण। 2. [ Value ] मूल्य।

*Valuation of a suit*-वादमूल्य।

*Suits Valuation Act*-वादमूल्य निर्धारण विधान।

*Valuator*—मूल्यनिर्धारक।

*Valuer*—मूल्यनिर्धारक।

**Variety**—विभिन्नता।

*Various*—विभिन्न ; विविध।

**Vary**—[To change ; alter or modify] परिवर्तित करना ; विक्रिया करना।

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*Variable*—परिवर्तनशील ; विक्रियाशील ।

*Variation or Variance*—विक्रिया ; परिवर्तन ।

*Varying*—परिवर्ती ।

**Vegetable**—शाक ; साग ।

*Vegetarian*—(*N.*) शाकाहारी । (*Adj.*) शाकसंबंधी ।

**Vehicle**—सवारी ; गाड़ी ; वाहन ।

*Vehicular*—वाहनिक ।

*Vehicular traffic* — वाहनिक यातायात ; सवारियों का आना जाना ।

**Velocity**-[Time rate of motion] वेग ; गति ।

**Vend**—[To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent] बेचना ।

*Vendee* — [The person to whom a thing is sold] क्रेता ।

*Vender or Vendor*—विक्रेता ; बेचनेवाला ।

*Vendor's lien*-[An implied lien ( one not created by mortgage or other express agreement ) given in equity to a vendor of lands for unpaid purchase money] विक्रेता का गहन ।

*Vendible*—विक्रेय ; बेचने योग्य ।

*Vendibility*—विक्रेयता ।

**Venereal**—[Of diseases or morbid affections, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person] रतिसंबंधी ; रतिज ।

*Venereal disease*—रतिज रोग ।

**Ventilator**—वातायन ; रोशनदान ।

**Venture**—[The risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty ; hazard ; risk] उपक्रम ।

*Joint venture*—सह-उपक्रम ।

(*V.*) 1. [ To brave ; dare ] साहस करना । 2. [To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation] उपक्रम करना ।

**Venue**—1. [The place or country in which the alleged events from which the action arises took place ] घटनास्थल । 2. [The place where trial takes place] संस्थान ।

**Veracious**—[Habitually speaking truth ; truthful] सत्यभाषी ।

*Veracity*—सत्यभाषण ; सत्यता ।

**Verbal**—[Of or pertaining to, words; literal] शाब्दिक । 2. [Oral] मौखिक ।

1. Verbal change—शाब्दिक परिवर्तन ।

Verbal translation—शाब्दिक अनुवाद ।

2. Verbal contract—मौखिक संविद ।

Verbal order—मौखिक आज्ञा ।

Verbal testimony — मौखिक साक्ष्य ।

**Verdict**—[The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of

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fact in any cause committed to their examination and determination ; the finding or decision of a jury] अधिमत ।

**Verify**—[To prove to be true ; to confirm the truthfulness of; to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof] सत्यापित करना ।

*Verifiable*—[ Confirmable] सत्यापनीय ।

*Verification* — [Confirmation ; an averment used in concluding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations] सत्यापन ।

*Varificatory*—सत्यापक ।

*Verified*—सत्यापित ।

**Version**—1. [ A translation ] भाषान्तर । 2. [ An account or description from a particular point of view, especially as contrasted with another account ] संविवरण ।

**Versus**—[Against] विरुद्ध; बनाम ।

**Vessel**—1. [ A hollow or concave utensil] बर्तन । 2. [ A craft for the navigation of water] जहाज ।

**Vest**—(*V.*) [ To place or give into possession or discretion of some person or authority] अधिष्ठित करना । 9. [ To take effect or pass as a title or right of enjoyment or a present right of future enjoyment ] अधिष्ठित होना ।

2. When there is no person in whom a dignity or inheritance is vested, it is said to be in abeyance — दाय अथवा प्रतिष्ठा उस समय तक प्रतीक्षा में कही जाती है जब तक कि ऐसे व्यक्ति का अभाव रहता है जिस में अधिष्ठित हो सकें ।

**Vested**—अधिष्ठित ।

*Vested in interest*—हित में अधिष्ठित ।

*Vested interest*-अधिष्ठित हित ।

*Vested remainder* — [ An estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, importing a present title in the remainderman to the remainder ] अधिष्ठित अवशेष ।

*Vesting*—अधिष्ठापक ।

*Vesting order*—[ An order of a court under statutory authority, whereby property is transferred to and vested, without conveyance, in some person or persons, either solely or jointly with the original holder or holders or some of them ] अधिष्ठापक आज्ञा ; अधिष्ठान आज्ञा ।

**Veterinary**—[ Of or pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, sheep, horses, etc. ] पशुचिकित्सा संबंधी ।

(*N.*) [ A verterinary surgeon ] पशु चिकित्सक ।

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*Veterinary college* -- पशु चिकित्सा विद्यालय ।

*Veterinary department*—पशुचिकित्सा विभाग ।

*Veterinary hospital* — पशु चिकित्सालय ।

*Veterinary science* — पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान ।

*Veterinary surgeon* --पशु शल्यचिकित्सक ।

**Veto**—[Interdiction ; a right or power possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attemped by another department ; a power to prevent enactment of measures passed by legislative] अभिषेध[1] ।

*Absolute veto*—[When the power is conclusive on the legislature] निरपेक्ष अभिषेध ।

*Qualified or limited veto*—[When conclusive except against the veto of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration ] विशेषित अथवा सीमित अभिषेध ।

*Suspensive veto*—[When the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority] निलंबक अभिषेध ।

*Power of veto*—अभिषेध शक्ति ।

(*V*) अभिषिद्ध करना ।

*Vetoism*—[Use or advocacy of the veto power, especially for the chief executive] अभिषेधवाद ।

**Vex**—परिक्लिष्ट करना ।

*Vexation*—परिक्लेश ।

*Vexatious*—परिक्लेशकर ।

*False and vexatious claim*-मिथ्या तथा परिक्लेशकर अधियाचना ।

*Vexatious plea*—परिक्लेशकर अभ्युक्ति ।

*Vexatious suit*—[A suit instituted maliciously and without probable cause] परिक्लेशकर वाद ।

**Via**—1. [By the way of] द्वारा ।
2. [Any one of a set of foreign drafts or bill of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate] प्रति ।

**Vicarious**—[Acting on behalf of, or representing another ; substitutional] प्रतिनिधिक ।

*Vicarious agent*—प्रतिनिधिक अभिकर्त्ता ।

*Vicarious liability*-प्रतिनिधिक दायित्व ।

**Vice**—उप ।

*Vice President*—उप सभापति ।

(*N.*) 1. [ Moral depravity ]

1. आँग्ल भारतीय प्रशासन शब्दकोष ।

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दोष ; पाप । 2. [ Habitual fault ] व्यसन ; दुर्गुण ।

(*Prep.*) [ In the place of ] के स्थान पर ।

*Vicious* — 1. [ Depraved ; wicked] दुष्ट ; दुश्चरित्र । 2. [Defective ; faulty] दोषपूर्ण । 3. [Not well tamed or broken ; given to bad tricks] दुर्गुणी ; बदमाश ।

1. Vicious conduct-दुष्ट आचरण ; दुश्चरित्र ।

2. Vicious reasoning-दोषपूर्ण तर्क ।

3. Vicious horse-दुर्गुणी घोड़ा ; बदमाश घोड़ा ।

*Viciousness*-दुष्टता ; दुर्गुणता ।

*Vice-versa*—विलोमतः ।

**Vicinage** — [ Neighbourhood ; vicinity] पड़ौस ; सान्निध्य ।

*Vicinity*—[Nearness] सामीप्य; समीपता ।

**Victim**—1. [ A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite ] बलि । 2. [ A person or living creature, injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the qualification of passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accident, or the like ] शिकार ; बलि ।

2. A victim of ambition—महत्वाकांक्षा का बलि अथवा शिकार ।

*Victimize* — [ To make a victim of ] शिकार बनाना ; बलि करना ।

*Victimization*—बलिकरण ।

**Victory**—विजय ; जीत ।

*Victorious*-विजयी ; जीता हुआ ।

*Victor*— विजेता ।

**Victuals**—[ Food for human being, especially when prepared for eating] भोजन; आहार ।

**View**—1. [Act of seeing] दर्शन ।
2. [ That which is seen] दृश्य ।
3. [ Manner of regarding any subject of thought] दृष्टिकोण ; दृष्टि । 4. [ An inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction, as a crime or tort, occurred, or of premises or some object, as a corpse, involved in litigation ] संदर्शन ।

*In view of*—[ In regard to] देखते हुऐ ; ध्यान में रखते हुए ।

*With a view to*—के लिए ; के दृष्टिकोण से ।

*Point of view*—दृष्टिकोण ।

(*V.*) देखना ।

**Vigilance**—[ Circumspection ] सतर्कता ।

*Vigilant*--सतर्क ।

**Village**—ग्राम ; गाँव ।

*Village community* — ग्राम समाज ।

*Village court*—ग्राम न्यायालय ।

*Village headman*—गाँव का मुखिया ।

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*Village industry*—ग्रामोद्योग।

*Village market* — गाँव का बाजार।

*Village survey*—ग्राम परिमाप।

*Village watchman*—गाँव का चौकीदार।

*Vallager* — ग्रामीण ; गाँव के निवासी।

**Violate**—1. [To trench or infringe on] अतिचार करना। 2. [To commit rape on] बलात्कार करना।

*Violation* — 1. [Transgression] अतिचार ; व्यतिक्रमण। 2. [Rape] बलात्कार।

*Violation of contract*-संविद का व्यतिक्रमण।

*Violation of law*—विधि का अतिचार।

**Violence**—हिंसा।

*Violent*—हिंसक।

*Violent conduct*—हिंसक आचरण।

**Virgin**—अक्षता ; कुमारी।

*Virginity*—कुमारीत्व।

**Virtual**—वास्तविक।

**Virtue**—1. [Excellence of any kind ; merit ; worth] गुण। 2. [Moral excellence] सद्गुण।

*By virtue of* — [Through the force of ; by authority of] के सामर्थ्य से।

*Virtuous*—गुणी ; गुणवान्।

**Virulent**—1. [Extremely poisonous or venomous] विषैला। 2. [Bitter in enmity ; malignant] कटु।

1. Virulent disease—विषैला रोग।

2. Virulent invective—कटु आक्षेप।

*Virulence or virulency*—विषैलापन ; कटुता।

**Visible**—दृश्य ; प्रत्यक्ष।

*Visibility*—दर्शनीयता ; प्रत्यक्षता।

**Visit**-[Act of visiting a person or thing; an official or formal call or inspection] अभ्यागम।

*Visitation*—अभ्यागमन।

*Visitor*—आगन्तुक ; दर्शक।

*Visitor's gallery* — दर्शक दीर्घा।

**Vis major**—[A superior force which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from contract obligation; inevitable accident] राजदैविक[1]।

**Vital**—1. [Pertaining to life] प्राण संबंधी ; प्राण। 2. [Contributing or necessary for life] प्राणरक्षक। 3. [Mortal] मर्मभेदी ; मर्मस्पर्शी। 4. [Containing life] मर्म।

1. Vital action—प्राणकर्म।

Vital air—प्राणवायु।

2. Vital food—प्राणरक्षक भोजन।

3. Vital wound—मर्मभेदी घाव; मर्मस्पर्शी घाव।

4. Vital part—मर्म ; मर्मस्थल।

१. न दाप्योऽपहृतं तं तु राजदैविकतस्करैः। —याज्ञवल्क्य ॥

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*Piercing a vital part*-मर्मभेद ।

*Vital statistics*—[Statistics respecting the duration of life and the circumstances affecting its duration in a community] जीवन के आँकड़े ।

*Vitality*—जीवनशक्ति ।

*Vitals*—मर्मस्थल ।

**Vitiate**—[ To contaminate ; to destroy the validity or force of an instrument or transaction ] दूषित करना ।

Fraud vitiates a contract—उपधा संविद को दूषित करती है ।

*Irregularity that vitiates the trial*—अविधिता जो परिदर्शन को दूषित करती है ।

*Vitiated*—दूषित ।

*Vitiation*—दूषण ।

*Vitiating*—दूषक ।

*Vitiating atmosphere*—दूषक वातावरण ।

*Vitiating circumstances*—दूषक परिस्थितियाँ ।

**Void**—[ Empty ; of no legal force or effect (and hence) incapable of confirmation or ratification ] शून्य ।

*Void ab initio*-आरम्भत : शून्य ।

*Void agreement*—शून्य प्रतिज्ञा ।

*Void contract*—शून्य संविद ।

*Voidable*—[ Capable of being avoided ] शून्यकरणीय ।

*Voidable contract*—शून्यकरणीय संविद ।

**Volition**—[ Will ; act of willing ] इच्छा ; संकल्प ।

**Volume**—1. [A book] जिल्द । 2. [Space occupied as measured by cubic units ] आयतन ।

**Voluntary**—[ Proceeding from the will ; intentional ; acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration ] ऐच्छिक : इच्छापूर्वक ।

*Voluntary affidavit*—[ An affidavit made in an extra-judicial matter ] ऐच्छिक शपथपत्र ।

*Voluntary conveyance*-[ A conveyance without valuable consideration ] ऐच्छिक स्वत्वान्तर पत्र ।

*Voluntary deposit*—[ Such as arises from the mere consent and agreement of the parties ] ऐच्छिक जमा ।

*Voluntary escape* — ऐच्छिक विपलायन ।

*Voluntary manslaughter*—[ When the killing results from an act done upon a sudden heat or passion due to sufficient provocation] सहेतुक हत्या ।

*Voluntary oath*-ऐच्छिक शपथ ।

*Voluntary payment*-ऐच्छिक भुगतान ।

*Voluntary waste* — ऐच्छिक क्षिति ।

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*Voluntarily*—[ Proceeding from the will] स्वेच्छा से ; स्वेच्छया ; स्वेच्छापूर्वक ।

*Voluntarily causing grievous hurt*—स्वेच्छापूर्वक दारुण चोट पहुँचाना ।

**Volunteer** -- (*N.*) 1. [One who enters into or offers himself for, any service of his own free will] स्वयंसेवक । 2 [A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction] चिकीर्षु । [The grantee in a voluntary conveyance] ऐच्छिक स्वत्वान्तरधारी ।

(*V.*) 1. [To offer or bestow voluntarily] स्वेच्छापूर्वक देना । 2. [To depose of one's own accord] स्वतः कहना ।

*Volunteer witness*--स्वयमुक्ति[1] ।

*Volunteered*—स्वयमुक्त ।

**Vote**--मत ; वोट ।

(*V.*) मत देना ; वोट देना ।

*Casting vote*--निर्णायक मत ।

*Single transferable vote*—एक हस्तान्तरीय मत ।

*Single non-transferable vote* एक अहस्तांतरीय मत ।

*Vote by ballot*--गुप्त मतदान ।

*Vote by proxy*--प्रतिपुरुष द्वारा मतदान ।

*Vote of censure*-निंदा प्रस्ताव ।

*Vote of no confidence*-- अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ।

*Voter*--मतदाता ।

*Voting*-- मतदान ।

*Voting of demands*—माँगों पर मतदान ।

**Voucher**—[ Any receipt or the like showing payment of the debt ] प्रमाणक ।

**Voyage**—समुद्रयात्रा ।

(*V.*) समुद्रयात्रा करना ।

# W

**Wage**—[ To carry on as war] युद्ध करना ; विग्रह करना ।

*Waging war against the king*—राजा के विरुद्ध विग्रह करना ।

**Wager**—पण[2] ।

(*V.*) दांव लगाना ; पणित करना ।

*Wagering*—पणिक ।

*Wagering contract* — पणिक संविद ।

**Wages**—भृति ; मज़दूरी ।

*Living wages*—निर्वाह भृति ।

*Minimum wages*—न्यूनतम भृति; कम से कम मज़दूरी ।

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1. असाद्यपि हि शास्त्रेषु दृष्ट : पंचविधो बुधैः ।
वचनाद्दोषतो भेदात्स्वयमुक्तिमृ तान्तर : ॥
स्वयमुक्तिर निर्दिष्ट : स्वयमेवैत्य यो वदेत् ।
मृतान्तरो ऽ थिनि प्रेते मुमूर्षुश्राविताद्दते ॥ —नारद ।

2. सपणश्चे द्विवादः स्यात्तत्र हीनन्तु दापयेत् ।
दण्डञ्च स्वपणं राज्ञे धनिने धनमेव च ॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य ।

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*Nominal wages*—नाममात्र भृति।
*Piece wages*—कार्य भृति।
*Real wages*—वास्तविक भृति।
*Time wages*—समय भृति।
*Wage-earner*—मज़दूर।

**Wagon**—डब्बा।

**Waive**—उत्याग करना; त्यागना।
*Waiver*—उत्याग।

**Want**-(*N.*) 1. [Lack or dearth; especially, absence or lack of necessaries] अभाव। 2. [That which is needed or desired; a necessity] चाह।
*Want of confidence*—प्रत्ययाभाव।
*Want of consideration*—प्रतिफल का अभाव।
*Want of notice*—सूचना का अभाव।
*Want of proof*—प्रमाण का अभाव।

**War**—युद्ध।
(V.) युद्ध करना।
*Contraband of war*—युद्ध के व्यासिद्ध।
*Man of war*—युद्धपोत।
*Warfare*—[Armed contest] युद्ध।
*Warlike*—1. [Pertaining to war] सामरिक; सांग्रामिक। 2. [Disposed for war] युयुत्सु; युद्धप्रिय।

**Ward**—(*N.*) 1. [Act of guarding] प्रतिपालन। 2. [Condition or status of a minor or other person under protection of a court, especially when a guardian is appointed] प्रतिपालन। 3. [A person who by reason of minority, lunacy, or other incapacity, is under the protection of a court, either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court] प्रतिपाल्य। 4. [A division; a division or separate apartment of a hospital] उपविभाग।
*Court of wards*—प्रतिपालन विभाग; संरक्षक विभाग।
*Warden*—प्रतिपालक।
*Warder*—दौवारिक; कक्षापाल।
*Wardship*—प्रतिपालन।

**Ware**—(*N.*) पण्य; माल।
*Warehouse*—पण्यशाला; मालगोदाम; आयतन[1]।
(V.) मालगोदाम में रखना; पण्यशाला में रखना।
*Warehouse-keeper or Warehouseman*—पण्यपाल; आयतनाधिपति।
*Warehouse rent*—आयतन का किराया।
*Warehouse warrant*—आयतन अधिपत्र।
*Warehousing*—आयतन।
*Warehousing port*—आयतन बन्दर।

1. आरामायतन ग्रामनियानोद्यानवेश्मसु।
एष एव विधिर्ज्ञेयो वर्षाम्बु प्रवहादिषु॥ —याज्ञवल्क्य।

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*Warehousing system*—[The system of storing imported goods in government or bonded warehouses until the duty is paid or they are re-exported ] आयतन-प्रणाली ।

**Warn**—चेतावनी देना ; प्रबोधित करना ।

*Warned*—प्रबोधित ।

*Warning*—चेतावनी ; प्रबोधन ।

**Warrant**—अधिपत्र ; वारंट ।

*Warrant case*—वारंट व्यवहार ; अधिपत्र व्यवहार ।

*Warrant of arrest*—बंदीकरण का वारंट ; बंदीकरण का अधिपत्र ।

*Search warrant*—तलाशी का वारंट ; संवीक्षण अधिपत्र ।

**Warranty** — [ A collateral engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be ] परिपण ।

*Express warranty* — व्यक्त परिपण ।

*Implied warranty*—विवक्षित परिपण ।

*Implied warranty of title*—आगम का विवक्षित परिपण ।

*Warrantee*—परिपणधारी ।

*Warrantor*—परिपणकर्त्ता ।

**Waste**—1. [ A plot or tract uncultivated or bare of vegetation ] बंजर । 2. [ Act of wasting or state of being wasted ] अपव्यय । 3. [ Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc. by a tenant of a particular estate ( i.e. for life or for years ) to the prejudice of the heir or of him in reversion or remainder ] क्षिति । 4. [ Superficial or rejected matter ; refuse ] क्षेप्य ।

1. Wasteland — बंजर भूमि; बंजर ।

4. Waste product — क्षेप्य उत्पाद ।

*Equitable waste* — [ Waste treated as such in equity though within the common law rights of the tenant ] समन्यायी क्षिति ।

*Permissive waste* — [ Waste due to neglect of proper care, as by suffering the buildings to fall for want of necessary repairs ] अभ्यनुज्ञाद क्षिति ।

*Voluntary waste*—[ Waste done by the wilful destructive act of the tenant, as by pulling down buildings or ploughing up a lawn ] ऐच्छिक क्षिति ।

(V.) 1. [ To wear out ] क्षय होना । 2. [ To squander ] अपव्यय करना । 3. [ To cause or suffer

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waste to an estate ] क्षिति करना।

*Wastage*—टूटफूट ; क्षय।

*Wasteful* — 1. [ Destructive ] क्षयी। 2. [ Squandering ] अपव्ययी।

2. Wasteful habits — अपव्ययी आदतें।

**Watch** — [ To wake ] जागते रहना। 2. [To keep guard ] पहरा देना। 3. [ To wait ] प्रतीक्षा करना। 4. [ To remain awake in attendence on the sick during the night ] देखभाल करना।

(*N.*) 1. [ Watching ; vigil ] पहरा। 2. [ A watchman ] पहरेदार ; प्रहरी। 3. [ A place where guard is posted] पहरा। 4. [The time during which a guard does duty ] पहरा। 5. [ A small time piece ] घड़ी।

*Watch and ward*—पहरा और प्रतिपालन।

*Watchman*—पहरेदार ; प्रहरी।

*Watchword*—संकेत।

**Water** — पानी ; जल।

*Territorial waters*—प्रादेशिक जल ; राष्ट्रीय जल।

*Water course*—[ A natural channel of water ] जलमार्ग।

*Water mark*—जल चिन्ह।

*Water mark paper* — जल चिन्हित कागज।

*Water power*—जल शक्ति।

*Water proof*—जलसिद्ध।

*Water revenue*—जल राजस्व।

*Water supply*—जल प्रदाय।

*Water way*—जलमार्ग।

*Water works*—[ A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains etc. ] जलयंत्र।

*Water works department*—जलयंत्र विभाग।

**Way**—1. (*a*) Passage, road, street ; route ; (*b*) course of action] मार्ग ; रास्ता। 2. [ Length of space ] दूरी। 3. [ Manner ; method ; style ] रीति ; ढंग ; शैली। 4. [ Scheme ; device ; plan ] उपाय। 5, [ Respect ; point ] प्रकार।

1. (*b*) Way of nobleness—सज्जनता का मार्ग।

2. A great way—अतिदूर ; बहुत दूर।

3. The way of expressing one's ideas—विचार प्रकट करने का ढंग।

4. Ways and means—साधन एवं उपाय।

5. A plan good in every way—सब प्रकार से अच्छी योजना।

*Common way*—सामान्य रास्ता।

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*Right of way*—मार्गाधिकार।

*Private way* — निजी मार्ग ; व्यक्तिगत मार्ग।

*Public way*—राजमार्ग ; सर्वसाधारण का मार्ग।

**Weak**—कमजोर ; निर्बल ; दुर्बल।

*Weak minded*—अल्प बुद्धि।

*Weaken*—कमजोर करना ; निर्बल करना।

*Weakened*—निर्बल ; बलहीन ; कमजोर।

*Weakening*—दुर्बलकारी।

*Weakness*—निर्बलता ; दुर्बलता ; कमजोरी।

**Wealth**—धन।

*Wealthiness*—धनाड्यता।

*Wealthy*—धनाढ्य।

**Weapon**—हथियार ; शस्त्र।

*Blunt weapon*—भोंथरा हथियार; कुंठित हथियार।

*Deadly weapon*—घातक शस्त्र ; घातक हथियार।

*Sharp-edged weapon*—धारदार हथियार।

**Wear**—पहनना।

*Wear and tear*—टूट-फूट।

*Worn out*—जीर्ण।

*Wearer* — धारण करनेवाला ; पहननेवाला।

*Wearisome*—थकानेवाला।

*Weary*—थका हुआ ; श्रान्त।

**Wed**— [ To marry ] विवाह करना।

*Wedded* — [ Married ] विवाहित।

*Wedded couple*—दम्पती।

*Wedded wife*—विवाहित पत्नी ; पत्नी।

*Wedded woman* — विवाहित स्त्री ; ऊढा।

*Wedding*— विवाहोत्सव ; विवाह।

*Wedlock*—विवाहितावस्था।

*Born in wedlock*—विवाहितावस्था में जन्म।

**Weed**— 1, [To clear of weeds] निराना ; निर्दान करना। 2. [ To take away as superfluous] निर्दान करना।

*Weeder*—निर्दाता ; निराई करने वाला।

*Weeding*—निर्दान ; निराई।

*Weeding of records*—अभिलेख निर्दान।

**Week**—सप्ताह।

*Weekly*—साप्ताहिक।

**Weigh**—1. [To ascertain the weight of] तोलना। 2. [To ponder] विचारना।

*Weighage*—तुलाई।

*Weigh bridge*—तक।

*Weighed*—तुलित।

*Weigher*—तोला ; तोलनेवाला।

*Weighing*—तोलना।

*Weight*—1. [The quality of being heavy ; the quantity of heaviness, pressure ; burden] भार। 2. [Importance ; consequence] गुरुत्व ; महत्व। 3. [Something used for ascertaining the weight of other

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bodies] बाँट । 4. [A ponderous mass] भार ।

1. Gross weight—सकल भार ।

Net weight—शुद्ध भार ।

2. Of little weight — अल्प महत्व का ।

4. Paper weight--पत्र-भार ।

*Weights and measures*--बाँट तथा माप ।

*Weighty*—भारी ।

*Weighty responsibility*--भारी उत्तरदायित्व ।

**Welcome**—(*N*) स्वागत ; अभिनंदन ।

(*V*) स्वागत करना; अभिनंदन करना ।

**Well**—(*N*) कुआँ ।

(*Adj*) 1. [Advantageous ; proper] अच्छा । 2. [Healthy] स्वस्थ ; अच्छा ।

1. It is well for him etc. यह उसके लिए अच्छा है ।

All is well—सब अच्छा है ।

2. He is well—वह अच्छा है ; वह स्वस्थ है ।

(*Adv.*) अच्छी तरह से, अच्छे प्रकार से ।

*Welfare*—कुशल ।

*Well-behaved*—सुचरित; विनीत ।

*Well-born*—कुलीन ।

*Well-bred*—सुशील ।

*Well-informed*—बहुज्ञ ।

*Well-known*—सुज्ञात ; प्रसिद्ध ।

*Well-meaning*—सदभिप्राय ।

*Well-nigh*—प्रायः ।

*Well-read*—बहुज्ञ ।

*Well-to-do*—समृद्ध ।

*Well-wisher*—हितैषी ।

**West**—पश्चिम ।

*Westerly or Western*—पश्चिमी ।

*Westward*—पश्चिम की ओर ।

**Wet**—गीला ; भीगा ; आर्द्र ।

(V.) भिगोना ।

*Wetness*—आर्द्रता ।

*Wet nurse*—धाय ; धात्रेयी ।

**Wharf**—घाट ; तरणस्थान ।

*Wharfage*—घाटशुल्क ।

*Wharfinger* — [An owner or keeper of a wharf] घाट-वाला ; तटाध्यक्ष ।

**What**—क्या ।

*Whatever* — 1. [Anything soever which] जो कुछ । 2. [Of any kind soever that it may be] किसी प्रकार का ।

*Whatsoever*—जो कुछ ।

**When**—1. [At what time] कब । 2. [While ; whereas] जब ।

1. I know when he will come -- मैं जानता हूँ कि वह कब आयगा ।

2. He turned thief when he might have continued honest—जब वह ईमानदार रह सकता था तब वह चोर हुआ ।

*Whence*—कहाँ से ।

*Whenever*—जब जब ।

*Whensoever*—जब जब ।

**Where**—कहाँ ।

*Whereabouts*—(*Adv.*) कहाँ । (*N.*) पता ।

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*Whereas*—जब कि ।

*Whereas it is expedient*—जब कि यह उपयुक्त है ।

*Whereby*—जिससे ।

*Wherever*—जहाँ कहीं ।

*Wherefore*—जिससे ।

*Wherefrom*—जहाँ से ।

*Wherein*—जिस में ।

*Whereof*—जिसका ।

*Wheresoever*—जहाँ कहीं ; जहाँ जहाँ ।

*Whereupon* — तत्पश्चात् ; तदनन्तर ।

**Whether**—किंवा ; वा ।

**Which**—1. [An interrogative] कौन । 2. [Relative pronoun] जो ; जिसका ।

2. Which is liable to be contradicted — जिसका प्रतिवाद किया जा सकता है ।

*Whichever*—जो कोई ।

**While**—(*N*) [A time] समय ।

*Long while*—बहुत समय ।

*A little while*—अल्प काल ; अल्प समय ।

*For a while*—कुछ समय के लिए ।

*A Long while ago*—बहुत समय पहले ; बहुत समय हुआ ।

*At whiles*—[At times] समय समय पर ।

*The while or the whiles*—[In the meantime] इस बीच में; इस समय में ।

*Worth while*—उपयोगी ।

**Whim**—सनक ।

*Whimsical*—सनकी ।

**Whip**—1. [ A lash ] कोड़ा ; कशा ; प्रतोद । 2. [ A person as a member of parliament appointed to enforce party discipline and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session, especially for voting ] प्रतोदक । 3. [ A call made on members of legislative body to be in their place at given time, as when a vote is to be taken] प्रचेतन ।

(*v*) कोड़े मारना ।

*Whipping*—कोड़े लगाना ; कशाघात ।

**White paper**—श्वेतपत्र ।

**Who**—1. [As an interrogative what or which person or persons ] कौन । 2. [ As a simple relative ] जो । 3. [ As a compound relative ] जो कोई ।

2. Who carries on industry—जो उद्योग करता है ।

*Whoever or whosoever*—जो कोई ।

**Whole**—1. [ Not broken ; unimpaired ; integral ] पूरा । 2. [ Entire ; complete ; total] सब ; सर्व ; समस्त ।

2. The whole earth—समस्त पृथ्वी ।

The whole solar system. समस्त सौर मंडल ।

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*Whole blood*-पूर्णरक्ती ; सोदर ।

*Whole life policy* - आजीवन बीमा ।

*Whole number*—पूर्णांक ।

*Whole sister*—सगी बहन ।

*Whole cause of action*-समस्त कार्यकरण ।

(*N.*) समस्त ; साकल्य ।

*Wholeness*-साकल्य ; सम्पूर्णता ।

*Wholesale*-थोक ; थोकबिक्री ।

*Wholesale dealer*-थोक विक्रेता।

*Wholesale merchant* — थोक व्यापार ।

*Wholesale price*—थोक मूल्य ।

*Wholeseller*—थोक विक्रेता ।

*Wholly*-पूर्णतः ।

**Whose**—किसका ।

**Why**-क्यों ।

**Wide**-1. [Broad] चौड़ा । 2. [vast; extensive] विस्तीर्ण ।

Wide powers-विस्तीर्ण शक्तियाँ ; विशाल शक्तियाँ ।

*Wideness*-विस्तृति ; विशालता ।

**Widow**-विधवा ।

*Widow's estate* — विधवा की भूति ।

*Widow's power of adoption*-विधवा की गोद लेने की शक्ति ।

*Widower*-विधुर ।

*Widowhood*-वैधव्य ।

**Wield**-धारण करना ।

**Wife**-पत्नी ।

**Will**-1. [ Wish ; desire ] इच्छा ; आकांक्षा । 1. [The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death] वसीयत ; अंतिमेच्छा ।

*Holograph will* — [A will written entirely by the testator] स्वलिखित वसीयत ।

*Inofficious will* — [A will disposing of property away from the natural heirs] कर्त्तव्य-विहीन वसीयत ।

*Mutual or reciprocal will*-अन्योन्य वसीयत ।

*Mystic will*-[One duly signed, sealed and delivered to the notary] रहस्यात्मक वसीयत ।

*Non - intervention will*—हस्तक्षेपरहित वसीयत ।

*Privileged will*- विशेषाधिकृत वसीयत ।

*Publicatian of will*-वसीयतों का प्रकाशन ।

*Wilful*—इच्छापूर्वक ; स्वेच्छापूर्वक ।

*Wilful abstention from inquiry and search*—जाँच तथा संवीक्षा से स्वेच्छापूर्वक अलग रहना ।

*Wilful default* — स्वेच्छापूर्वक अवहेलना ।

*Wilful neglect* — स्वेच्छापूर्वक उपेक्षा ।

*Wilful negligence*-स्वेच्छापूर्वक प्रमाद ।

*Wilful obstruction* - स्वेच्छापूर्वक उपरोधन ।

*Wilfully*—स्वेच्छा ; स्वेच्छा से ।

*Wilfulness*-स्वेच्छा ।

*Willing*—इच्छुक ।

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*Willingly*-स्वेच्छया ; स्वेच्छा से।

*Willingness*—इच्छुता।

**Win**—जीतना।

**Wind up**-[Closing] समापन।

*Winding up of partnership business*—साझे के व्यापार का समापन।

**Wire**-(*N.*) तार।

(*V.*) (To send word by wire or telegraph] तार देना।

*Wireless*--बेतार।

*Wireless message* - बेतार का तार।

*Wireless telegraph*-बेतार का तार।

**Wisdom**-बुद्धि।

*Wise*-बुद्धिमान्।

**Wish**-कामना ; अभिलाषा।

(*V.*) अभिलाषा करना ; कामना करना।

**With**-साथ ; सह ; सहित ; से।

*With costs*-व्ययसहित।

*With due diligence* - यथेष्ट तत्परता के साथ।

*With intent to annony*-बाधा करने के अभिप्राय से।

**Withdraw**-1. [To take back or away] उठा लेना ; वापस लेना ; प्रत्यवहार करना। 2. [To draw back] निकालना। 3. [To recall or retract] लौटना। 4. [To quit a company or place] छोड़ना।

1. To withdraw a claim or suit—अधियाचना अथवा वाद उठा लेना।

To withdraw aid—सहायता का प्रत्यवहार करना।

To withdraw money—रुपया निकालना।

3. To withdraw a statement—प्रकथन लौटना।

4. He withdrew from the company—उसने साथ छोड़ दिया।

*Withdrawal*—प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawal of aid*—सहायता का प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawal of application*-प्रार्थना का प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawal af cases*-व्यवहार का प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawal of claim*—अधियाचना का प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawal of a sum from bank*—बंक से रुपया निकालना।

*Withdrawal of a suit*—वाद का प्रत्यवहार।

*Withdrawer*—प्रत्यवहारी।

*Withdrawn*—प्रत्यवहृत।

**Withhold**—रोकरखना ; प्रतिधारण करना।

*Withholding*—प्रतिधारण।

*Withheld*—प्रतिधारित।

**Within**—अंदर ; में।

*Within jurisdiction*-अधिक्षेत्र में।

*Within local limits*—स्थानिक सीमा में।

**Without**—बिना ; रहित।

*Without consideration*—बिना प्रतिफल ; प्रतिफलरहित।

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*Without detriment*—हानि रहित।

*Without intervention of the court*—न्यायालय के हस्तक्षेप बिना।

*Without prejudice*—अपाय-रहित।

*Without title*—अनागम।

**Witness**—साक्षी।

*Discrediting a witness*—साक्ष्य संदूषण।

*Discrepancy between witnesses*—साक्ष्य द्वैध।

*Statement of witness*—साक्षी प्रमाणप्र।

*Deposed witness* — उद्दिष्ट साक्षी।

*Indirect eye witness*—उपदृष्ट साक्षी।

*Attesting witness*—साक्ष्यांकी।

*Witnesses for defence*—उत्तर-पक्ष के साक्षी।

*Chance witness*-संयोग साक्षी।

*Hostile witness* — प्रतिकूल साक्षी।

*Independent witness*—स्वतंत्र साक्षी।

*Interested witness* — संगयुक्त साक्षी।

*Prosecution witness*-अभिपक्ष साक्षी।

*Witness box*—साक्ष्य प्रकोष्ठ।

**Woman**—स्त्री।

*Woman's property*—स्त्रीधन; स्त्रीसंपत्ति।

*Womanhood*—स्त्रीत्व।

*Womanly*—स्त्रैण।

*Womankind*—स्त्री जाति।

**Womb**—गर्भाशय।

**Word**—शब्द।

*Word for word*—यथाशब्द।

*Word sense*—शब्दार्थ।

*Word acceptation* — शब्दानुशासन।

*Low word*—अपशब्द।

*Mere words*—वचनमात्र; शब्द मात्र।

*Bad words*—दुर्वचन।

*Waste of words*—वाग्व्यय।

*War of words*—वाग्युद्ध।

*A man of few words*—अल्प भाषी।

*Words of limitation*-परिसीमक शब्द।

*Wording*—शब्दरचना।

**Work**—1. [Employment; occupation; task; performance; achievement] काम; कर्म। 2. [That which is produced by mental labour, as a book, a poem, a picture] कृति। 3. [In plural, structures in civil, military or naval engineering] निर्माण। 4. [A place where industrial labour of any kind is carried] कर्मशाला।

*Work of permanent character*—स्थायी निर्माण।

*Workhouse*—कर्मशाला।

*Workman*—कर्मकार।

*Workmanship*-कर्मकौशल।

*Workshop*—कर्मशाला।

*Worker*—कर्मकार।

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*Skilled worker*—कुशल कर्मकार।
*Unskilled worker* — अकुशल कर्मकार।
*Whole time worker*-पूर्णकालिक कर्मकार।
*Working*—कर्मकरण ; कर्मकारी।
*Working capital* — कर्मकारी पूँजी।
*Working cost*—कर्मकारी व्यय।
*Working day*-कर्म दिवस।
*Working partner* — कर्मकारी साझी।
*Public works department*-लोक निर्माण विभाग।
**Worship** — पूजा ; उपासना। 2. [ Title of honour ] भगवन्।
(*.V*) पूजा करना ; उपासना करना।
**Worth**—[ Value] मूल्य।
*Of little value*—अल्पमूल्य।
(*Adj.*) मूल्य।
*Worth much*—बहुमूल्य।
*Worth little*—अल्पमूल्य।
*Worth while*—उपयोगी ; श्रम योग्य।
*Worthless*—मूल्य हीन ; निमूंल्य।
*Worthlessness* — मूल्यहीनता ; निमूंल्यता।
**Worthy**--योग्य ; उपयुक्त।
**Wound**—घाव ; व्रण।
*Incised wound*-कटा हुआ घाव ; निकृत्त व्रण।
*Lacerated wound*—विदारित घाव ; विदल।
*Penetrating wound*—भीतरी घाव।
*Punctured wound*-वेधित घाव।
(*V.*) घाव करना ; व्रणित करना।
*Wounded*—व्रणित।
**Writ**—[ Any of the various instruments in epistolary form issued under seal ] प्रशिस्ति।
*Original writ*—आद्य प्रशिस्ति।
*Judicial writ*-न्यायिक प्रशिस्ति।
*Writ of summons*—सम्मन।
*Writ of account*—हिसाब की प्रशिस्ति।
*Writ of detinue* — निग्रहण प्रशिस्ति।
*Writ of execution*-निष्पादन प्रशिस्ति।
*Writ of inhibition*—अवरोध प्रशिस्ति।
*Writ of mandamus*-शास्ति।
**Write**—लिखना ; लिपिबद्ध करना।
*Writer*-लेखक।
*Writing*-1. [The act] लेखक। 2. [ Anything written ] लेख। 3. [Any written composition] रचना।
*Written*-लिखित।
*Written instrument*-लिखित आलेख।
*Written law*-लिखित विधि।
*Written lease*-लिखित पट्टा।
*Written constitution*-लिखित संविधान।
*Written statement*-उत्तर।
**Wrong**-[Deviation from duty a violation of the legal rights of another ] अपकार।
(*Adj.*) गलत।

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(*V.*) अपकार करना ।

*Wronged*-अपकृत ।

*Wrongful*-अपकारी ; अपकारपूर्ण ।

*Wrongful confinement* — अपकारी बंदीकरण ; अनियमित बंदीकरण ।

*Wrongful detention*—अपकारी संरोधन ।

*Wrongfu clonversion* --अपकारी परिवर्तन ।

*Wrongful gain*-अपकारी लाभ ।

*Wrongful loss*-अपकारी हानि ।

*Wrongful act*-अपकारी कृत्य ।

*Wrongful arrest*-अपकारी बंदीकरण ।

*Wrongful ejectment*- अपकारी बेदखली ; अपकारी निष्कासन ।

*Wrongful possession*-अपकारी भुक्ति ।

*Wrongful omission*-अपकारी अवक्रिया ।

*Wrongfully*-अपकारतः ।

*Wrongfully received* -- अपकारतः प्राप्त ।

*Wrongfully sold in execution of decree* -- डिगरी के निष्पादन में अपकारत : विक्रीत ।

## X

**Xray**—त्वकिरण ; एक्सरे ।

## Y

**Yard**-1. [ A measure ] गज । 2. [An inclosure] आँगन ; प्रांगण ।

**Yarn**—सूत ।

**Year**-वर्ष ; साल ।

*Calendar year* - कलेंडर वर्ष ; पंचांग वर्ष ।

*Commercial year*-संवाणिजिक वर्ष ।

*Financial year*—आर्थिक वर्ष ; वित्ति वर्ष ।

*Yearly*—वार्षिक ।

*From year to year*-प्रतिवर्ष ।

*Tenancy from year to year*-अनुवार्षिक किरायेदारी ।

**Yield**-(*N.*) उपज ; उदय ।

*Gross yield*-सकल उपज ।

*Net yield*—शुद्ध उपज ।

(*V.*) 1. [To produce ; to give] देना । 2. [ To surrender ; submit] झुकना ; वशीभूत होना ।

**You**—तुम ; आप ।

*Your*—तुम्हारा ; आपका ।

*Your Excellency* -महामहिम ; परम श्रेष्ठ ।

*Your Highness*-महाराज ।

*Your lordship*—अत्र भवान् ।

*Your Magesty*-देव ; श्रीमद्देव ।

*Yours*-तुम्हारा ; आपका ; भवदीय ।

*Yours affectionately*-आपका स्नेही ।

*Yours faithfully* — आपका शुभेच्छु ; आपका हितैषी ।

*Yours obediently*—आपका आज्ञाकारी ।

*Yours respectfully*—आपका सम्मानकारी ।

*Yours sincerely*-आपका सुहृद ।

*Yours truly*-आपका सत्यैषी ।

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*Yourself*-आप स्वयं ।

**Young**-बाल ; युवा ।

*Young man*-युवक ।

*Younger*-कनिष्ठ ।

**Youth**-1. [ Early part of life ] युवा ; यौवन । 2. [ Young person] युवक ।

## Z

**Zero**-शून्य ।

*Zero hour*-अंतिम घड़ी ।

**Zoo**-चिड़ियाघर ।

*Zoology*-प्राणिविद्या ।

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अर्थांश - Weight पृ. ३५ Execution (उपदेश)
weight
अन्त में - [illegible] -

Action - मूल में पर्याप्त भार देना
Action में भार -

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